"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; colder at night; Tuesday fair, colder; moderate winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

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BRITISH FORCES DRIVE THE TURKS FROM BAGDAD

Gen. Maude Reports That His Anglo-Indian Army Entered City Early Sunday Morning.

FOUGHT IN BLINDING DUST

Battle Leading Up to the Capture Took Place During a Violent Gale.

EXPECT TURKISH COLLAPSE

Londoners Hail the News as Ending German Dreams of Dominion in the Near East.

LONDON, March 11.—General Frederick Stanley Maude, in command of the Anglo-Indian forces in Mesopotamia, telegraphed today the welcome news for the British of the occupation early this morning of Bagdad, the chief city in Mesopotamia, and formerly the capital of the empire of Caliphs.

No details of the capture have yet been received, General Maude's story of the operations carrying events only up to Saturday morning, when the British, after effecting a surprise crossing of the Diala and bridging the Tigris, had driven the Turks back to within three miles of Bagdad. It is evident, however, that the Turks have been unable to offer any serious resistance since the fall of Kut-el-Amara. They were said to be hastily summoning reinforcements from other theatres of the war where the Turks were engaged, but the distances to be covered were so great that additional forces were unable to arrive in time to save the ancient city, which, after Mecca, occupies first place in the Mohammedan imagination.

The fall of Bagdad, which is regarded here as ending German hopes of Near Eastern dominion, based on a Berlin-Bagdad railway, will reverberate throughout the Mohammedan world, and, it is believed, will more than rehabilitate British prestige in the East, damaged by the earlier loss of Kut-el-Amara.

Perhaps no more welcome news could come at a time when the British public for the first time, owing to the submarine war, is beginning to feel the effects of the war in a greatly reduced food supply, besides being thrown into a fit of depression by the revelations of the Dardanelles report. Further news must be awaited before it is known whether General Maude made important captures of Turkish troops or guns either before or at Bagdad.

Apparently the occupation was effected without resistance and with only slight losses. Even if the Turks succeeded in extricating all their forces, the loss of Bagdad is a grave blow to them. Bagdad has been the base for all Turkish operations in Persia. Up to within a few days the Turks occupied about 30,000 square miles of Persian territory, but, with the Russians pressing them closely from Karmanshah, as well as from the direction of Erzerum, indications point to a speedy junction of the British and Russian forces, which would soon compel the Turkish evacuation of Persian territory.

In the course of the day the following official report was received concerning the operations against Bagdad, carrying them up to Saturday morning, when the Turks had been forced back to within three miles west and southeast of the city:

> Our forces engaged with the Turks on the Diala line the night of the 8th succeeded, despite the bright moonlight, in effecting a surprise crossing of the Diala and establishing a strong post on the right bank thereof. Meanwhile, on the morning of the 8th, the Tigris having been bridged at some distance downstream, a British detachment marched about six miles southwest of Bagdad.
>
> The enemy was driven from this position to another position two miles in the rear. During the night of the 9th a passage of the Diala was forced and our troops advanced some four miles toward Bagdad.
>
> During the 9th our forces on the right bank (Tigris) drove the enemy from his second position, bivouacking on the ground gained. This advantage, despite a blinding dust storm and a violent gale, was pressed on the morning of the 10th, the Turks being forced back to within three miles west and southwest of Bagdad.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, March 10, (via London, March 11.)—Violent attacks launched on Friday by British forces, 5,000 men strong, against the Turkish positions on the southern bank of the Tigris River, near Bagdad, were repulsed with heavy losses, says an official statement issued today by the Turkish War Department. Though portions of the British Army remained about 800 yards in front of the Turkish positions, the others were compelled to retreat.

The text of the statement follows:

> Since yesterday activity on both banks of the Tigris has become violent. An attack by five enemy battalions against our positions on the southern bank was repulsed by our fire, with heavy losses to the enemy. A portion of the enemy forces re-

Continued on Page 5.

Bulgaria Denies Taking Step Toward Break With Us

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 11, (via Amsterdam and London.)—An official denial was issued here today of a report that the Bulgarian Government had addressed a note to the United States which had resulted in the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries. No note, it was stated, had been handed either to the United States Minister at Sofia or to the State Department at Washington.

The announcement further denied a report which it said had been in circulation that the Bulgarian Minister at Washington had been instructed to request his passports.

HUNGER CAUSES PETROGRAD RIOTS

Military Chief Orders Troops to Use Arms Against Demonstrators—Cars Stopped.

CRISIS BLAMED ON BLIZZARD

Whole Question of Supply Put in Hands of Municipalities and Zemstvos.

LONDON, March 11.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that owing to disorders in recent days General Chavaloff, commander of the Petrograd District, has issued a proclamation forbidding all assemblies in the streets and warning citizens that the troops have been authorized to use their arms or any means to preserve order in the capital.

The Petrograd newspapers are not appearing and the tramway service has been suspended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The question of the food supply of the capital of Russia has reached a crisis. Petrograd is particularly badly situated on the confines of the empire, in a region incapable of producing breadstuffs, and therefore wholly dependent upon railways for the necessaries of daily life. Military needs necessarily absorb the greater part of railway activity, and the war traffic naturally tends to increase rather than diminish as time goes on. The people have cheerfully endured every manner of inconvenience throughout the long Winter in obtaining food supplies. Latterly, however, there has been witnessed the phenomenon of shortage in certain quarters of the city of the staple food of the common people, namely, the favorite Russian black bread.

When the Duma opened, the Minister of Agriculture, Rittich, brought this all-important question of food supplies before the members. The Duma, however, seemed indisposed to devote too much time to the consideration of such a vital practical matter, and preferred to listen to speeches on the so-called political situation, of which the alleged mismanagement of Russia's inexhaustible food supplies is regarded as only a part. The Duma put in only five days' sittings since it opened, and a great part of these has been spent on speeches expressive of the general dissatisfaction with the Government without leading to any practical results.

On Thursday a number of women and younger men of the working classes made a peaceful demonstration of protest against the mismanagement of the food supplies. A similar movement was noticed in certain quarters of the city yesterday. Last night an extraordinary meeting was summoned of ministers, Representatives of both legislative chambers, the municipality, and other public bodies to discuss measures to allay public alarm.

From speeches made in the Duma this morning, it is clear there never has been any real shortage in Petrograd, although a heavy blizzard in South Russia, extending over weeks, interfered with the regular arrival of supplies from the grain-growing districts. The people, owing to the prevalence of pernicious rumors, appear to have been collecting stores of foodstuffs in advance, thereby causing a certain shortage, inasmuch as the food controller continued to issue only normal quantities. The extraordinary meeting last night decided in principle to hand over the whole question of food supply to the public self-governing bodies, the municipalities, and the Zemstvos.

Certain speeches in the Duma this morning pretty plainly indicate that a political object is at the bottom of the panicky state of mind which was recently created in Petrograd on the subject of the food supply.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A number of causes, working together, brought the crisis momentarily to a head, although I do not personally believe there can be serious trouble while the Duma is sitting.

A number of baker shops were destroyed, and at others crowds seized bread from those who succeeded in buying it. A crowd last night broke the windows of a factory because its workers refused to strike.

The methods of the Cossacks, as I saw them this afternoon, are to make a cordon with their horses at opposite ends of the streets. Meanwhile other troops ride through the crowd. The feeling of the people is not hostile to the Cossacks. For the most part the crowds are good-tempered, and there is still hope that serious conflict will be avoided.

The general character of the excitement is vague. Throughout yesterday the streets were full of people, although Petrograd is heavily patrolled by Cossacks and mounted police; most of the crowd, including many women, were out to watch other people make trouble. The general atmosphere of excitement is like a bank holiday with thunder in the air.

During the sitting of the Duma [illegible] day it was announced that Prince Gal[illegible]zin was calling a special conference to take measures for preventing a crisis. At the same time trams were stopped in many places by demonstrators jumping on the cars and removing the controller handles. Yet extremely good relations continued between the crowd and the Cossacks.

The crowds often cheered the soldiers, thus giving the lie to those who tried to pretend they were hostile to the war. Both the "Marseillaise" and the national anthem were sung. At night the whole town was quiet.

TORNADO HITS NEWCASTLE, IND.; OVER 20 DEAD

In Five Minutes It Carries Death and Destruction to a Great Area.

300 HOUSES ARE IN RUINS

Militia Companies Are Sent to the Scene to Prevent Disorder.

PANIC IN STORM'S WAKE

Cincinnati Also Visited—Three Persons Killed, Thirty Houses Destroyed There.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 11.—A tornado swept over central eastern Indiana late this afternoon, killing more than a score of persons at Newcastle and two children in Wayne County.

The total number of injured will exceed 200, many of whom are probably mortally hurt. The damage is more than $1,000,000 at Newcastle and several thousand dollars in Wayne County.

The storm crippled wire communication throughout the east central part of the State. Adjt. Gen. Harry B. Smith of the Indiana National Guard was at his office late tonight directing measures of relief. Two companies of militia—one from Muncie and the other from Crawfordsville—were ordered to Newcastle to police the city. General Smith dispatched Major Davis to Newcastle as his personal representative, and said the sending of further troops to the stricken city would depend on Major Davis's report.

Physicians, nurses, undertakers and ambulances were ordered to Newcastle from Indianapolis, Muncie and other towns surrounding Newcastle. Two special interurban cars, carrying thirty physicians and fifty nurses, were sent from here early in the evening.

Storm's Havoc in Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., March 11.—More than a score were killed and 150 persons were injured, some probably fatally, in the tornado which wrecked more than 300 houses in this city late this afternoon. The damage was roughly estimated tonight at $1,000,000, but may exceed that figure.

The storm swept over the city in a southeasterly direction, demolishing practically everything in a path almost two blocks wide and more than ten blocks long. For several hours the city was entirely cut off from communication.

Appeals for help were sent out by Mayor Watkins, and Governor Goodrich was asked to send troops to police the city, which is in darkness tonight, owing to the demolition of the power house.

The exact number of dead may not be known for a day or two, as practically all the bodies thus far found have been dug out of the wreckage of their homes. The search tonight was hampered by darkness, but with the coming of daylight tomorrow it is believed more bodies will be found.

The Dead.

The known dead are:

DAVIS, BERNICE, East Walnut Street.
DAVIS, ORRIS, East Walnut Street.
DAVIS, GRAY, 1,109 South Twenty-second Street.
DAVIS, Mrs. JOHN, mother of Gray Davis.
DAVIS, ORVILLE, aged 6.
DAY, ETHEL, aged 16.
DAY, BERNICE, 1,002 South Second Street.
DAY, JUNE, 1,002 South Second Street.
DUNLAP, EVERETT, 1,022 South Twenty-first Street.
FLETCHER, Mrs. ARCHIE, South Twenty-fifth Street.
HALER, ——, young daughter of John Haler.
HIGGINS, Mrs. VERA, daughter of Mrs. Williams.
LOWERY, WILLIAM, aged 71.
NEILIS, JAMES, recently from Kentucky.
RAZER, ——, 12-year-old son of W. T. Razer.
WATERMAN, ERNEST, aged 6.
WILLIAMS, Mrs. MARY E.
WILLIAMSON, Mrs. ARCHIE, South Twenty-first Street.
WILLIAMSON, Miss Opal, daughter of Mrs. Williamson.
Two men and one boy, unidentified.

All the hospitals in the city are crowded with the injured. The storm missed the business part of the town. In South Sixth Street and through to Lincoln Avenue, one of the main residence streets of the city, nearly every house was wrecked. Continuing, the storm swept A Avenue and on into the factory district, where scores of homes were demolished. Practically every block south of Broad Street was damaged.

Several men were at work in the Indiana rolling mill, which was destroyed, but not one was hurt.

Fires Follow the Storm.

Several fires broke out in the wreckage on the south side, but the heavy rain which followed the tornado kept them from spreading.

Although the skies had been threatening during the early afternoon, there was little warning of the approaching tornado. A funnel-shaped cloud suddenly appeared in the west, hanging low and sweeping toward the city with great speed. Groups of persons on the streets began seeking shelter, men and women running wildly through the streets. The tornado lasted only about five minutes, and was followed by a hard rain, which also stopped in a few minutes.

One witness of the tornado, who was driving with his family in an automobile from Muncie through Newcastle to Indianapolis, had reached a point in the court house square when the storm struck. Deserting his car, the man and his family ran a short distance down the street and sought shelter in an excavation for a new building. Crouching [illegible] knee-deep against [illegible] of the basement, [illegible] and two children [illegible] the storm had [illegible]

[illegible] passed hundreds [illegible] the south side to [illegible] work. The streets [illegible]kage of houses and [illegible]

[illegible]der followed in the [illegible] Those who escaped [illegible] wildly about the [illegible] children crying and [illegible] and men shout-

[illegible] Page 2.

Emperor Hurries to Vienna; Premier Tisza May Resign

AMSTERDAM, March 11.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that political circles in Budapest are greatly surprised at the sudden departure of Emperor Charles and Empress Zita from the capital, as they had arranged to stop two days in Budapest before proceeding on a visit to South Hungary. The Emperor told high officials that important political events compelled him to interrupt his journey and return to Vienna.

It is reported that the resignation of Premier Tisza and the formation of a coalition Cabinet is probable. Count Johann Zichy, former Minister at Court, and Dr. Alexander Wekerle, former Premier, are mentioned for succession to the Premiership.

BIG MEN MEET TO AID DEFENSE

Speaking for C. N. Bliss's Guests, Roosevelt Says They Will Stand Behind Wilson.

BUT HE MUST BE FEARLESS

J. P. Morgan, Elihu Root, Gen. Wood and Others Discuss Preparedness.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was the guest at a private dinner given by Cornelius N. Bliss at the Metropolitan Club last night, at which men representing the governmental and financial interests of New York and the Governors of Connecticut and New Jersey discussed in detail what they could best do to prepare the country, and especially the territory near this city, for war.

Among those at the table who entered into the general discussion were J. P. Morgan, Elihu Root, Mayor Mitchel, General Leonard Wood, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt. Governor Whitman was invited, but was not able to attend. At the conclusion of the dinner Colonel Roosevelt dictated a brief statement, to which Mr. Bliss added a word of approval. One part of the Colonel's statement read:

"The dinner had absolutely no political significance. In this crisis all the gentlemen present felt they were debarred from expressing or feeling anything except absolutely single-minded patriotism and devotion to country as a whole.

"All their concern is to do anything they can to stand behind the Administration provided the Administration will fearlessly and without equivocation stand by the honor of the American flag and safeguard the life of every American citizen on land or sea. Their purpose is to find out what can be done to make ready for the upholding of the honor of the flag in any contingency that may arise."

To Meet Any Emergency.

In the remainder of his statement Colonel Roosevelt gave this outline of the dinner:

"Mr. Bliss thought that he ought to get together the men responsible officially for the territory near New York City, so that private citizens generally could learn what they ought to do in the way of preparedness to meet any emergency that may arise from the breaking of our diplomatic relations with Germany.

"He, accordingly, asked the Governors of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, the Mayor of New York City, Police Commissioner Woods, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Major General Leonard Wood to come here with former Secretary Root, former Senator Murray Crane, and myself, and George Case, D. Pomeroy, Colonel William C. Cheney, J. P. Morgan, H. P. Davison, former Secretary Robert Bacon, and Colonel William M. Thompson.

"All present agreed that Governor Holcomb of Connecticut and Mayor Mitchel had given the lead in the movement for practical preparedness in so far as it can be given without action by the National Government."

It was said that no definite action had been taken at the dinner conference. All of the guests, however, presented their views at length, including the Colonel, and it is probable that there will be further developments, which may lead to concrete action on the part of the men at the dinner and others of prominence in former preparedness movements.

It was the desire of all of those at the dinner, it was said, in view of recent developments in the international situation, to be in a position to do the most that they could for the country in the shortest time possible, if the United States became involved in the war. To this end it may be determined to hold further conferences in the near future. General Wood and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt were asked to attend as the others desired information and the advice they could give in connection with the arms of the national defense which they represented.

Protection for New York.

As the dinner was arranged without any idea of publicity at first, the guests agreed that nothing should go forth about the deliberations except the statement by Colonel Roosevelt. In a general way it was permitted to get out, however, that the necessity for thoroughgoing preparation for the safeguarding of the Port of New York and the Eastern seacoast was one of the serious problems taken up.

It is not at all improbable that a movement to arrange for a military census of New York and New Jersey along the lines of the one which has been conducted in Connecticut will be one of the developments of last night's

Continued on Page 2.

GERARD'S PARTY REACHES HAVANA; BRINGS NEWS OF GERMAN HUNGER; WARNS US TO PREPARE FOR REAL WAR

GERMANY MAY HOLD OUT

Rigid Economy the One Hope to Win Against Desperate Conditions.

FRANCE WASTING HER FOOD

Prodigality of Paris Made a Deep Impression on Gerard's Companions.

ENVOY UNDER GREAT STRAIN

Followed by Spies Into Spain—Nervous Tension on Voyage, Which Ends Happily.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 11.—Six weeks of unrelaxed and unbroken nervous tension for Ambassador Gerard and his official party ended today when the Spanish steamer Infanta Isabel made fast to a buoy in Havana Harbor and the group of Americans who left Berlin on the evening of Feb. 10 were at last in a position to say with reasonable certainty that they were safe from further possibility of German intrigue or malevolent attempt.

For most of the party the assurance of personal safety terminated immediately the intense anxiety that so long had oppressed them and completely relieved the strain they had been under since that day in the German capital when the word went around that Germany had recalled her pledge to restrain her U-boat activities and announced her intention to begin a new campaign of unrestricted undersea endeavor.

But for Ambassador Gerard the end of the menace of purely personal difficulty brought relief from only a part of the load he has been carrying. His official responsibility is still to be discharged in the form of reports to the President and the State Department and recommendations regarding the course to be followed by the United States toward Germany. That is a responsibility from which many men of less decided character would shrink. Gerard, however, a man who forms his judgments promptly and with firmness upon the evidence in his possession, is not easily disturbed in his conclusions. His views have the character of convictions and are held with vigor. Others may disagree or be unconvinced by the evidence which has been sufficient for him, but it is to be remembered that of all the Americans who were in Germany when the rupture with the United States came or who had been there during any period of the last four years none has had anywhere near as good opportunities of observation and securing information as Gerard. His conclusions ought therefore to be formed upon the soundest basis and authority. If they are not it is his fault and the misfortune of his country, for it is to be assumed, of course, that his views will have a material share in shaping the course of the Wilson Administration regarding Germany.

Conditions in Germany Desperate.

It is betraying no trust to say that Mr. Gerard places about the smallest possible confidence in the good faith of Germany or German officials, that he regards the condition of Germany as desperate, especially where the supply of food and general economic conditions, including finance, are concerned, that he knows the frame of mind of responsible German officials to be quite in keeping with their recognition of the desperate situation of their country. It was his clear recognition of these facts which has added so greatly to Mr. Gerard's anxiety during the entire journey from Berlin to Havana.

If he is not convinced of the readiness of German officials to disregard every obligation of ordinary civil intercourse between nations, even including their own safe conduct to the retiring Ambassador, it has not been possible for him to entertain even as speculation any of the various numerous rumors and reports concerning the intentions of Germans hostile to the safe progress of the ambassadorial party from Berlin, especially to the safe progress of the Ifanta Isabel from Corunna to Havana. Mr. Gerard had an added reason for anxiety, having been warned in most extraordinary fashion before leaving Berlin. That warning came from a source which made several different predictions to him during the course of the war, every one of which has been fulfilled to the letter. This time the warning was that the Germans would disregard his safe conduct and endeavor to do or cause him personal harm before he could reach Cuba. Apparently the theory was that the United States would follow the rupture of diplomatic relations promptly with a declaration of war, and upon such a declaration Germany would hold herself released from the obligation of safe conduct and all other considerations and proceed immediately to recapture Mr. Gerard and his party and return

Continued on Page 4.

Germany's Real Situation and Her Attitude Toward Us As Sized Up by Americans Returning With Mr. Gerard

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 11.—Here is a summary of Germany's economic and political situation and her attitude toward the war and America's possible entrance into it, as gleaned from Americans of former Ambassador Gerard's party on the eleven-day voyage from Corunna:

First—Germany is hungry, and famine may touch her strength in the field and undermine her power before next harvest.

Second—Official and civil Germany is passionately united. As little division exists as at any time since the war started. Various proceedings, beginning with the Chancellor's peace proposal and ending with the Allies' answer, have made the country solid behind the Kaiser. The common soldiers are sick of the war, but cannot help themselves.

Third—The submarine warfare is relied on to end the war. Admiral von Tirpitz is triumphant, but is personally broken and unable to lead. The unanimous belief in submarine success is liable to a violent reaction if England should resist successfully.

Fourth—While hope of military success is now secondary, Germany is embedded in a subterranean concrete western front, and thinks herself prepared to exact from the allied armies a prohibitive price for a sustained offensive. My own optimism for the British "push" was somewhat cooled by the testimony of correspondents on board the Infanta Isabel who had seen the Germans on the Somme just across from where I saw the British.

Fifth—Germany does not believe that America is capable of hitting hard blows, and, while desirous of avoiding war, she awaits Washington's action with something very like contempt.

Sixth—There is a threat of demoralization in Germany, but she is still tremendously strong, and will take a lot of beating. The Allies ought to stop the unprofitable business of underrating her. Even yet she alone among the combatants is thoroughly and expertly military. The others have not learned to think in strictly military terms. Meanwhile, in weight, numbers, and machinery, the advantage lies overwhelmingly with the Allies.

Seventh—In the foregoing calculation Russia must be reckoned with, and Russia is an unknown quantity at present. That there has been a breakdown both sides recognize, Germany expectantly and the Allies anxiously, but the extent of it is impossible to measure in a country so confused and shapeless. The Russian demoralization had reached lengths which elsewhere would spell ruin. She has mountains of munitions which she has no transport to distribute, and storehouses filled with guns and cartridges that do not fit each other. Meantime the country trembles on the verge of revolution, the effect of which might enable Germany to bring strength to the western front for a mighty resistance.

NEW PEACE HOPES RISE AT CAPITAL

Bagdad's Fall and Food Conditions in Germany Encourage Optimism at Washington.

LABOR TO FAVOR DEFENSE

Executive Council of American Federation Ready to State Position of 3,000,000 Workers.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The American Government having announced its decision to proceed with the arming of merchantmen intending to go to Europe in defiance of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign, no further details on the situation were given out today.

Many interesting questions relating to the new policy remained unanswered. The only statement authorized was that nothing would be done by the Government not in strict accordance with international law.

Because of reports of bad food conditions in Germany, the fall of Bagdad to the Entente Allies, and other news looked upon as unfavorable to the Central Powers, some officials considered further peace suggestions from Germany as among the possibilities.

President Wilson, although practically recovered from the cold which kept him in bed most of last week, remained indoors all day.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor completed tonight a general statement of organized labor's attitude toward national defense problems, to be presented for ratification tomorrow to a conference of more than 100 labor leaders.

The statement is said to be favorable to some active preparedness steps. Its ultimate adoption is expected, but not without considerable discussion of details, which may keep the conference in session two days or more. The meeting was called a week ago by Samuel Gompers, President of the federation, and is said to be the first gathering ever held in this country to formulate labor's attitude toward defense measures. More than 3,000,000 American wage earners will be represented.

The statement drawn up to the Executive Council, which has been in session here for three days, is said to express approval of military, naval, and economic preparations for defense in general terms. Any specific declarations on such problems as universal military service are to be left to the conference, and some leaders here today expressed the belief that there would be no action taken on details of any suggested national defense programs.

Heads of 110 national or international unions and the four railroads brotherhoods are expected to attend the meeting.

BLUE LIST CHAUFFEURS AGENCY, Inc., 1790 B'way. Phone Columbus 1494.—Advt.

GERMANY EXPECTS CLASH ANY TIME

Thinks the President Is Forcing War Upon Germany by Arming Merchantmen.

TAKES DECISION COOLLY

Press Again Assails Wilson and Declares Yellow Sheets Mislead American Opinion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 11, (via London.)—The news of President Wilson's decision to arm American merchant steamers without awaiting the consent of Congress caused neither surprise nor anger here, the newspapers having for some time prepared the people for it by saying that "Wilson wants his war and is going to have it."

It is generally admitted that now a clash may come any day, because the armed American ships entering the danger zone will not be treated any differently from those of any other nations, and then there is bound to be shooting. The view taken by the authorities here is that President Wilson by sending such armed ships into the danger zone is actually forcing war on Germany.

The newspaper comment on the news is short but sharp. In most cases they remark in effect that "it doesn't matter to us whether Wilson arms these vessels with or without the consent of Congress, but as a means of gauging the character and political methods of the President."

As one writer puts it, "the facts in the case deserve attention. First, he pretends doubts as to his power to order ships armed. To his surprise, Congress doesn't grant him power immediately. He orders his legal advisers to dig up the necessary juridical evidence for the contention that the President may arm ordinary trading vessels without first consulting Congress. Nobody will believe that it was this timely legal advice that changed President Wilson's mind. No doubt he was quite informed regarding the legal situation before he approached Congress. If he acts contrary to what he considered law three weeks ago, it is quite in line with his puffed-up phrases about justice and fairness."

Under the headline "Wilson Violates the Constitution," the Tägliche Rundschau says: "Circumstances are now pressing irresistibly toward a decision. The die will be cast the moment anything happens, for the arming of trading vessels is already war, even if the desired casus belli does not appear for days or even weeks. It must be made quite clear even now that America is the aggressive party as soon as she sends her guns against our U-boats.

"Let us not deceive ourselves over the fact that the largest part of the American people stand behind him. They are war mad despite the parrotlike and flowery peace phrases of their master.

"America is a land where the masses are easily hypnotized. Nowhere else in the world is political judgment so super-

Continued on Page 3.

HARD HITTING OUR SAFETY

Swift Action May Avert Serious Ravages in Conflict With Germany.

SHE DESPISES US AS FOES

And Counts on Indecision Here to Make Successful Her Own Severe Blows.

GERARD WRITING A BOOK

Hopes Thereby to Enlighten Americans as to Perils That Confront Them.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 11.—To reach home in comparative safety James W. Gerard, the former Ambassador of the United States to Germany, was compelled, in the sailorman phrase, to fetch a wide compass. When he landed at Havana today he had traveled 5,700 miles from Berlin, and before New York is reached his journey will have been longer than the voyage from Shanghai to San Francisco.

But now only ninety miles of water separates him from the homeland. Ordinarily a visit to Havana at this season is most attractive, but every eye turns wistfully toward Key West, and we shall all watch tomorrow for the Stars and Stripes with something of the fervor of the national anthem.

I want to put into the forefront the one big impression made by daily contact with the Berlin contingent, which crossed the ocean from Spain in the Infanta Isabel. Whatever their varying feeling toward the European combatants, all come home with one message: If America would avoid the ravages of war she must be ready for war. There is no war spirit among these observers, who are heartsick at the ruin and suffering abroad, but they realize that this beautiful America, for which all are yearning as we come from Europe's scenes, must be preserved by pluck instead of luck, and that in the process we shall become more worthy of our heritage of freedom and opportunity.

For getting a composite impression of inside Germany, spending eleven days aboard a ship with the Gerard party presented an opportunity not to be missed. So, after seeing the British front, I went to Corunna via Madrid. The party, headed by the former Ambassador, comprised diplomats, doctors, consular representatives and journalists. They had enjoyed excellent advantages for acquiring first-hand information on questions puzzling the outside world, which would like to know how close Germany is to starvation, what the economic conditions are there, how dangerous the submarine offensive is, what the real feeling toward America is, whether public opinion has been divided on the war, &c.

Germany has been a beleaguered fortress under the strictest martial law, and only since the Americans' departure from Berlin has the world been correctly informed of inside conditions.

Gerard Writing a Book.

The party aboard the steamship had a sense of emancipation that made them frank in discussion, but they cannot be quoted directly, because of diplomatic restraints now, even the doctors belonging to the embassy. Above all, Mr. Gerard must be rigidly excluded from any impressions here given. He has refused to be interviewed under any circumstances. There are two good reasons for his saving his ammunition. First, the President supposedly wants a report, and second, Mr. Gerard is writing a book. He has been working on it with characteristic industry en route through Europe and aboard the ship. He will be ready when he reaches New York to select a publisher, who ought to be one with facilities for simultaneous publication in America and England.

Mr. Gerard has preserved all his public records and documents. His general knowledge of Germany is drawn from the best sources. He has a retentive memory, a special talent for narrative, and a nice sense of humor. His purpose is to bring his book out promptly while the matters treated are fresh and public interest is keen.

Mr. Gerard is very matter of fact, and would be the last man to parade a pious purpose, but I think that his chief motive is to enlighten America on the European situation and help to make the United States a nation instead of a mumbo-jumbo of sections, States and races without national consciousness or purpose.

Through the Mine Fields.

It has been stated in an American magazine that the sea currents attract most of the loose mines from the west of England, the Channel and the French coast, and assemble them just off the northwest tip of Spain. It was precisely over this spot that the Spanish liner, the Infanta Isabel, plowed her way around Cape Finisterre to the Atlantic Ocean on the night of Feb. 27.

Mr. Gerard had been through an ordeal

in Berlin almost unexampled in diplomatic history. He had then brought out the American refugees, had stopped in Switzerland, France, and Spain for formalities which were most complimentary, but required careful and delicate attention.

Friends in Berlin, who were in a position to have real information, had given him a Lusitania-like warning against sailing from Spain. There were known to be spies at his heels in Madrid, and on board the ship were special suspects, but as he sat with me after dinner that evening off Cape Finisterre Mr. Gerard talked of the floating mine field as if it were a thousand miles away, and with that quiet smile which his friends all know.

Just the same, the former Ambassador was near the end of his rope when he embarked at Corunna. There is a limit to human endurance, and he had reached it. Mrs. Gerard was very anxious to have him get complete rest on the voyage, and under her skillful management each day has shown an improvement in the envoy's mental and physical state. Mrs. Gerard herself has stood the strain in a way that only women can, but she will be glad to get back to the rest and relaxation of home. Mr. Gerard finishes the voyage greatly refreshed, he and Mrs. Gerard both taking things quietly.

Envoy's Plans Not Settled.

Mr. Gerard is a natural diplomat, with manner considerate and habits democratic. Each day en voyage he gathered the correspondents and translated the Marconi messages received by the ship. He is a good linguist. When he went to Berlin he realized that he must learn German and French, and diligently took up the study of these languages, acquiring sufficient facility in both to hold conversations and read newspapers—a very un-American thing to do, but most useful in enabling the Ambassador to hold real intercourse with his fellows and keep posted through the newspapers on German conditions. On shipboard he has carried about a Spanish grammar and dictionary, putting in his spare moments in polishing up his Spanish, partly learned years ago in Mexico.

Mr. Gerard neither drinks nor smokes, and spends any idle time picking up information on any subject coming within his orbit, a practice which in the long run accumulates a big stock of general information. At 50 years he has a boy's interest in everything that passes. His mental methods are very precise, and he never wanders from his point. Such a man ought to go far.

The Ambassador returns home without any permanent plans. Either law or his Mexican interests might receive his attention, but he will have no heart for private matters until his duties as an American citizen have been fully discharged. He has no solemnity, and does not take himself overseriously, but if I judge him rightly the facts stored up in his mind are going to be made fully available for the guidance of the United States before Mr. Gerard will consider himself free for private activities. There will be no grandstand methods, but when he finishes I predict that many of the present uncertainties will vanish.

Much as Mr. Gerard was honored in Switzerland, France, and Spain, his real ovation would have been in England, but his decision not to visit London at this time did credit to his judgment and taste.

Voyage Calm Despite Misgivings.

Barring the suppressed sense of risk and adventure the voyage from Corunna to Havana was without incident. The Infanta Isabel is a steamship of 10,000 tons. She is owned in Cadiz, and is usually in the South American trade, but she is now engaged chiefly in bringing immigrants from Galicia, in northwest Spain, to Cuba, which explains the call at Corunna. These immigrants are called "swallows" here because they return home in the Autumn after enjoying remunerative employment.

The Infanta Isabel seemed the best and safest ship when Mr. Gerard got ready to leave. The Spanish may be slow in some things, but this company saw a profit-making opportunity in transporting the Gerard party, and went to it like a fire department to a general alarm. The fares averaged about $300 a berth. Sixteen hundred and sixty immigrants pay $66 a head. They belong to Galicia, the only Spanish Province where willingness to work is general among the population.

When we boarded the Infanta Isabel, we found that she carried seventeen lifeboats, rated by the company as capable of carrying fifty each, or a total of 850. As the total number of persons aboard was 2,000, at the very best over 1,100 persons would have had to be abandoned in case of accident.

Optimism and geniality prevailed in the saloon, but there was some anxiety in the back of everybody's head. Fritz is a crazy fellow on the sea, and there is no knowing what might happen if war was declared on the voyage.

One day a rumor spread that the course of the ship had been suddenly altered to avoid a raider, the new Möwe, reported near by a passing steamer. Discussion developed the fact that several Americans on board the ship knew the commander of the Möwe, Count Dohna, personally. They had a high regard for him and believed that he would behave gallantly if we fell in with him.

One vexation of the voyage was the unsatisfactory wireless news. We were left absolutely in the dark as to the extent of loss of life on the Laconia and whether the sinking constituted a casus belli.

The adjournment of Congress was reported, but there was nothing definite about any delegation of power to the President.

The German scheming to entangle Mexico, which was apparently tanamount to a declaration of war against America by Germany, got us excited. A wireless from THE TIMES gave the first real idea of the American situation, causing grave concern. This was relieved Friday by a report of the Senate vote to amend its rules.

Germany's Food Shortage Real.

After discussing the German situation for eleven days, my conclusion is that the food shortage in the Fatherland is more serious than has been believed outside. The present condition is not one of actual starvation, but there is much suffering in spots, and Germany faces a crisis between now and harvest. Unless the submarine war prospers Germany can hardly escape an upheaval.

One doctor aboard the ship tells me that even with his unusual facilities he was much reduced by the lack of fats, and when he reached Zurich he was so ravenous that he made himself ill, devouring everything greasy. Lack of fats caused an incessant gnawing and nothing would "stick to his ribs." His stomach had no food reserve and intestinal digestion was suspended.

The misery resulting from the food conditions is observable in every face. The Government took all possible precautions, but while 60 per cent. turnips could make bulk, it couldn't make nutriment. A thick soup of cabbage and turnips, a bit of meat, and a trace of grease could be bought at the community kitchens in the cities for 6 cents (30 pfennig,) and bread at 1 cent a slice, but thirty minutes after eating one was hungry again.

The diet gave no power of resistance to the cold. The Americans who serve as prison inspectors say that even with huge furs they almost froze this Winter.

Mothers and babies are without milk, and the suffering is great. While the effect of the food conditions on the public morale is temporarily offset by hysterical loyalty, physical causes must prevail over psychological in the end.

The present semi-starvation contrasts with what Americans would consider gluttony before the war, when it was not unusual for a prosperous German to eat seven meals a day. The full stomach was regarded as the sovereign remedy for all bodily ills. The early stages of reduced diet benefited some people, but that point has long been passed.

Throughout the trying times the German women have been showing splendid nerve. They are taking men's places at manual labor. Many assure me if the women are called they will respond in tremendous numbers, game to perform many trench tasks, if not actually do full military duty.

The moral and social conditions are entirely unlike old Germany. In high society spying and intrigue prevail. Nobody trusts anybody, and the conversation is all insincerity and deception. While the unwritten law still holds among the nobility, the laws regulating divorce are a dead letter.

Soldiers at the front and wives at home are freed from marital restraints. Illegitimate births now reach 25 per cent. in Berlin, and even more in Bavaria, and the percentage is increasing.

Popular taste on the stage calls for a murder in every act, and the big theatrical successes reek with morbid details.

The tendencies in Germany to rule womankind with a rod of iron have been emphasized by the war. Men use women roughly and punish them physically for trifling faults. Women are treated as recognized inferiors, and they don't resent it.

Such are some of the effects of baffled militarism upon the Germans. They went into this war expecting a three months' picnic. The resistance, followed by threatened defeat, has produced a perversity that breaks out as described.

This is not to say that Germany is all bad I have heard stories of splendid self-sacrifice in all circles. Some of the aristocracy voluntarily adopt short commons, and potato rations are passed to the guests by liveried servants.

Germany, I am convinced, wants to take decent care of the two million prisoners in her hands. Many of her prisons are models of sanitation, and the high authorities punish mistreatment when it is brought to their attention.

German heroism in the army and navy is just as fine as in any countries, but the curse of centuries of militarism is heavy upon the people. Napoleon said that "Prussia was hatched from a cannon ball," and she is paying the price for what she has inflicted on Europe, not only in punishment by battle, but in the recoil upon herself of her own savage force.

One point absolutely free from contradiction among the American refugees is Germany's entire faith in the submarine. Differences on this subject have disappeared, and the people all want the campaign pressed home, regardless of consequences. There is not the slightest doubt in Germany that within three or four months England will be starved into submission.

Despise America As a Fighter.

The situation in regard to America is very simple. The results of the submarine war will be so conclusive, it is argued, that America will not matter. Germany does not believe in America's fighting inclination or ability. The rupture with the United States came as a complete surprise. She has always thought that President Wilson was bluffing and was afflicted with some sort of disability on the fighting side. Never since Mr. Bryan assured Ambassador Dumba that the militant tone in the early notes was for effect in America has Berlin believed that President Wilson fully meant what he said or would under any circumstances go to war.

Our conduct toward Mexico has tended to confirm the German theory. The way we handled military activities allayed any German fear of America as a military opponent. As one correspondent put it: "When America waited a week for Pullmans to send the militia to Mexico, Germany stopped fighting one whole day to have a loud laugh." Germany is glad to get freight cars with straw in the bottom for transporting soldiers.

The particular American thing that Wilhelmstrasse worries about is money. She can get along without it by swapping jackknives with herself, but a few billions mean so much to England and France just at this time.

Then there are those ten million persons of German stock whom Germany is just beginning to rate accurately as Americans instead of Germans. When the hysterics over submarines permit the thought, Germany cannot help recalling that the United States is terribly big with its 100,000,000 population, that it has a useful navy, that in ingenuity and industry it leads the world, and that finally its action will have a potent influence in Russia.

For all this Germany had a clever little scheme, if only a cog hadn't slipped. It was to give America something to think about on the Pacific. The Berlin contingent had previous knowledge of this Mexico-Japanese conspiracy, and were keen for details when the wireless brought the bare announcement. As one journalist put it at the time, instead of really meaning peace when proposing it, "Bethmann's design was a rainbow painted on a drop scene which was meant to rise again on a very ugly tableau."

Observers for Swift American Action.

There is an agreement of opinion on this steamship that if war breaks out America should make war from the word "Go." Germany relies upon American indecision, procrastination, and general amateurishness, and will herself cover her preparations for the most cruel blow by an outward show of reluctance. "Hit quick and hard" should be the motto, it is felt, since neither Spain nor Mexico furnishes any criterion for action against a power that knows the war game backward.

Everybody who has seen Germany is praying for President Wilson to throw personal and political considerations to the wind, open a new book when war threatens, and write in it the names of the best men in America, irrespective of party, to help the President to use America's vast resources against the enemy. To fight Germany with Algers and Shafters because such men are friends of the Administration or because their dismissal would give pain is looked upon by Americans returning from the European theatre as unthinkable.

England has just dismissed Asquith for waiting, and France has relieved glorious old Papa Joffre because he was willing to give ground at Verdun if necessary to save precious French lives. Let America, say returning citizens, begin at the point reached by these countries instead of incurring huge cost in time, money, and men by learning by actual experience. At such a time, it is felt, party lines mean no more "than boundary lines in Noah's flood."

Has 250 to 300 Big U-Boats.

I have tried to get information as to the number of German submarines, but Germany successfully conceals the figures. The best composite guess I have been able to get is 250 to 300 big ones. All on this ship expressed surprise when I gave them the current English valuation of the submarine effort, namely, that while it was regarded as serious, there was not the slightest immediate prospect of starving England. There is more food in England today than ever before, perhaps six months', and certainly three months', clear surplus. Germans will have to increase vastly the present rate of destruction to empty the British cupboard in a year.

Meanwhile British seamanship is on its mettle to meet the submarine menace. Arming merchant ships alone will give protection. Submarines cannot overcome them when the work is completed.

The Berlin contingent admit that if the submarine stroke fails the disappointment and hunger in Germany will create a situation favorable to the acceptance of peace without victory.

In this connection those fresh from Germany are mystified at the clamor there for peace concurrently with the renewed vigor in waging war. There has always been talk of peace, but this has become a peace craving. Press and public are quite frank about it. Indeed, there is every indication that word has been passed along the line from above to couple the peace talk with ruthless warfare. German ingenuity delights in such expedients.

The Germans don't advertise their own weaknesses, but when elephants are commandeered from Hagenbeck's menageries to pull heavy loads through the streets of Berlin it suggests a breakdown in means of transport, maybe more serious in conducting the war than the loss of man power.

CUBANS PAY HONOR TO RETURNING ENVOY

Official Goes Aboard Ship to Welcome Gerard—Many Courtesies Shown Party Ashore.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 11.—Former Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard had a fine day in Havana, following the arrival of the Infanta Isabel, at 6 o'clock this morning. The Cuban Government gave them a reception and such entertainment as will make Havana stand out in their recollection.

With the American Minister, William E. Gonzales and his Secretary, Mr. Scholle, came to the steamship at an early hour. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Guillermo Patterson, and Commandant of the Dixie, placed a launch at Mr. Gerard's disposal. At the wharf where the party landed eight private automobiles met them and these stood at the Plaza Hotel door all day for the use of the diplomatic visitors. The Cuban Government had taken rooms for the entire Gerard party at this hotel.

After luncheon the Secretary of State, Señor Desvernine, came for coffee. Members of the party were favorably impressed with his statesmanlike ability and his knowledge of and sympathy with the American standpoint. He and Mr. and Mrs. Gerard were photographed together on the roof of the hotel. Under Secretary Patterson later took Mr. Gerard to the races, where they occupied President Menocal's box, which was draped with the American and Cuban flags intertwined. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the big crowd applauded heartily. Incidentally, Mr. Gerard won $17.

In the late afternoon the American Minister and Mrs. Gonzales entertained the Gerard party at the Legation, recently purchased by the American Government, probably the most charming diplomatic residence anywhere under the American flag. Mr. and Mrs. Gonzales have done over the noble old house and grounds. These were greatly admired by Mr. and Mrs. Gerard, who expressed the hope that this example might be followed in other capitals.

Havana makes a fine impression on the visitor. On all sides are evidences of the efficiency of American municipal management in cities outside our own country.

One feature of the day was the welcome tendered to Dr. C. Lincoln Furbush of the Gerard party, who took a leading part in the sanitation of Havana after the Spanish war. He was met at the steamer by a delegation of his former colleagues, headed by the Secretary of Health in Menocal's Cabinet. Dr. Furbush was shown over the sanitary improvements in and around Havana.

I have learned today that Germans are strongly suspected of fomenting the Cuban rebellion and that Berlin has been trying to start trouble of some kind among the negroes in the United States.

HAVANA, March 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Gerard will leave here tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for Key West on the steamship Governor Cobb.

MANY NOTABLES ON BOARD.

Well-Known Americans Return in Judge Gerard's Party.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 11.—In addition to James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, and Mrs. Gerard, a large number of other prominent Americans were aboard the Spanish steamship Infanta Isabel, which arrived here today from Corunna.

George Barclay Rives is a son of George L. Rives of New York, who was Assistant Secretary of State under Cleveland. G. B. Rives has been in the United States diplomatic service for many years, his last post being First Secretary of the embassies at Vienna and at Rio. He resigned at the beginning of the present Administration, but volunteered for work when the European war began, and has been assisting since early in 1915 in the embassy in Berlin, where he has had charge of questions dealing with the protection of German interests in Russia, France and Portugal. Mr. Rives expects to return to his farm in Albemarle County, Virginia, with Mrs. Rives and their three children.

Grafton Winthrop Minot of a well-known Boston family was in Berlin at the beginning of the war and volunteered to assist in the embassy, being made an attaché. His work has dealt chiefly with the British interned at Ruhleben and with the relief of British subjects in Germany. In July, 1915, he returned to America for a short time and was married to Miss Constance Gardner, daughter of Congressman Gardner and granddaughter of Senator Lodge. After the wedding the Minots proceeded at once to Berlin.

Commander Walter L. Gherardi, U. S. N., has been in Berlin for almost four years as Naval Attaché. Since the war began he has made several trips to the front, but for several months prior to the break in diplomatic relations he was permitted to see nothing. He is a son of the late Admiral Gherardi and a brother of the scientist of wireless telephone fame. Mrs. Gherardi, born Taylor, comes of a Washington family and is a niece of the late Admiral Robley D. Evans and descendant of the historian, Bancroft, who was at one time Minister in Berlin. The Gherardis make their home in Washington.

Dr. C. Lincoln Furbush of Philadelphia, who was special assistant to the Ambassador, arrived in Berlin only two months prior to the break in relations. He is a sanitation expert, has held the rank of Surgeon General in the United States Army, and was active in dealing with yellow fever in Cuba subsequent to the Spanish war. He went to Berlin to assist in the inspection of camps for prisoners of war. He is accompanied by Mrs. Furbush and their daughter.

Dr. Frank Harms of Chicago, Dr. Christian Luginbuhl of Chicago, Dr. Albert H. Roller of Evanston, Ill., and Dr. Jerome Pierce Webster of Holderness, N. H., have all been attached to the embassy at Berlin for periods varying from four to ten months in the capacity of special agents of the Department of State for the purpose of inspecting camps for prisoners of war in Germany and reporting on them to the British, Serbian, and Rumanian Governments, whose interests in Germany were in the hands of the American Embassy prior to the break in relations.

Hermann Oelrichs is a member of a prominent New York family, son of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and grandson of the late Senator Fair of California. He went to Berlin with Mr. Gerard as the latter's private secretary when the Ambassador returned from his vacation in New York in December last.

Christian A. Herter of New York, son of Albert Herter, the artist, went to Berlin in July, 1916, as an attaché of the embassy. He had much to do with British prisoners of war in Germany. Owing to press of work at the legation in Brussels, he was transferred thither temporarily in December, 1916. He was on the point of leaving to return to Berlin when the break in diplomatic relations occurred. He received his passports from the German authorities and was sent out of Belgium by way of Germany to Switzerland, crossing the frontier a few hours after the special train carrying Mr. Gerard and the embassy party, which he rejoined in Berne.

Lithgow Osborne, son of Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn, N. Y., was Third Secretary of the embassy. He has been at the embassy at Berlin since December, 1914, and was an attaché until August, 1916, when he was appointed Third Secretary, after having passed the diplomatic examinations. In Berlin he was assistant to John B. Jackson, formerly Minister to Cuba, Persia, and later to the Balkan States, who had general charge of the Prisoners of War Bureau of the embassy, and whose work dealt with the general inspection and welfare of British, Serbian, and Rumanian prisoners of war in Germany.

Accompanying the embassy party are also Lawrence Curtis of Boston, who has been attached to the embassy at Paris in the division in charge of Austrian and German interests; A. S. Roberts of New York, who is carrying dispatches from the embassy at London for the State Department and Navy Department; Fowler McCormick, son of Harold McCormick of the International Harvester Company, and grandson of John D. Rockefeller, and Twining Lynes of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. McCormick has been driving an American ambulance in France.

Several members of the embassy staff did not return on the Infanta Isabel. Mr. Jackson remained in Switzerland on account of his wife's ill health. Mr. Grew, Counselor of the embassy, was transferred to the embassy at Vienna. Hugh R. Wilson, Secretary of the embassy, was transferred to the legation in Berne. Alexander C. Kirk, Second Secretary of the embassy, was transferred to the legation at The Hague, and Robert C. Scotten, Third Secretary, was transferred to the embassy at Madried.

Guy Ayrault, who went to Berlin as special representative of the State Department, accepted a place in connection with the inspection of lazarets in France, and parted with the embassy entourage in Paris. Ellis Dresel of Boston, also a special representative of the State Department, is returning to America via England.

INTERNED SAILORS SUSPECTED AS SPIES

Sent Out Secret Data on Smuggled Clocks, Government Agents Believe.

GIFTS OF PETS SUSPICIOUS

Another Way of Getting Information on American Defenses to Germany —Several Women Involved.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Behind the arrest yesterday of Henry Rohner, a prominent German-American merchant; Adelbert Fischer, formerly a German soldier and a son-in-law of Ad. Koerting, a noted ironmaster in the Fatherland; Mrs. Helene Fischer, his wife, and two employes of Rohner is believed to lie a conspiracy, partially uncovered by the United States Secret Service, to furnish military and naval information to the German Government invaluable to that empire in case of war with the United States.

The five prisoners arrested by Federal Secret Service agents were held on the technical charge of smuggling ashore nineteen valuable chronometers from the interned German raiders at the League Island Navy Yard. Today it became known that fully twenty persons were under surveillance, if not direct suspicion, as the result of the last month's investigation into the existence of the alleged plot to furnish Germany with maps and other information of the defenses of this country.

This information, it is said, has been smuggled from the ships to secret agents, outside the internment camp by means of secret ciphers, conveyed by chronometers, such as were seized, as well as by dogs, cats, parrots and other pets which the sailors on the interned vessels have sent to persons in this city, ostensibly as gifts.

Got First Clue in New York.

The investigation into the activities of alleged German agents and the interned sailors at League Island has been prosecuted here for several weeks. It originated in the arrest of a woman spy on Lincoln's Birthday in New York. She was found to be in possession of maps and data of the various navy yards along the Atlantic Coast. She was questioned at intervals for several days. After the final inquisition the Treasury Department sent Special Agent Nicholas Brooks to this city with orders to keep a watch on those who visited and those visited by the interned Germans.

Brooks and Garbarino planted a Secret Service man inside the navy yard as a marine, and he kept watch on the Captains and crews of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm. He learned that each day at 5 o'clock a special delivery letter bearing a Germantown postmark would arrive at the navy yard for one of the junior officers aboard one of the raiders. He notified the Post Office Inspectors and they questioned the Germantown authorities and found that the writer was Mrs. Paul Hespe, the wife of Lieutenant Hespe. She was the former Hilda Schweiger and was married to the Lieutenant last November at League Island, the wedding being a gala affair among the interned sailors and the German society of this city.

Further investigation disclosed that Mrs. Hespe was a guest at the Fischer home. Fischer, a former member of the German Army, came to this country thirteen years ago. He has never been naturalized, his partner, Daniel Hildreth, said today. He is President of Schutte & Koerting, at Tenth, Twelfth, and Thompson Streets. This firm has an office in New York, which is in charge of S. C. Smith.

In following the movements of Fischer the detectives learned that he was a patron of the Henry Rohner Company, the largest delicatessen supply concern in the city. Rohner has been a resident of this country for many years and has been prominent in German societies. He is a naturalized citizen and a man of considerable wealth.

The Smuggled Chronometers.

The investigation showed that the interned sailors were purchasing their groceries and dainties from the same firm and that two or three times a week a motor truck came to League Island from Rohner's with supplies for the ships.

With these connections established, the Secret Service men began work on another clue. It is here that the chronometers become significant. In the affidavit which was used as the basis for the warrant for the arrest of the five persons taken into custody the chronometers were named "as smuggled in February." When two boxes were seized on Friday nineteen other chronometers were found inside.

February is the month when the woman spy was arrested in New York. After her capture the Secret Service agents were hurried here and made affidavit that the chronometers had been smuggled ashore. It is significant that the two boxes seized by the Federal agents on Friday at Rohner's store contained only chronometers. No other articles were seized, although many packages had been taken from and carried to the interned ships that were not supplies from Rohner's store.

Brooks and Garbarino went to the navy yard and questioned the marine. Then the agents went to Rohner's establishment and seized both boxes. They questioned Rohner, and then returned to their offices in the Federal Building. The arrests were not made until the following day, after the agents had had the chronometers in their possession for twenty-four hours.

Rohner's Explanation.

Rohner is understood to have told the agents that Fischer, a patron of his, had asked him to take a box from Captain Thierichens of the Prinz Eitel which contained a souvenir which the Captain wished to present to Fischer. Since that time, the merchant said, he had often delivered parcels to the navy yard and taken articles from the interned Germans for Fischer.

The Secret Service agents are trying to establish the method by which "a line of communication" was opened between League Island and the German agents. They are working on the theory that the chronometers were sent from the interned ships to somebody in this city, and the information they carried decoded and sent to New York to a central headquarters, whence it finally reached Germany via Mexico. After each chronometer had fulfilled its mission, it was sent back to be again used in this secret means of communication, so the agents believe.

The agents have not been able to find Mrs. Hespe, whom they wished to question at length about certain information which has come into the possession of the Government.

The agents discovered today that sailors on board the interned vessels had sent out of the navy yard to friends in the city, ostensibly for children's playthings, models of war vessels, mostly submarines and destroyers. This was before relations between this country and Germany became acute. After the discovery of the chronometers the Secret Service men questioned all the drivers who had taken goods to the interned ships. From them they learned that sailors aboard the raiders were always sending parrots, dogs, cats, and other pets to persons in this and other cities. At the time it was believed that these were simply gifts to friends. The special agents began to locate the recipients and question them as to the "presents."

ARRESTED WOMAN SPY HERE.

Name Never Has Been Made Public —Officials Reticent.

Secret Service and army and navy officials here were reticent in talking of the Philadelphia Navy Yard affair last night. It was said that a woman was arrested here "about Feb. 12" as a spy suspect and that maps and other data had been found in her possession. Her name had not been made public, it was said, and it was desired to continue to maintain secrecy on this point for fear its publication would serve as a warning for other persons now under surveillance in connection with the affair.

It was stated definitely at Governors Island, however, that she was not being held there. Officers there said they did not know where she had been taken.

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GERMAN CASH SENT PLOTTER TO JAPAN

Columbia Student Sought Aid of Britain's Ally in Fomenting Rebellion in India.

ADMITS LARGE PAYMENTS

Another Woman Questioned as to Intrigue—Chakraberty Goes to Bellevue.

Heramba L. Gupta, the Hindu student at Columbia University, who was taken to Police Headquarters on Saturday night and questioned about his supposed connection with the German plan to foment a revolution against England in India, was put under arrest shortly after midnight and was examined again for several hours yesterday afternoon. It was said last night that he had made a partial confession.

Gupta, who is about 30 years old, was a close friend of Chandra Chakraberty, the Hindu, arrested last week in connection with the German plot. It was asserted on good authority last night that he has admitted that an important part in the conspiracy was intrusted to him. Gupta is said to have admitted receiving large amounts from German Government officials in this city and that he was sent to Japan in 1915 to try to gain assistance there in arousing the natives of India to revolt, the object being to cause the withdrawal of troops from France and Belgium to India. Gupta is supposed to have failed to gain material assistance in Japan. From what German source in New York he received funds for his effort was not definitely learned, but it is known that Gupta frequently visited the building at 60 Wall Street before he made the trip. This is the building in which Captain von Papen, former German Military Attaché, and plot paymaster in America, had his offices.

Gupta told his inquisitors that his interest in Germany began before the outbreak of the war. He spent some time in Berlin, prior to 1914. Officials said last night that if he was then engaged to stir a revolt against the British in India, it would furnish conclusive proof that Germany was really preparing for war with Great Britain some time before war was declared, and was then planning plots and revolts against England. Chakraberty has confessed that the Indian rebellion idea was put into his head, or at least encouraged, at the German Foreign Office in Berlin.

The Secret Service men investigating the India plot are said to have learned that a great sum was set aside by the Berlin Government in the hope of stirring a general mutiny in India, and part of this money was intrusted to Captain von Papen for that purpose. Chakraberty is reported to have received approximately $60,000 to carry on the work delegated to him, and Gupta was said to have admitted in his confession yesterday that he received between $40,000 and $50,000 to defray the expenses of his work. His principal mission in Japan, it was said, was to arrange to have guns and ammunition sent from here to India.

Gupta was locked up at Police Headquarters last night. Another Hindu, said also to be a student and a friend of Gupta, and a young woman, who were also questioned late Saturday night, were not put under arrest, but their movements were closely watched after they were released. Their names were not made public. Gupta, on hearing that the young woman was being examined, protested vigorously that she was in no way connected with the affair and that she should not have been "humiliated." He said that she was not a German woman, as had been reported, but an American, whose parents were British.

Dr. Ernest Se Kunna, another of the persons arrested in connection with this plot, and out on bail, was brought to Headquarters yesterday to answer some new questions. It was reported that on being confronted with facts learned from Gupta he made further important admissions concerning the plot.

Chakraberty, whom bonding companies had considered an undesirable risk for bail, complained that the sleeping accommodations in Police Headquarters were uncomfortable. Last night he told the authorities he was ill, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital with a detective to guard him.

Examination of the portable wireless apparatus found in the possession of Hans L. Wax, a German arrested on a swindling charge several days ago, revealed to detectives that a number of its essential parts were missing. The authorities clung yesterday to their previous belief that Wax was not an "important catch," and that he probably was unknown to the German spy masters in this country.

PATROL BOAT FOUND SINKING.

Seacocks Removed from a Government Vessel at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 11.—The Government patrol boat Sentinel, utilized in the Chesapeake Bay by the United States Engineers' Department, was discovered to be sinking this morning at her berth here. The watch did not observe that the boat was sinking until after the engine room had been flooded to a depth of about five feet.

The leak is said to have been due to the removal of several seacocks, which may have been either accidental or malicious. In either case, the leak might have caused the destruction of the vessel, for when the watch gave the alarm the water was dangerously near the boiler room. Had not the sailors checked its advance, an explosion would have followed the contact of the water with the boilers.

Government officers will report the result of their investigation to Washington. An investigation is being made by the officers of the patrol boat and by the United States Marshal.

BARS GERMAN SOCIETIES.

Hotel Manager Doesn't Want Them to Meet in His House.

Declaring that the tense situation between Germany and America makes it imperative that no society of Teutonic origin hold meetings of any nature at this time, Copeland Townsend, owner of the Hotel Majestic, yesterday asked Friedrich Michel, head of the German Society, to cancel reservations for the ballroom of the hotel, where the society has been holding its meetings.

It was at a lecture before the German Society at the Majestic that Miss Maria A. Stappert is said by Professor John A. Mandel to have made her criticism of German economic, social, and moral conditions. Miss Stappert was a former student at Bryn Mawr, and Dr. Mandel wrote to the Ministerial Director in Berlin, asking that she be suppressed.

"It strikes me," said Mr. Townsend yesterday, "that if every member of the society is an American, the name of the society should be changed to the 'American Society.' Several weeks ago when the society met in the hotel, at a moment when the room was darkened, an interloper arose and shouted 'To hell with the Kaiser!' This is an indication of the feeling that exists toward societies bearing a Prussian title. In justice to the society I am convinced that its meetings were purely for educational purposes, and not in any sense political or for propaganda purposes."

"War Loans and the United States"

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HISTORY proves that the sacrifices and discipline of War have served to increase thrift, create efficiency and develop resources. The financial record of American Wars is one of patriotism and vision. War obligations have been readily met and economic progress made.

For the first time in its history, the United States has now become a creditor nation, and by meeting the needs of other nations is able to strengthen its own financial and commercial position.

Every citizen is concerned in the situation presented and its relation to his own affairs.

How American Wars since 1776 have been financed and these War debts discharged; the economic effect of War loans in this country and in Europe; lessons taught by experience and the opportunities offered for the future are described in a booklet entitled "War Loans and the United States," issued and sent upon request by the

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For small estates —Trust Company Executorship

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This is a great mistake.

All estates whether involving $5000 or $500,000 are equally entitled to the benefits of a Trust Company's administration.

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Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office, will be glad to advise you further about executorship of modest estates.

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SAYS OUR ASSISTANCE WILL SHORTEN WAR

M. Thomas, Praising Wilson's Statements, Hopes for American Contingent at Front.

PARIS, March 11.—"President Wilson's declarations of American policy have been a moral refreshment to France," said Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, to The Associated Press today. "America comes forward toward the end of the war with the assertion of ideals of which the European peoples amid all the strain of combat, of hatreds, of sufferings, of determination for specific national aims, need to be reminded.

"France has been stimulated, cheered, and supported by President Wilson's messages to Congress and by his inaugural address. His enunciation of the big things for humanity being decided in this war, to be supported, as they will be, by deeds, have a deep significance for us. I feel profoundly that this is so."

"What do you think are the immediate effects of the American rupture with Germany?" he was asked.

"The hour that America is actually in the war," replied the Minister, "the flow of supplies will be resumed at full tide and will increase, and essential credits will be easy. That is the way it would seem now."

The active co-operation of the United States in submarine chasing, in transport and in the supply of material and money would contribute enormously to shortening the war, said M. Thomas, and he added:

"It would be an inspiration for France to have an American contingent fighting on this side."

For breakfast to-morrow try a small glass of Welch's (iced).

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UNITED DEMOCRACY PLANS.

Committee of 15 Will Try to Cultivate Harmony in the Party.

County Clerk William F. Schneider, Chairman of the United Democracy of the City of New York, whose aim is to bring into working harmony all the diversified Democratic interests for the Mayoralty campaign this Fall, announced yesterday the appointment of a Plan and Scope Committee, consisting of fifteen members. They are Henry Smith, former Park Commissioner; Joseph J. O'Donohue, Francis D. Gallatin, William F. Grell, Joseph S. Schwab, William H. Edwards, former Street Cleaning Commissioner; Antonio Zucca, William Lustgarten, Vincent Woyteisek, and Morris Cukor. Others are Francis Leman of Richmond, Joseph P. Hennessy of the Bronx, Henry R. Chittick and Eugene S. Moran of Brooklyn, and George J. Ryan of Queens.

This committee, it is understood, will report to the United Democracy at a meeting at the Hotel Savoy on Wednesday night in favor of the formation of a committee of 250 which will have charge of the campaign. The main committee plans to take in all Democratic factions and to be the real "Fusion" committee this year. Tammany is to be represented in the main body, but just what part it will have has not yet been determined. It was said that Tammany influence was back of the entire proposition, and that the Fourteenth Street organization was planning to head off any other fusion movement. Chairman Schneider said yesterday that his committee had received letters from many prominent Democrats approving the scheme, and that with a united Democracy this Fall the plan was sure to succeed.

MISS FARRAR LOYAL.

Statement Through a Friend Says She Has Been Misrepresented.

Arthur S. Friend of 485 Fifth Avenue, a friend of Geraldine Farrar, the singer, said last night that Mme. Farrar was eager to dispel misapprehension concerning her position and views toward Germany.

"Mme. Farrar," said Mr. Friend, "states that she is an American through and through, that her sympathies are American, and her artistic and personal hopes are based on a sense of deep obligation to her native American land and its people."

Mme. Farrar, said Mr. Friend, denies having written the letter, published in London as from her, containing the sentence: "I am a Germanophile through and through. I am much too loyal to Germany to amuse the American people or to oblige them."

He also asserted that the singer had been greatly misrepresented. She was born in Melrose, Mass.

CIVIL SERVICE PROTEST.

Association Urges Examinations for Proposed State Police.

In a letter to State Senator Mills urging him to restore civil service provisions in his bill for the organization of a State police force, officials of the Civil Service Reform Association assert that the exemption clause means appointments by "political influence." The letter says in part:

"The history of appointments to exempt places in this State demonstrates that political qualifications will be fundamental and controlling in appointments to the new force. Can you conceive of the flood of requests from political leaders throughout the State for the consideration of this, that, and the other person for appointment to these official posts?"

The association contends that application of the competitive principle would make for a permanent and highly qualified State constabulary and that its absence would utterly destroy the efficiency of the new force.

INDIANA TORNADO KILLS A SCORE

Continued from Page 1.

ing. The men finally settled down and began the work of rescue, digging in the ruins of their homes for missing members of their families.

Most of the dead were found in the wreckage of their homes, only two or three bodies being found in the streets.

For several hours the town was entirely cut off from outside communication. Traction cars could not run into the city because of the demolished power house, and even the roads were blocked in practically all directions with fallen trees and telephone poles. As soon as possible calls for help were sent out by Mayor Leb Watkins, who started in to organize the rescue work.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 11.—Two children were killed and a man was probably fatally injured by the tornado which hit Wayne County late today.

Just south of Hagerstown two children of Ernest Graves were killed. The children were in a brick house which was demolished.

Ora Smith, a farmer of that neighborhood, living in a shanty near the new home he was building, was picked up by the wind, carried 100 feet, and dropped into a pond. His back was broken, and he probably will die. The damage in the county is estimated at several thousand dollars.

The wind played many freaks. The family of Will Thomas, a farmer, near Hagerstown, took refuge in the cellar. The wind whipped the roof off the house, and then stripped the walls of plastering. At another house all the weather boarding was ripped off, leaving only the framework standing. The house was unoccupied.

STORM HITS CINCINNATI.

Tornado Kills Three Persons and Destroys Thirty Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—A tornado which struck this city at 7:30 o'clock tonight killed at least three persons and destroyed thirty houses. With a roar like that of a dozen express trains the tornado came from the direction of the Ohio River. It cut into the city through the suburb of Linwood and did not stop until it reached Madison Road. In its journey across the city it destroyed houses in the residential district like so much pasteboard.

On Grace and on Greist Avenues seven houses are lying in ruins. The greatest damage was done at the home of Matthew McCarthy on Greist Avenue near Delta Avenue. Here the three-year-old son of Mr. McCarthy was blown out of the house. His bruised body was found a dozen yards away. Mr. McCarthy and two nephews were so badly injured that they probably will die.

Daisy Holmes at 1,279 Grace Avenue was caught beneath a falling beam and is said to be mortally injured. Her employer, Homer Glenn, was found in the ruins of the house dead.

One of the show places of the East End, which was built at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars by "Policy" Bill Smith, now dead, was dismantled.

The homes of T. C. Powell, Vice President of the Southern Railway, and P. Eagan, head of the Fay & Eagan Company, were badly damaged.

An individual known locally as "Old Man Nelson," aged 90, who had made his home in a wagon on Delata Avenue, died in the storm. A large tree was broken off near the trunk and fell across the wagon, crushing the old man.

Several of the houses in the path of the tornado caught fire.

The crew and passengers of a Delta Avenue car hearing the roar of the coming storm left the car and took refuge in the doorway of a church. The car was turned over by the storm.

In one block trees, houses, telephone, and telegraph poles were mowed down by the storm.

It is feared that a number of persons are buried in the ruins, in which fires broke out. Firemen and police were working in the burning ruins late tonight to rescue those thought to be imprisoned.

Tornado Damages Dayton.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 11.—A tornado this afternoon killed one man at Brookville, fifteen miles from Dayton, unroofed a score of houses in Dayton, and it is reported demolished fifty houses without loss of life at Trotwood, near here. In Dayton the storm passed quickly. A part of the roof of a moving picture theatre was blown off, causing a panic among the women and children at the theatre. None was hurt in the theatre.

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WHITNEY AGAINST THE WEST SIDE PLAN

In Answering Cederstrom, Says He Had Intended Declaring This to Governor.

HE WANTS NEW LEGISLATION

Hervey in Accord with This View—Publish Expert's Report to Show It Was Final.

Sigfried Cederstrom's attempt to resign as real estate expert of the Public Service Commission, and his suggestion that the commission had hoped to indorse the New York Central's proposed west side changes by diverting him from an appraisal of land values involved, was met last night by the announcement that the majority members of the commission investigating the plan had intended from the first to report to the Governor against it.

Travis H. Whitney, Chairman of the sub-committee appointed by the commission to discuss the plan with the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities of the Board of Estimate, issued a statement of twenty-one typewritten pages, most of which was in criticism of the west side undertaking. His statement, recommending that the Legislature pass a new law under which the city could bargain more efficiently with the railroad, was to have been, he said, part of a report to the Governor, had not Mr. Cederstrom, by assailing the motives and sincerity of the commission in his letter, caused him to make the statement now.

Charles S. Hervey, another of the Commissioners appointed to confer with the representatives of the Board of Estimate, also issued a statement in which he suggested that Mr. Cederstrom had taken himself too seriously. Mr. Hervey is known to be in agreement with Commissioner Whitney as to the west side plan, and his astonishment and anger were great when he heard of the Cederstrom letter.

Commissioners Hervey, Whitney, and Hodge discussed the Cederstrom letter at a long conference at the rooms of the commission yesterday, but said they could not understand the real estate expert's action. Commissioner Hervey declared that William De Ford, attorney for William Randolph Hearst, had offered Mr. Cederstrom a large fee if he would appraise for him the value of the lands sought to be exchanged by the city and the railroad, but that he understood that Mr. Cederstrom had declined the offer.

Commissioners Whitney, Hervey, and Hodge also decided, after obtaining permission from Governor Whitman, to make public the "preliminary report" on the land values made to the commission by Mr. Cederstrom. This report was to have gone first to the Governor, but was given to the public so as to prove that the real estate expert had intended it to be not a "preliminary" but a complete report on the subject. This being true, the Commissioners saw no reason why the real estate expert should not have been, as he was, assigned to other work.

The Cederstrom Report.

Mr. Cederstrom's report was to the effect that, "after a careful study and consideration of the proposition as a whole," he had come to the conclusion that the methods adopted for appraising the real estate "were neither proper nor applicable for the purpose of arriving at the just compensation to the city and the railroad company for the lands and rights involved in the matter, and that the adoption and application of proper methods and bases of values would show a very substantially increased sum in favor of the city, and a decrease in the sum accredited to the railroad company." "The facts in this matter are, briefly," his report continued, "that the balance, as shown in the summary of the appraisals of land, &c., which is termed 'balance in favor of the city, $6,109,099,' becomes a contribution to the railroad company toward the cost of the improvement, and the city, in addition thereto, assumes obligations to expend millions of dollars in connection with this transaction, which otherwise would not become compulsory or necessary on its part.

"All of the lands and rights proposed to be granted by the city to the railroad company, as shown on the maps and profiles, and some of the obligations assumed by the city, which properly should have been included in the appraisals in arriving at the valuations of the properties, have not been taken into consideration in connection with the valuation of the lands and rights in city ownership.

"Privileges granted in the proposed agreement to the railroad company, among other things, spur tracks in connection with the proposed freight railroad, and reservations contained in the proposed deeds in favor of the railroad company, and the use of city property during the reconstruction of its proposed freight terminal railroad, have apparently received no attention and have not been valued in connection with the other lands and rights as shown in the summary of the appraisals.

"I find that the methods and bases for just compensation as have been determined upon for the lands and rights involved are treated from the city's standpoint as if the proposition as a whole were simply and solely a real estate bargain, or merely an exchange of real estate between the city and the railroad company. The facts in the matter, however, fail to justify the determination.

"I also find that, instead of the adoption of accepted real estate appraising methods and rules, which have been established by custom or precedent and formulas by decisions of the courts, which ordinarily form the basis for valuations in real estate transactions between the City of New York, railroad companies, private parties, and others, wholly speculative and arbitrary methods, rules, and bases have been adopted in arriving at the values of the various lands and rights which received consideration.

"An Injustice to the City."

"As a result of the bases of values, the methods of appraising, and the methods of calculation adopted for estimating and determining the values for the purposes of arriving at just compensation for the lands and rights between the city and the railroad company, all elements of value that can fairly enter into the matter, together with relevant facts, have not received consideration from a viewpoint of real estate appraising on city matters.

"The net result is an injustice to the city in the way of undervaluation of its lands and rights proposed to be granted by it to the railroad company. In my judgment, the methods and bases adopted are unquestionably wrong in theory. Its assumptions are not in accordance with the real facts in the matter, and the results arrived at are unreasonable."

Mr. Whitney's statement, while agreeing that the proposed contract would be disadvantageous to the city, advances an entirely different reason for suggesting its rejection. Mr. Whitney is of the opinion that the question of having a proper law under which to conduct the negotiations is much more important than any errors in valuing certain parcels of real estate.

Mr. Whitney's statement calls for a "new law expressing to the fullest the legislative reserve power to deal promptly, adequately, and effectively with the New York Central along the west side of Manhattan. Until there is such a law the company will continue to be the superior negotiator."

Because of the many sides to the new controversy, each of the Commissioners devoted himself to a special feature of it, Mr. Hervey's task being that of making a direct reply to the intimations contained in the real estate expert's letter of resignation. He prepared the following statement for the commission:

Mr. Hervey's Statement.

"I do not wish to impugn Mr. Cederstrom's motives in his spectacular resignation and his charges against the commission. He may have believed that, as an agency of good government, the commission was a failure, and that he was the only one left to safeguard the city's interests.

"As a matter of fact, however, any conclusions which he, as a real estate expert, might furnish to the commission as to the value of the lands exchanged under the proposed west side agreement were of minor importance in comparison with other elements in the agreement. It may have been the realization that, from the nature of the case, he was not to be the central and only figure in the controversy which led him to prepare the letter which he gave to the newspaper men yesterday.

"Now, with reference, specifically, to Mr. Cederstrom, the kind of directions which were given to him were based on his statement to Commissioner Whitney and myself that it would take him from six to nine months to make a complete appraisal of all the parcels of real estate involved. I said a report so long delayed would be of no value to the commission in advising the Governor, especially if any action should be necessary at the present session of the Legislature. Mr. Cederstrom then said he could make a report within two weeks upon the basis which had been used in the port and terminals appraisals, stating at that time, verbally, his vciewpoints and the facts which he had in support thereof, principal of which was a letter from Vice President Place to Mr. Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit.

"When Mr. Cederstrom's formal report was placed on my desk on Thursday, three weeks later, no statement of fact appeared in addition to those stated to me verbally when he took the assignment. While I did not expect him to report upon any large number of parcels I assumed that he would test at least one or two specific appraisals of the Port and Terminals Committee by the bases which he deemed the proper ones to use, and which he was prepared to recommend. Nothing of the sort appears in the report. It is mostly an academic treatise upon the theory and practice of appraisals of city property, and his general criticisms of the bases used by the Port and Terminals Committee is not tied into any specific appraisal made by that committee.

"Personally, I know nothing of his temporary assignment to other work after his report was received. As a matter of fact other objections much more vital than land values had presented themselves to me in my study of the proposed West Side agreement. The land values were important only in case the agreement in the main was to be accepted. Then they would represent a detail to be corrected if error had been made in the computations.

Never an Attempt to Gag.

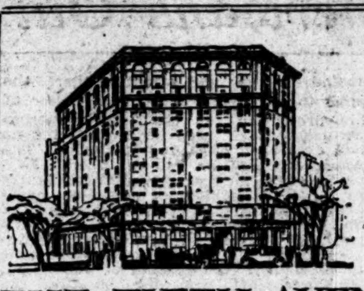
"There never has been any attempt to gag Mr. Cederstrom. On the contrary, his relations with the commission up to the moment of his resignation appear to have been most cordial and intimate. When he told me he could obtain a very large fee from Mr. De Ford of the Randolph Realty Company for doing this work and that he was sacrificing that by staying with the commission, I advised him to resign and accept Mr. De Ford's proposition, and that afterward I would favor his re-employment for such real estate work of the commission as was then unfinished. Mr. Cederstrom then said that money was not a consideration to him as against his loyalty to the commission, and he preferred to sacrifice his fee and do the work for us.

"There was no intimation by Mr. Cederstrom when he submitted his report to the commission that it was a preliminary report. It was assumed to be his whole contribution to the matter. The suggestion that the report was 'preliminary' appears for the first time in his letter of resignation.

"Finally, I am informed that regular work which Mr. Cederstrom has been doing for the commission, namely, the appraisal of real estate in connection with the dual rapid transit contracts, is nearing completion, and that, in the natural course of events, he would have left the services of the commission within a few months. His resignation at this time, therefore, does not represent the significant sacrifice of personal interest which his letter might seem to indicate."

Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast issued a joint statement last night explaining that, while they did not care to go into the Cederstrom-Public Service Commission controversy, they were anxious for a fair appraisal of the lands involved in the proposed west side changes.

"The real estate valuations on which the proposed settlement with the New York Central in part rests are either correct and adequate or they are wrong," the statement reads in part. "If a mistake in valuation has been made, no one is more desirous of learning of it than we. During the negotiations of the Terminal Committee we adopted all the precautions that good judgment and foresight dictated to us as public officials."



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GERMANY EXPECTS CLASH AT ANY TIME

Continued from Page 1.

ficial and so bare of sense of responsibility. People get their information from bombastic yellow sheets, which without discrimination spread their poison in all directions. There is plenty of evidence, even in the Reuter reports, of this parasitical immaturity and demagogical way in which nursery tales are made to work for war.

"They sent an Iron Cross of twenty kilos' weight to one of the few sensible Senators with the caption, 'If the Kaiser should forget you.' Very witty, one would say, if things of tremendous historical weight were not at stake.

"American students have burned the pacifist Senators in effigy. Things that have set the whole world afire serve these American students as an excuse for a lark.

"While the American people are thus making merry over the sensation of the day, their entry into the world war, what is Wilson doing? He has ignored his duties and risked a coup d'état. To us it makes no difference how things will develop further in America. What might interest us is whether President Wilson has the people's representatives unanimously behind him or not.

"It cannot be too often repeated that he throws down the gauntlet as America's dictator—that he has been the driving spirit against peace. He will leave no stone unturned to array America on the side of England.

"In the true history of this world war Wilson must appear not as he talks, but as he does. As soon as he has accomplished his insane desire for war we shall hear more of his hypocritical comedy of peace love, with which he will again try to humbug the world. He will try to wash his hands by accusing us of having forced America into the universal catastrophe.

"In the hour when President Wilson sanctioned the arming of ships by his signature America's fate was delivered into the hands of this leader for better or worse."

Will Take War Declaration Calmly.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Monday, March 12.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, admits that the arming of American merchantmen will make Germany's position more difficult. It expresses the belief that Americans will not find it easy to provide guns and gun crews, and does not believe the danger to German submarines will be increased.

"We have always maintained," says the newspaper, "that a victory over England would be impossible unless we also determined to face America.

"This moment has now come. If an American declaration of war arrives the German people will accept it with the same determination and confidence that they have accepted all previous declarations."

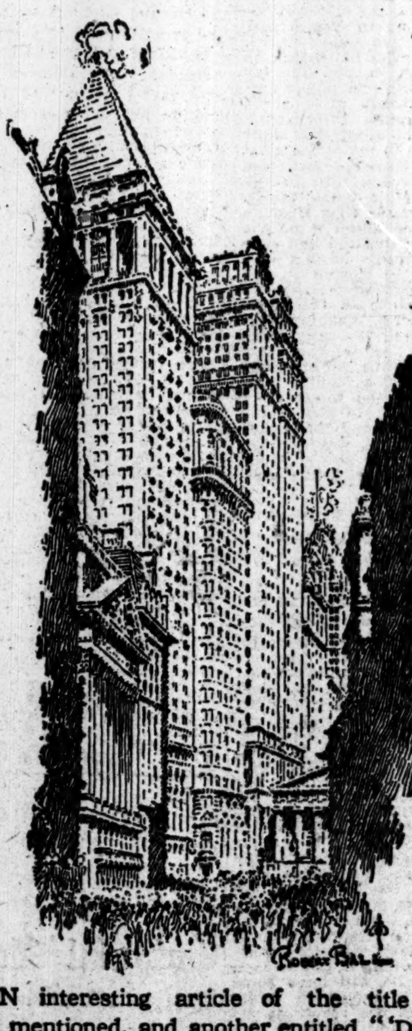
WAR ON STREET LITTER.

League Says Police and Block Captains Are Most Effective Agencies.

Patrolmen and its own block captains are found by the Anti-Litter League, which made its annual report public yesterday, to be the most important instruments for carrying on the campaign to keep refuse off the streets. The reports cites the finding of a committee, appointed by the Mayor, to study street conditions, in support of its contention that without undue severity the police could be of great service in calling laws on the subject to the attention of shopkeepers, janitors, and others, and impressing upon them the importance of avoiding litter.

The work of block captains in educating those on their blocks as to the laws and the reasons for them is dwelt upon and more school children and others are urged to enlist in this work.

The report devotes space to the amendment to the Sanitary Code, section 53, which permits the sweeping of sidewalks between 6 and 8 o'clock in the mornings. Attention is called to the ineffectiveness of cleaning streets, if sidewalk litter is to be brushed into them at random hours and urges persons to see that the walks in front of their premises are cleaned at lawful hours and the refuse placed in closed receptacles.



"Have You Made Your Will?"

AN interesting article of the title above mentioned, and another entitled "'Do's' and 'Dont's' for Will Makers" are reprinted in a pamphlet which we shall be glad to send on request to anyone who is thinking of having a will prepared and of appointing an executor and trustee.

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BIG MEN MEET TO AID DEFENSE

Continued from Page 1.

dinner. Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey was one of those who listened with the greatest interest to a report on census methods given by Governor Holcomb of Connecticut, and, while Governor Whitman was absent from the conference board, the records of the dinner may be brought to his official attention.

The census plan, it was generally agreed last night, had been given at least a blanket indorsement by the statement made by Colonel Roosevelt, and which received the sanction of Mr. Bliss, who listened to all that the Colonel had to say. There was, however, no definite statement given that the census plan would be advocated openly.

Governor Holcomb said that the census had been started in Connecticut on Feb. 6 and that very rapid progress had been made. One hundred and sixty-eight towns had been canvassed, and the males of 16 years or over card indexed. Of this work of obtaining information about the fighting men, he said, 91 per cent. had been accomplished. It showed that there was an increase of about 5 per cent. over the 388,815 shown by the census of 1910.

The material collected was such that the Government, within a few hours after the call, could be supplied with all details not only concerning the physical condition of the men, but about their special ability along various lines. Another feature of the census was a canvass of the industrial capacity of the State. This work was one-third completed.

The Bliss dinner was the first conference of the kind which Colonel Roosevelt has attended, at least since the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany. He has, however, devoted much of his time along other lines, such as by conferences with individuals toward the preparation of the country and the State. Only recently he took up the matter of universal military training with several prominent socialists and trade unionists who attended a luncheon at Sagamore Hill at his invitation.

None of those at the dinner would tell whether the question of universal training for military service was discussed. The inference drawn generally from Colonel Roosevelt's statement, however, was that the means by which effective preparedness could be obtained more quickly than by a system of universal training was uppermost in the minds of the diners.

Report of the Condition of the IRVING NATIONAL BANK

AT NEW YORK CITY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

at the close of business March 5, 1917

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in vault	$17,418,514.15	Capital	$4,000,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	7,213,465.93	Surplus	3,000,000.00
Due from Correspondents (net)	13,828,775.02	Undivided profits	1,102,459.86
Exchanges for Clearing House	6,464,334.73	Discount collected but not earned	374,959.09
Checks and other cash items	200,008.87	Reserved for interest and taxes accrued	90,555.83
Loans & discounts	69,272,624.59	Circulating notes	640,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	9,562,320.98	Travelers' letters of credit	15,171.05
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,689.73	Customers' letters of credit drawn against	1,021,432.35
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	640,000.00	Acceptances executed for customers	2,697,641.90
Due from U. S. Treasurer	202,000.00	Loans made for correspondents	2,538,137.00
Customers' liability under letters of credit	867,490.00	Bonds borrowed	1,085,000.00
Customers' liability account of "acceptances"	2,509,977.80	Deposits	114,154,981.72
Loans made for correspondents	2,538,137.00		
Total	$130,720,338.80	Total	$130,720,338.80

HERE'S where that whiskered word "Bargain" gets a clean shave and a new lease on life; For Easter, 1917-style Cutaway Coat (Silk Lined with Braided Edges), Self Waistcoat and Striped Trousers tailored to your individual measure for only **$35.**

Leaving aside my body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style, the materials and workmanship alone make this an astonishing value in view of present-season market conditions. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

Spring Topcoats, $25 to individual measure

Clemons

Custom Tailor

Broadway at 39th St.

18 Years On This Corner

Progress That Travels On Seven-League Boots

MANHATTAN ISLAND is always looking for a good new idea. When it finds one, it takes it to its bosom.

* *

It found one in Weber and Heilbroner ready to wear clothes a few years back.

As a result it has given this business the most rapid growth ever known in the clothes industry.

* *

Down at Atlantic City the newsboy on the boardwalk can "call the turn" on a New Yorker every time. He offers to give you a paper free if he fails.

* *

We started to put the New York atmosphere—that vague something which everyone recognizes—into suits and topcoats ranging from $20 to $50.

* *

We were in a splendid position to know those things which make the New Yorker *attractively distinctive*—and we have followed them up.

* *

The best dressed men of New York make their own styles by the constant expression of their preferences. For years we have listened to them—watched them—catered to them. We have learned to see with their eyes—to think their thoughts.

We have given intensive concentration to the cleverness of fabrics and tailoring demanded by the best usage in this most metropolitan of cities.

* *

We deal with men only—and only with progressive men, awake to the smartness which makes this city the world's criterion.

* *

In the assortments for Spring and Summer we again plunge seven leagues ahead, with the widest and much the best selection we have ever presented.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

241 Broadway
44th and Broadway
20 Cortlandt
345 Broadway
1363 Broadway
30 Broad
775 Broadway
58 Nassau
1185 Broadway
150 Nassau
42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42nd and Fifth Avenue

Details of Ambassador Gerard's Task in Getting Americans Out of Germany

Continued from Page 1.

them to Germany, if possible, for a long period of penitence in a prison camp of the Ruhleben kind or some other equally dreadful experience.

Ready to Believe Almost Anything.

Mr. Gerard's personal contact with German officials and with the general situation in Germany has forced upon him a frame of mind in which no imputation of German duplicity or base motive produces any shock or inspires any impulse of repellent disbelief. Per contra, his experience has superinduced a disposition to give credence to such suggestions and reports and, especially in cases which have tangible support, to give them more active acceptance.

Consequently when, after having received this warning in Berlin, he was made aware at Madrid that at least one of the German agents who had been employed in dogging his footsteps and watching his movements, in Berlin, was still in personal attendance upon him, the natural tendency was to couple the obvious continuance of the espionage with the hostile purpose of which he had been warned, and there was reasonable ground for uncertainty regarding the outcome of the voyage of the Infanta Isabel.

The course of the steamer took her directly through the Azores, where German raiders and submarines have evidently made a rendezvous, and it was not the slightest strain on credulity to consider the possibility of a German sea raider or submarine receiving prompt notice from headquarters of a declaration of war by the United States, with instructions thereupon to carry out orders long previously given, orders which would be based upon the characteristically German system of induction that a change in the relations between Germany and the United States from one merely of broken diplomatic intercourse to one of actual war absolved Germany from all her obligations to repatriating the retiring Ambassador and his party and made them legally and morally subject to the same treatment as any other enemies.

It is to be remembered that Mr. Gerard's judgment regarding the Germans and what they were liable or likely to do has met the supreme test of proved accuracy on the most critical and important point in which he has been called upon to judge them during the entire period of his service as Ambassador in Berlin. From the very first it was his opinion that a time would come when the more conservative element in the German Government would yield to the clamor and argument of the radicals and agree to a fierce renewal of indiscriminate submarine activity.

It is now more than nine months since he gave the Government at Washington specific warning of this eventuality. His judgment then was most signally accurate as to the time which this new outburst of German rage would manifest itself. He reported that, although the extremists might possibly gain their desire in the Fall he thought most likely that the date to be agreed upon would be about Feb. 1, 1917, the very day which finally was adopted by the imperial conference.

Why February Was Chosen.

It was canny consideration of the circumstances which led the American Ambassador to reach this conclusion. He fitted together the facts that about Feb. 1 the Argentine wheat crop comes into the market, the coal situation becomes most acute in those continental countries, like France and Italy, which do not have their own supply, and that twice previously the Germans had fixed dates for submarine outbreaks at about that period. These circumstances he considered in the light of his knowledge of German characteristics gained by other experiences. The event proves the accuracy of his observation and the soundness of his reasoning, and certainly entitles Mr. Gerard to the credit of having been effectively on the job, at least so far as this matter is concerned. At the same time it throws a vivid light upon the conditions surrounding the journey which has just ended happily, and makes clear some of the causes for the very real anxiety regarding the outcome of the voyage that has been felt not only by Mr. Gerard, but by all other Americans who were passengers by the Infanta Isabel.

Mr. Gerard has been the object or victim of a good many changes of mind on the part of the German officials. It was especially pronounced in the matter of the treatment of the British prisoners, who were among the American Ambassador's charges because the United States was representing Great Britain diplomatically in Germany. Early in the war, upon receipt of a complaint regarding certain phases of prisoner treatment, Mr. Gerard went on a visit to one of the camps, having been assured by the German Foreign Office that he would be permitted to talk personally with the British prisoners without supervision by and out of earshot of the German officials. On his arrival at this camp the commandant refused to permit Mr. Gerard to see the prisoners privately. Mr. Gerard therefore refused to see them at all, and returned to Berlin.

Again the Foreign Office made the same promise, again Mr. Gerard went through the same experience. The third time he insisted that the Berlin military authorities give orders for his proper reception at the prisoner camp before he left the capital, and that time he was successful. But in a very short time the privilege was withdrawn, and there was constant friction, with the frequent making of promises that were not kept by the Germans.

Seething Demand for Peace.

It is in the light of such facts that the events of the closing days of January and the first ten days of February in Berlin should be considered. To go back to the time of Mr. Gerard's return from the United States: [Mr. Davis accompanied Mr. Gerard to Berlin on this occasion, and afterward left Berlin with him.] When he reached Berlin, only a couple of days before Christmas, he found the German capital seething with eager, anxious talk of peace. The word was in everybodys' mouth, and in constant use in all the newspapers was "friedensehnsucht," or peace longing. The formal offer or invitation to the Entente Powers to send delegates to a peace conference had been announced in the Reichstag on Dec. 12, and war weariness of the Germans had found an opportunity at length to vent itself in full and free expression.

Mr. Gerard believed he understood the fundamental reasons for Germany's longing for peace. It was something deeper and more compelling than a mere sentimental weariness of war, which is usually put forward by German officials in explanation of this peace move. It was a sickening realization of the desperate situation as regards food, labor, finance, clothing, and other essential materials of war which the German leaders knew confronted them. But whatever the reason for their offer might be, the one thing absolutely certain concerning it was that it was immensely popular with the mass of German people. There was ample evidence of that popularity in the events of the first few days after the return of Mr. Gerard to the German capital.

Mr. Gerard's earliest conversations with German officials after his return promptly convinced him that for the United States there was a subtle menace in the anxiety of those German leaders over the possible answer of the Entente Powers to the German peace proposals. That was the situation when on Jan. 6 the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin gave Mr. Gerard a complimentary dinner on the occasion of his return from Washington. With considerable political dexterity it was arranged that this dinner should be attended by distinguished representatives of the German Government, including the Vice Chancellor and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

At this dinner Mr. Gerard took occasion to throw a political if not a diplomatic "bluff" by asserting in his speech that never since the foundation of the German Empire had its relations with the United States been so good as then, and that as long as the men then in power, whom he named, remained in power, he knew there would be no change in those relations. The fact is that already Mr. Gerard had observed indications of the probability that his earlier prediction of Feb. 1 as the date for the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare would be fulfilled and he was making a last effort to prevent it.

But it was an American effort that he made, and it had no effect upon the Germans except to cause much discussion, very little of which was complimentary to the acumen or diplomatic skill of the American Ambassador. It was when he observed the effect of this speech that Mr. Gerard concluded it was time to give his Government another intimation of his own premonition that a renewal of submarine activities was close at hand. There were open signs which could not escape the attention of even the least curious observers.

Germany's Wrath Released.

The German interest in the reply of the Entente Powers to the German peace note was intense, as it was also in the reply of the same powers to the peace note of President Wilson. Then, when the Entente reply to Germany came, with its bitterness of tone and language, there was no possibility of concealing German wrath and chagrin, and no attempt to conceal it. Almost immediately there began a series of conferences at German Great Headquarters which were of obvious and immense significance. Leaders of the Governments in alliance with Germany came for consultation with the German Kaiser, with von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, leaders of German military authority, and with Bethmann Hollweg and Zimmermann, heads of the Foreign Office, and with other high-placed and influential Germans. The Bulgarian Czar was one of these visitors to German Great Headquarters. Count Czernin, the new head of the Austrian Government, was another. Closely watching these goings on and analyzing information that filtered back to him from these conferences, Ambassador Gerard found himself fully justified in giving his own Government another intimation of his increasing belief that the decision would be in favor of submarine savagery in all its force and wantonness. Yet he believed such a decision to be both foolish and a confession of weakness by the Germans.

It was foolish, for Ambassador Gerard was strongly inclined to think that there was really a chance that President Wilson would be able to enforce peace if he had the opportunity to develop and carry out his plans, and the impending German policy would be certain definitely to thwart such a possibility.

It was therefore directly contrary to what they most desired to accomplish that the Germans were moving in determining to resume U-boat severity. In taking renewed submarine activity as a confession of weakness, Ambassador Gerard was merely assessing, at the same value given it by other American observers, the German talk that this procedure was the last and surest means of enforcing peace with the Entente Powers. On every hand that was the argument advanced by the Germans for the proposed removal of restrictions on submarines.

Germany's Extravagant Hopes.

The most extravagant hopes and expectations were indulged in by Germans, and were very generally expressed. Men who had vigorously opposed the policy now came openly to support it, and explained their change of position by amazing claims of what they believed the U-boats soon would accomplish. Whatever may have been the real feeling of men high in German leadership, the sentiment most confidently expressed was that the submarines would be able to bring England to her knees within a few months, often setting the limit as low as three months.

While thus giving warnings to Washington of what was impending in Berlin, Ambassador Gerard was still doing what he could at his post to convince the Germans of the futility of their proposal. He said directly and bluntly to men in the Foreign Office that renewal of submarine warfare would block the hopeful possibility that President Wilson might be able to enforce peace. His efforts were without avail, obviously because Foreign Office officials could not bring themselves to believe that President Wilson would be interested in enforcing any such peace as they would be willing to agree to at this stage of the war, for, while there is undoubtedly a ghastly feeling of uncertainty as to the outcome among some of the more highly placed Germans, which might make them willing to consider terms of peace not so drastic as those less well informed as to real conditions in Germany demand, it is unquestionable that now the great bulk of Germans feel themselves clearly victors, and the peace of which they talk and dream, and for which they certainly do long, is peace to be made on their terms, with Germany clearly in the winning seat at the conference table. They have no thought of anything else.

Unanimity for Ruthless Warfare.

That was the situation when the decision was reached at Great Headquarters and orders went forth to the submarines to resume "ruthlessness" on Feb. 1. It was not until the last days of January that anybody in German officialdom outside of the very narrow circle at Great Headquarters was informed authoritatively of what was going on. The session of the Great Committee of the Reichstag at which Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg appeared and explained the new decision, with his own change of front upon it, was long and vigorous. But the cards of the leaders were well played, and they came out of that session with the support of all elements and parties. There was unanimity in Germany, at least on the surface, in support of all that the U-boats could do.

Thereupon, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the German Government served notice on Ambassador Gerard that it had determined to withdraw its formal promise of May 4 last and to let loose the undersea dogs of war six hours later, at midnight on that day.

Mr. Gerard hurried word along to Washington as fast as he could, and immediately began to pack up his belongings and papers in the embassy for removal from Berlin. He knew what the message from the Foreign Office meant. The German officials were obviously counting on another long-drawn-out period of negotiations with Washington, during which they would be pursuing their policy to the utmost of its possibility while they endeavored, by such subtle arguments as they might devise, to prevent President Wilson from making good the promise with which he had received the German note of last May.

But Mr. Gerard was convinced that the Germans were reckoning without their host. They were not taking into account the fact that President Wilson was now considering a completed case, one which called for immediate action, and for action which had been definitely promised for a long time. There was no room further for discussion or negotiation. Consequently, when Mr. Gerard had forwarded the message he began at once making arrangements for withdrawal. He telegraphed Madrid and Petrograd, seeking information as to the means of travel from Spain and across Russia and Siberia. By the time the expected message from Washington arrived, giving him official news of the dismissal of Bernstorff and instructing him to request his own passports and to leave Germany, he was ready to move.

But the Germans were not ready to have him move. They wanted various things from Gerard before he left their capital. They have a much larger stake in the United States than the United States has in Germany, and German officials were anxious to secure every kind of assurance concerning this stake which they might be able to extract.

It was on Saturday afternoon that President Wilson told Congress what had been done in breaking diplomatic relations with Germany. The first rumors of that action were bruited about Berlin early Sunday morning. But it was not until Monday morning that Mr. Gerard received his direct orders from the State Department. Immediately he went to the Foreign Office and orally announced to Secretary Zimmermann that he had been recalled, saying that his formal written application for passports would be forwarded promptly. Then he returned to his office at the embassy and straightway found out how the German Government proposed to treat him.

Gerard's Code Telegrams Refused.

His orders from Washington included certain instructions regarding the action of American Consuls in Germany. Telegrams were prepared in the usual code transmitting these instructions to these Americans. These messages were sent to the telegraph office in the customary way by an embassy messenger. Each message bore across its face a stamp showing that it was an official message sent by the duly accredited representative of the American Government. But the telegraph office refused to receive those messages. Some one in the German Government recognized by the officials of the Government telegraph office had notified that office not to accept for transmission any further messages from officials of the American Embassy.

There are Germans in Berlin who have attempted to explain that as the work of an ignorant subordinate. Nothing could possibly be more preposterous. A little later the telephone connection of the embassy was broken, apparently by the simple process of "plugging out" at the central station. How fantastic is the explanation that that was done by the passing whim of some switchboard operator! Such actions in Germany are taken only on the orders of a responsible authority, and beyond question that was what occurred in this case. The German Government was giving Ambassador Gerard an object lesson in how he might be treated, despite his diplomatic status, if it happened to suit the German Government to disregard or ignore his right to consideration.

Obviously the thought running through the brain of German officialdom was that, since Mr. Gerard had announced his recall and demanded his passports, he was no longer the Ambassador from the United States and therefore no longer entitled to diplomatic consideration. At least, that seems to have been the line of explanation or defense which German officialdom elaborated for itself in case of need. That and a flat disavowal on the ground that the discourtesies were the unauthorized work of subordinates. Right along with the refusal of telegrams and the disconnection of the telephone was the withholding of mail.

Embassy Mail Stopped.

Every day there came to the embassy in ordinary times very heavy mail. From the morning when Mr. Gerard notified the German Foreign Office that he had been recalled the delivery of this mail ceased. Occasional letters dribbled through, almost all of local origin. No further mail from home was delivered, and no information has come to Mr. Gerard yet as to what was done with it. He only knows that it did not come to him. Whether since his departure any part or all of it has been delivered to the Spanish Ambassador, who took over charge of American affairs, is not known to Mr. Gerard; nor is it known whether or not the Germans opened and read any or all of the American mail or whether they destroyed any of it. In fact, nothing at all is known about it by the Americans except that there normally should be a large quantity of it and that none has reached its rightful owners.

It is not surprising that, with such things happening to him, obviously by orders of the German Government, Mr. Gerard was unwilling to take any chances with confidential material in his care in the embassy when he was coming away. He personally burned or otherwise destroyed all code books and ciphers or other means of confidential communication. Every confidential letter, telegram, or other form of communication in the embassy files went into the fire under Mr. Gerard's direction. He did not intend to leave anything behind to be found and exploited by any burglarious German official who might take the trouble to examine curiously the embassy safes and files. Mr. Gerard's experiences left him no room to doubt that sooner or later every scrap of paper he left behind him would be carefully and minutely scrutinized by curious Germans, and that every nook and cranny of the embassy premises would be as thoroughly searched as have been some of the travelers to Germany, whose naked bodies have been scrubbed with chemicals to bring out any possibly hidden writing on the skin.

Gerard's Indignation Aroused.

Mr. Gerard did not take the German treatment lying down. If the German officials who ordered it imagined that they could inflict such indignities upon the American Ambassador and have nothing said or known publicly about it, they committed another error in applied psychology such as they have been committing since the outbreak of the war. Mr. Gerard is not that kind of an individual. He described his situation to newspaper men and others with terseness and vigor. He said he was held practically a prisoner in his own house and was incommunicado, so far as communication with officials of his Government was concerned. He was not permitted to telegraph in cipher, even to the State Department or the President in Washington.

Meantime, officials of the Foreign Office and the War Office were making more or less open efforts to cajole or induce American newspaper correspondents to remain in Berlin after Mr. Gerard had gone. There was an extraordinarily interesting session with Herr Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary, at the Foreign Office on the Sunday evening when news of the rupture in relations was first received. Emphasis was then laid by him upon the German interpretation of the old treaty of 1799 between Prussia and the United States, and the vigor of his expression of hope that Germany would be able to negotiate with Mr. Gerard for reaffirmation of that treaty and its specific application to existing conditions gives a clear line on the motive for what was to occur so promptly to Mr. Gerard. Again on Tuesday evening, when the correspondents met Colonel Hafeton, of the Military Staff, at military press headquarters, they received a renewed and emphasized impression of the importance with which Germans regarded their efforts to procure extended application of that old treaty to pending relations with the United States.

It was while the correspondents were receiving their lecture from the military staff that evening that Mr. Gerard received a call from Count Montgelas, Chief of the American Affairs Division of the Foreign Office. There ensued an extremely interesting conversation, and if Mr. Gerard's detailed report of it is ever made public, American newspapers will no doubt desire to print it in full. It was at that interview that Count Montgelas submitted to Mr. Gerard a draft of the protocol proposed by Germany by way of reaffirmation and emendation of the old Prussian treaty.

German Censorship at Fault.

It was at that meeting that Mr. Gerard denounced the way in which he had been treated by the German Government, and received in explanation a statement of Count Montgelas that the German Government was as yet in ignorance of what had happened to Count von Bernstorff in America. But it was only the censorship of the German Government which was preventing the receipt of full authentic news from the United States, and it was inconceivable that Washington was preventing von Bernstorff from communicating with his Government if he desired to do so.

It was in response to Count Montgelas's presentation of the proposed protocol that Mr. Gerard used the famous expression that he could not be "sandbagged" into signing such a document. It was in reply to a further suggestion by Count Montgelas that favorable action by Mr. Gerard upon the German proposal would facilitate the withdrawal of newspaper correspondents and other Americans from Germany that Mr. Gerard vigorously declared he would sit right where he was until Christmas if his compatriots were not permitted to withdraw along with him.

Moreover the American Ambassador pointed out that it was in practical fact an act of war for Germany to refuse to permit Americans to withdraw from the country under the circumstances. There had been no declaration of war by the United States, only a rupture of diplomatic relations. Under every consideration and any interpretation of legal or moral right, Germany had no ground whatever for interference in such withdrawal. It was at this interview also that Mr. Gerard referred to efforts of the German Government to get his consent to the proposed protocol as an attempt to blackmail him.

In fact I gather from the fragmentary reports of what was said on both sides that altogether it was an exhilarating and peppery conversation. Certain it is that the atmosphere of Berlin officialdom, which had been markedly uncomfortable for Americans from the delivery of notification of renewed ruthless submarine warfare, now became suddenly and sharply tense. Crowds of American citizens, some by birth, but mostly by natualization, swarmed about the embassy seeking advice and comfort and getting their passports put into proper shape. Everybody had a new German regulation to report, a new rumor to spread or a new puzzle of procedure to propound.

Says British Falsified News.

Berlin was absolutely without authoritative news from the United States. Nothing was coming through but criminally false stuff, carried by a British News Association, which seemed bent on doing everything in its power to accentuate the trouble between the United States and Germany, to inflame the two peoples and drive the countries into war. This association was carrying daily dispatches from New York or Washington, which purported to describe the confiscation of the German ships in American waters by the American Government. The word used for this purpose was always the word regularly used in Germany to describe confiscation by the Government for military purposes. The effect was markedly hostile, whether designedly so or not.

I had filed several dispatches for THE NEW YORK TIMES reporting these events and describing the mischievous character of these British agency dispatches. Whether any of them got through or not I do not yet know, but I do know that on Thursday morning when the tension in Berlin had become acute, I received a message from the managing editor of THE TIMES giving explicitly the situation in the United States and setting forth exactly the status of the German ships in American waters and their crews. I showed this message immediately to Ambassador Gerard, who said it was most important and urged that the widest possible publicity be given it. Thereupon I went at once to the Foreign Office and showed the message to one of the Under Secretaries.

The effect was instantaneous. The message was taken at once to Secretary Zimmermann and sent by the Foreign Office to a German news agency, with the result that it was published that afternoon in all newspapers, and again the next morning.

There was noticeable immediately a decided rise in the German official temperature. The attitude toward Americans and their departure from Germany was markedly friendly, and that evening the newspaper men received definite assurance that we could go. However, the necessary passports were still withheld. The explanation was given that there were not sufficient clerks left in the Foreign Office to do the work of handling so many passports in so short a time. That was obviously a childish excuse, for the necessary work was merely of the rubber stamp order when once the responsible official reached his determination as to what should be done, and it was, and is, inconceivable that the German officials did not have complete information about every individual whose case was to come under consideration.

The delay was due to the fact that the Germans had not made up their minds to let the Americans leave. Just as soon as that decision was reached the rest was done quickly.

It was not until Friday afternoon that the first passports were delivered, and those did not include Gerard's. His came Saturday morning. Some of the party who left Berlin on the train with him that evening did not receive their passports until 5 o'clock that afternoon. Despite the modification of the attitude following the receipt of THE TIMES dispatch, the decision to permit Americans to leave was not made until some time Friday afternoon. On Thursday evening, however, Gerard received a call from another member of the Foreign Office staff, the apparent purpose being to endeavor to smooth out the unpleasant impressions, also to see if something could not be done, even at that late date, on the important matter of that old Prussian treaty, with its astounding joker, about the safe conduct for German ships to be furnished by the American Government in case of war between the two countries.

Rush for Special Train.

While Mr. Gerard was thus waiting incommunicado for passports and busying himself with final preparations for his departure, the embassy staff was making arrangements for the transportation of those who were to go at the same time with the Ambassador. The Foreign Office had laid down the rule that no one could go on the train with the Ambassador whose name was not reported to it by the embassy. Consequently there was a great rush at the embassy for the privilege of being included in that train. It was to be a special train, running immediately after a regular train. Many members of the American colony in Berlin presented their claims for consideration to one or another of the embassy staff. There was a group of medical men attached to the embassy for inspection of the British prisoner camps who were to come out and some Red Cross men also.

Mr. Gerard had been doing all he could for a long time to get Americans out of Germany and to prevent others from going in, so that the whole American population in Germany was not great. The embassy staff numbered some sixty persons, who, with their families and dependents, were altogether about a hundred. There were also a number of Y. M. C. A. men who had been working in different prisoner camps about Germany, some of whom had their families with them. In such circumstances it was a difficult task to make up a list to be certified to the Foreign Office. When it was completed it included the names of at least three persons who got away from Germany only to fall into trouble with the French at the Franco-Swiss border, with results unknown to any of us who have come on through with the Ambassador. One of these was Oscar Pflug, a young translator employed at the embassy, and about whose detention at Pontarlier I telegraphed from Paris. Two others were members of the American colony in Berlin, named Devison, husband and wife. Both were of German origin, naturalized in the United States but resident in Berlin for twelve years or more, and therefore subject to question concerning the validity of their American citizenship.

The pressure to get under the protecting wing of the Amabssador, in order to get out of Germany, was as vigorous as it was natural. Nor did it cease with the peaceful and undisturbed crossing of the German border into Switzerland. Several persons who had enjoyed this protection into a country where they were safe from any possible German menace, developed the same eager desire to enjoy it across France, and even all the way to the United States. Mr. Gerard undoubtedly did have the responsibility for getting Americans out of Germany, but once they were safe in a neutral country like Switzerland, he naturally felt that this responsibility had been met and his obligations discharged. He was entirely justified in bringing with him out of Germany those American citizens who had as credentials only their passports. But on the same credentials it was not at all incumbent upon him to give his personal guarantee to the French authorities to secure permission for the holders to travel through France. Nor, in point of fact, was it possible for him to give such guarantees.

Spies in the Embassy.

Mr. Gerard long had been convinced that he was under German espionage in his own embassy. It is a peculiar policy of the American and British Governments to have their diplomatic offices abroad filled with natives of the countries in which they are located. Travel around the world reveals the persistency of this American and British policy. It never has been practiced by the Germans. But they have not failed to take advantage of the American policy.

Americans do not, as a rule, care to go abroad in the capacity of servants or in most of the minor clerkships and subsidiary posts of our embassies and legations. Congress has never provided sufficient salaries to afford attractive inducements for such services, and the result is that all around the world American Embassies, Legations, and Consulates are filled with subordinate officials and servants who are citizens of the country instead of Americans.

That was the case with the embassy at Berlin. It was the cause of constant complaint, which I heard from many sources and repeatedly during the time I was in Berlin, that an American going to the embassy had to approach the American officials through the medium of German messengers or doormen who often could not speak the language of the embassy with even reasonable intelligence. Under those circumstances and with his general experience and observation of German tactics, Mr. Gerard was naturally convinced that agents of the German system were spying upon him in his own house. Special precautions were taken with all confidential material, but Mr. Gerard did not place too much faith in German regard for the sanctity of diplomatic files or the security of ordinary locks and keys. Yet it did not occur to him as necessary to have a regular border search of the embassy staff before leaving Berlin in order to prevent German audacity from setting a watch upon him from among his own force. So the special train left Berlin on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 10, with several persons among its passengers who were not known at all to Mr. Gerard, although all of them had technical sanction from him for the journey.

Anxious to Travel with Gerard.

In Berne, the Swiss capital, while Mr. Gerard was busy with a round of diplomatic visits and other matters which occupied his time and attention there, the push to get again under the shelter of his protection for the journey across France was on with as much force as had ever been displayed in Berlin. The American Legation and the French Embassy at Berne were besieged constantly by tenacious holders of American passports who insisted upon their desire, if not their right, to travel on the same train with Gerard, if not under his immediate protection. These persons came to be known to members of the Berlin Embassy staff, who were handling the arrangements, as "ringers" because they were so vigorously trying to "ring in" where they had no title to be.

It was arranged at length that Mr. Gerard should leave Berne on the regular Paris train Wednesday evening, Feb. 14. Two extra cars were put in the train for his personal use and for that of the other members of the embassy party. Most of those who had come from Berlin on the Gerard train left Berne at the same time, but some who had been unable to obtain vises for their passports from the overworked force of the French Consulate were left behind, and others who, being safely out of Germany, were relieved of anxiety, did not feel like hurrying on home.

From Pontarlier Mr. Gerard was to travel to Paris by special train. It was anxiety to travel on that special train which was the immediate cause of the trouble that overtook the Devisons. When the train from Berne stopped at the Swiss frontier town all those connected with the embassy party were notified to take their places in the special cars forward of the regular equipment. At Pontarlier those in the special cars were admitted at once to the station platform, while the cars in the regular equipment were kept locked and no one in them was permitted to get out until the whole embassy party had been passed.

French Officials Had Pflug's Record.

But the cautious French examining officials did not pass those in the special cars merely because they were in the embassy party. The French Service of Information had some interesting contributions to make to the general stock concerning at least one member of the party that had come from the Berlin Embassy. That was young Pflug. Mr. Gerard was expected by the French to give his personal guarantee as to each person who was to travel by that special train from Pontarlier to Paris. Consequently, when the French authorities found young Pflug included in that party—as he was by virtue of his having been employed in the Berlin Embassy—they submitted to Mr. Gerard some of their own information concerning the young man. It was not necessarily inculpating information, but it was of a character which tends to excite questions at frontier towns in these days of war. It did not prove that Pflug was a spy; it merely indicated that he had been foolish. It showed that he had visited both England and Russia since the outbreak of the war. He first denied to Mr. Gerard that he had been in Russia or England, and then admitted it. Then he refused to make any statement, and, of course, his case was left to be developed by the French authorities.

Among the passports which the French did not immediately stamp and return to their holders were those of the Devisons. Mr. Devison had been Secretary of the American Benevolent Association in Berlin for some years, and was known among the American colony there for creditable benevolent work. Both he and his wife speak very broken English, and both were obviously nervous over the ordeal of the French examination. When the delay in returning their passports had become so great as materially to increase their nervousness, they went out of the small room in the station where the Americans were waiting and took places in the Gerard special train. When inquiry was made as to who they were the reply was: "Secretary of the American Benevolent Association." That did not impress the French officials, who again turned to Mr. Gerard for information. The Ambassador's first questions developed the fact that they were aboard his special train without authorization, and he promptly ordered them off. Then he developed the fact that they were naturalized American citizens who had lived in the country of their origin for twelve or thirteen years—some six or seven times the legal limit.

Devisons Not Entitled to Passports.

In discussing the case with Mr. Grew, Counselor of the Berlin Embassy, Mr. Gerard remarked that the Devisons had lost their right to American passports. Mr. Grew, who knew them and their work in Berlin, urged in their behalf what they had done in the German capital for distressed Americans. Mr. Gerard replied that that did not alter the American law. In those circumstances it was obvious that Mr. Gerard could give no personal guarantee for the Devisons, and their case also had to be left for development by the French authorities.

After some two hours' or more delay, Mr. Gerard's train pulled out for Paris, and soon afterward the regular train got away with the rest of the American refugees from Berlin, except one or two, who were detained for further examination, along with Pflug and the Devisons. As far as I have been able to learn, all those so delayed have come through, except the Devisons and Pflug. It may be, of course, that even those three have come through long ago, but those in this party have not been in a position to get news.

Since leaving Paris further interesting information about Pflug has come to Mr. Gerard. It seems that Pflug, after being employed in the American Consulate at Erfurt, went to Berlin last Fall, saying that he was going to ask the embassy to telegraph his father in the United States for money for his passage home. He obtained minor employment in the embassy at a small salary. But the French information and Pflug's subsequent admission show that he had been able to make the most expensive journey in Europe—that from Germany through Sweden into Russia and back. In spite of his denial to Mr. Gerard that he had made that Russian visit, Pflug had talked about it on the train coming from Berlin, and had spoken somewhat boastfully of his employment in the Erfurt Consulate and the Berlin Embassy, adding that he was expecting to get a place in the State Department on reaching Washington.

Whether or not Pflug had any basis for expecting recognition by the State Department is unknown to the members of the Gerard party. The Madrid Embassy had received cabled instructions through the department to pay Pflug $250, but that signifies only that some one in the United States wanted that amount sent him, and is not necessarily evidence of the department's concern over his welfare.

Gerard's Reception in France.

Paris gave Gerard the same kind of a reception he had had from Berne and the Swiss, but on a larger scale. It entertained him with social functions and gave him marked diplomatic recognition and honor. It talked to him about its own problems and worries, just as Switzerland had done, and it did its best to extract from him the latest and most reliable information regarding conditions in Berlin and Germany.

Just as he had been welcomed by President Schulteiss in Berne, the distinguished refugee from Berlin was welcomed by President Poincaré. The problems demanding action from the Swiss President are vastly different from those facing the Frenchman. Switzerland has a range of neutrality questions similar to some of those calling for action by Washington. Also she has some neutrality questions to handle which are more difficult because of her immediate proximity to two of the chief belligerents. Gerard has consistently declined to discuss his interviews with the Presidents of the two republics, but it is a fair conjecture that he will have some interesting matters to report to President Wilson upon as the result of his talks with Schulteiss and Poincaré.

Paris also entertained Mr. Gerard by just being Paris, very much the old Paris of the days before the war. When I was in Paris a year ago I was greatly impressed by the spirit of intensity and restraint which marked the atmosphere of the usually gay and vivacious French capital. Paris then had her entire attention fixed seriously and earnestly upon the one problem of the war. There was an impressive hush over the city, which manifested itself with marked emphasis upon the boulevards, in the cafés, shops, and especially in the closed places of amusement and public entertainment. Galleries, museums, opera—all were shut tight. Shops were open for considerably less time than usually. There was greatly diminished traffic in the streets. Paris was making war and nothing else.

Paris a Year Ago and Today.

When I went to Berlin I was struck at once by the marked similarity to the Paris I had seen earlier in the year. There was the same general atmosphere of repression, the same cautious hush all over the city. No one spoke in loud tones anywhere. No one laughed aloud. In all the time I was in Germany I heard hardly one good full-toned and hearty laugh. Street traffic was reduced to a minimum and practically all of what there was was due to the war. Only military automobiles and a few old scarecrow rattle traps moved about the streets, and except for an occasional jangling by one of those public automobiles or the whirr overhead of a great Zeppelin, one rarely heard a sound loud enough to attract attention. The opera and theatres were open, it is true, and crowds attended them nightly, but during my stay in Berlin it is a fact that the loudest noise I heard, barring the whirr of Zeppelins and the roar of munition works, was the ranting of actors in a German performance of "Hamlet."

But now Paris is almost her old self again and to one coming fresh from Berlin the contrast is most marked. Paris streets are full of life and activity. Traffic goes through them in a constant rush. Motors flash by in unending procession. Shops are open all day and filled with customers. Cafés and restaurants are centres of the old vivacity. The Opera is gay with its brilliantly gowned and uniformed throng. The Paris that was hushed and sober and suffering in her determination a year ago is today alert, gay, and confident, and not a whit less determined than she was in the period of her silent endurance. Paris was then facing the opening ordeal of Verdun. Paris now has won through that trial by fire with the result of achieving the unshakable assurance of ultimate victory. But striking as is the contrast between Berlin and Paris today on these lines it is just as much so on others.

Germany's Food Prospects.

One who has lived even for a brief period in the restaurants and hotels of Germany stands aghast in France, as he does in Switzerland, at the prodigal and extraordinary waste of food. If you have had a meal in a public eating place in Berlin, with the lively and significant clink of forks and spoons on plates and dishes, scraping up the last drop of sauce or gravy, and then come into a public eating place in Berne or Paris, to find not only sauce and gravy abandoned in unthinkable quantities but bread, meat, potatoes, and every kind of thing good to eat sent away from the table untouched or hardly more than nibbled at, you are simply overwhelmed by the contrast.

It is under such cimcumstances that you come to a keener realization of how the organization and control of her food supplies in their production, collection, and distribution is evidence, not that Germany is starving today, but that she is likely by these very means to win through to the bitter end without starvation. Hardship, privation, underfeeding, and for some of her people insufficient nourishment, Germany unquestionably endures today, with three or four severe months yet to sustain before she finds relief from new crops. But if those new crops respond in fair measure to the efforts Germany is making on them, her food problem will be postponed, in great measure, for yet another year.

Mr. Gerard is decidedly pessimistic about food conditions in Germany. His opportunities for observation and for securing information were undoubtedly better than those of any other American in Germany. I have not had access to the reports from Consuls and other information as to German conditions gathered in the Berlin embassy, but I expect Mr. Gerard's report to President Wilson on this subject to be tinged with marked skepticism as to Germany's ability to win through.

The German officials have not been eager to place exact scientific data in the hands of foreign observers and investigators, but there have been a few American scientific men who have made noteworthy studies, especially on food and sanitary conditions. Mr. Gerard has had the advantage of their work and knows their information. The results of their observations and their scientific conclusions will undoubtedly be included in what Mr. Gerard has to tell the President in the next few days. It will be a report tinged with malnutrition, undernourishment, anemia, low blood count, and similar scientific terms meaning that those to whom they are applied have not had food in sufficient quantities or of proper quality. It will be applied especially to certain classes of Germans, such as seamstresses, servants, persons working for small wages, children, the aged and infirm and that sort. But while he is making that kind of report to President Wilson, Mr. Gerard will also tell the President that he expects Germany to manage through the present stress somehow, until the new crops bring relief or she meets disaster.

Admission to Spain Easy.

It was again special train travel for the Gerard party from Paris to Madrid and from Madrid to Corunna, all at the expense of the travelers. Pressure by "ringers" for inclusion under the ambassadorial aegis was materially lessened in Paris. Once inside France, the American refugees from Berlin found a freer atmosphere and regained confidence as to their further journeying. They were told by all agencies and others who had information that it would not be difficult to get out of France into Spain. Marvelous confirmation of this came from official sources, which said that it was even unnecessary to have a Spanish visé on passports. Some of those who took the trouble to visit the Spanish Consulate in Paris for the sake of having one more stamp on their souvenir passports were disappointed in finding the Spanish disinclined to visé documents, on the ground that it was unnecessary. But if the Spanish consular officials were unconcerned about fees for handling passports, other Spaniards, especially those connected with the railroads and steamships, were not similarly affected. The journey from Berlin to New York by way of Spain is not one for a slender pocketbook to undertake, and Spain is far the worst section of it.

Railroad fares are about double those in the United States and steamer fares three times as much or more. Spanish exchange is at the highest point ever known or thereabout, and steamers which rate second class or lower, compared with North Atlantic ships, charge 1,365 pesetas for a berth in a so-called first-class cabin whose chief claims to notice are dirt and unwelcome insects. That means about $300 for poorer accommodations than one-fourth that amount will buy on North Atlantic ships.

While "ringers" were not so determined on traveling with Gerard through France and Spain there was no relaxation in their insistence regarding passage by the same steamer from Corunna to Havana. That was chiefly because there was intense anxiety among Americans in Europe regarding their homeward journey. It was the feeling of many of those who managed to obtain berths as traveling companions of Mr. Gerard that in some way that fact gave them better prospect of safe voyaging than they otherwise would have. Consequently the steamer's agents at Corunna were made very miserable for three or four days before the ship's departure.

In Madrid there were two extreme contrasts with Berlin and Germany. One was the same prodigality of food that marked Paris, except that in the Spanish capital it was even more wasteful than in Paris. The other was the great number of beggars everywhere encountered. German organization has seen to it so thoroughly that every person shall have at least something to eat and some kind of shelter that there are remarkably few beggars. In my stay there I did not encounter a single person engaged in downright begging, and very few who were working the subterfuge of selling matches or pencils or that sort of thing. But in Spain they swarmed, and with a persistency that would not be denied.

Audience with King Alfonso.

Mr. Gerard was received in Madrid with the same kind of distinction that marked his stay in other capitals. He had an audience with the young King lasting an hour and a half. Here, too, he had an opportunity to hear of puzzling problems of neutrality and how they were met, as he had in Switzerland. He has done considerable traveling in Spain and is familiar with the Spanish language. In fact, he is a very remarkable American ambassador, for he not only speaks the language of the country to which he was accredited, but speaks at least two other European tongues—French and Spanish.

It was in Madrid that Mr. Gerard had ocular evidence that at least one of his German trailers was still on the job. This did not tend to lessen anxiety concerning possible German developments with reference to the refugee party. There is no use in attempting to deny that this anxiety was great. It was easy to be skeptical about the ground for such anxiety and to cite the fact that Mr. Gerard as a repatriating Ambassador was entitled to every consideration and courtesy from the Germans. It was easy to argue that Germans could not be so blind to every consideration of legal and moral obligation and all that as to cause any interference with Mr. Gerard or the ambassadorial party. It was easy to point out that any hostile or violent action by Germans would subject Germany justly to a charge of wantonness that would remove the last vestige of sympathy and make her an outlaw before the whole world.

All these arguments were insufficient to overcome the settled conviction of numerous members of the party that the Germans are in such a desperate frame of mind that they must be ready and willing to order and carry out any scheme to damage or inconvenience an enemy. Their feeling toward Mr. Gerard was far from friendly, their attitude toward Americans distinctly unfriendly, and their readiness to take any advantage amply proved.

Fear of U-Boat Attack.

Our information made the belief general in the party that the torpedoing of any ship resulting in loss of American lives meant an immediate, almost automatic, declaration of war with Germany. It was hardly to be expected that some ship fulfilling those conditions would not be sunk before we could steam half way to Havana. The Infanta Isabel makes only fifteen knots an hour under favorable conditions, just about good submarine speed. Our course lay right through the Azores, where the Germans had a sea raider base. There was plenty of ground in all this for much anxiety on the part of many members of the party.

For the Gerard special train the Madrid & Corunna Railway charged a substantial price, and the Government added 25 per cent. special tax. The whole journey from Berlin to the Spanish port of departure was thus by special train with the exception of a little section of Switzerland. As a result there was a good deal of questioning among subordinate members of the diplomatic party as to how the State Department will feel on the matter of traveling expenses. But we are in Havana now, with this and other anxieties behind us. Tomorrow brings the last stretch of sea journeying in a trip to Key West, and thence under the American flag again, out of range of German torpedoes, airships or guns, safe in the arms of Uncle Sam once more, with only the troubles and vexations of familiar life to enjoy.

Some Exciting Hours.

There were some interesting and rather exciting hours on the Infanta Isabel that first night out from Corunna, when the wireless brought the news of the sinking of the Laconia with the loss of American lives, which opened discussion.

The opinion, held by some members of the party, was that this must be followed by prompt action by President Wilson leading to a declaration of war. "We are in a race with war" was the way the voyage was described.

It did not seem to occur to any one to doubt that if war was declared Germany would have submarines or raiders or both lying in wait for the Infanta Isabel at all sorts of places. The belief in German devilishness and ingenuity was unbounded.

There was talk of telegraphing Washington and influential friends in New York to see that American warships were sent out to convoy the Infanta Isabel to port. There was also talk about inducing the Captain to change her course and take the ship to New York. It was even suggested that her course be altered for Halifax or the nearest British port, and wireless calls be sent for help from British warships. So much matter a little fire kindleth on shipboard.

One skeptic in the group around the board suggested that before messages calling for help were sent there should be a consultation with the naval experts on the ship, it being pointed out that it was rather a difficult proposition to obtain an American naval convoy that would be effective under the circumstances. When this suggestion was acted upon the naval expert consulted promptly demonstrated that the party's position on board a Spanish vessel, proceeding from one neutral port to another, was the strongest possible, rendering it unlikely, even in the wildest interpretation of German savagery, that any hostile action would be attempted. The naval expert also pointed out that Germany had some hundreds of thousands of subjects in the United States who might be treated as hostages for the safety of the Ambassadorial party. This argument received rather scanty indorsement, it being thought unlikely that the Washington Government would be inclined to take such drastic measures even when the Gerard party was concerned. It was recalled that Washington had failed to reply to some of Mr. Gerard's simplest questions regarding arrangements for repatriation, which seemed to indicate lack of that vital interest necessarily prerequisite to vigorous retaliatory action.

The newspaper men on board began bombarding their offices by long-distance wireless for bulletins, giving a clear statement of the Laconia case. Before the replies could be received the Infanta Isabel came right through the Azores, literally defying any German raiders or submarines who might be lurking around, waiting to devour luckless Americans.

Then came additional fragments of extraordinary news by wireless bulletins, giving merely the caption of important events with maddening lack of sufficient details to make intelligible what had been sent.

So it went; no goblins got us; the sea was smooth, the voyage pleasant but slow; and here we are, sound, safe, free and happy.

Mr. Gerard should reach Washington on Wednesday. He has steadfastly refused to be interviewed or to give anything out for publication until he has reported to the President. Anything purporting to be an interview with him or a statement from him may be denied in advance.

After his report has been made it will be very remarkable if he does not find means of public expression for some of the decided views he holds about Germany and the relations and attitude of the United States toward her.

BERNSTORFF DENIES HE KNEW ABOUT PLOT

"It's News to Me," He Says, When Told of the Zimmermann Note to Mexico.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, March 11, (via London.)—Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, on arriving here on board the steamship Frederik VIII., told The Associated Press that he was ignorant of the political developments of the last four weeks, and was not in a position, therefore, to make any comment regarding them. When the ex-Ambassador learned of the disclosure of Germany's effort to make an alliance with Mexico he expressed his surprise, and added: "It is news to me."

The Count was told of President Wilson's progress toward the arming of merchantmen, but he made no comment, although seeming eager to hear of the latest developments on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Count on his arrival received a large amount of mail, which he perused hurriedly. It is not yet known when the ice conditions in the Cattegat will permit the Frederik VIII. to sail for Copenhagen. When Count von Bernstorff was told that he could travel to Copenhagen by rail he said he preferred to remain on board the ship, as he and his many friends had a large amount of baggage, which would make a change in his plans difficult.

Count von Bernstorff spent Saturday in Christiania sightseeing and meeting German officials. In the morning he had a long conference with Dr. G. Michahelles, the German Minister to Norway, and the attachés of the German Legation. In the afternoon he went for a drive, and in the evening he atended a dinner given in his honor at the German Legation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, March 11.—A telegram to the Politiken dispatched from Christiania at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon states that the Frederik VIII. was ordered to leave there at noon today. The passengers rejoiced, and Count and Countess von Bernstorff applauded the order heartily.

On the liner's departure for Copenhagen German demonstrations were repeated and "Deutschland Ueber Alles" was sung, followed by jubilant cheers. The ship is expected to arrive here tomorrow morning.

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through its Executive Committee, whose names are herein below given, has
Resolved

That, Whereas, the present crisis in our Country's history calls for the expression of patriotism and loyalty on the part of all of our citizens, we hereby record our hearty approval of the action of the United States Government in the withdrawal of our diplomatic representatives from Berlin, and pledge to the President and the Government our steadfast support in whatsoever lawful and just measures they may take for the vindication of our National honour.

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BRITISH WON IRLES BY SPRINGING TRAP

Knew Germans Were About to Give Up Ancre Village, So Made Attack Beforehand.

CAPTURED 291 PRISONERS

French Make Several Successful Raids Along Their Front—Berlin Admits Retirement.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, March 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Irles was captured yesterday morning by a brilliant attack and 298 men with 3 officers and 16 machine guns fell into the hands of the British.

Before the attack the British howitzers swept the place with fire so that nothing could live above the ground. Close to this hurricane of shells went the infantry, one force working up from the south and another swinging round to the left and north in order to cut off the German retreat. There were also some fusiliers who dealt with the sunken road or ravine, which was held by a garrison of old men with machine guns. Of these thirty were taken prisoner and the rest killed. The attack swept on across the German trenches, two of which were held by posts consisting of one noncommissioned officer and eight men with a machine gun.

Most of the Germans, to the number of nearly 150, were gathered up alive, and about the same number were taken by the troops working west and north. There was but little fighting. When the Germans saw the British streaming behind them, they knew that resistance was futile and surrendered quickly, cursing their ill-luck, because a few hours later might have found them behind the strong wire belt of the Loupart line, only a few hundred yards away now from the British position on the other side of Irles village. This village, unlike those on the early Somme battlefields, still stands, visible at least to the extent of broken walls. But the church tower, which I used to see long before the capture of Thiepval as a high landmark, has fallen under the bombardment. The prisoners are all Prussians belonging to the Second Guards Reserve Grenadiers and other Prussian regiments.

During this withdrawal the Germans have been successful on the whole in "mizzling off" without much loss apart from the loss of rearguard posts, who know they have been left behind as a sacrifice, and don't like it a bit, though they put up a game fight to the end. But yesterday morning they were caught napping very badly in Irles, and the British were about two hours too early for them. They had arranged to move at 7:30 in the morning back behind the barbed wire belt which guards part of the line. So now with the taking of Irles the British enter again into possession of another series of German dwelling places, for which they pay no rent but find very convenient and comfortable as shelters from the German shell fire.

LONDON, March 11.—The report from British headquarters in France tonight follows:

The total number of prisoners taken in yesterday's successful operations against Irles numbers three officers and 289 men.

During the night a hostile attack was observed preparing in the enemy's trenches west and northwest of Lens. It was crushed by our artillery before it could develop.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides during the night and today in the area of the Somme and the Ancre, south of Arras, and in the neighborhood of Armentières and Ypres.

FRENCH SUCCEED IN RAIDS.

Attack German Lines at Several Points, Taking Some Prisoners.

PARIS, March 11.—French troops last night made several successful surprise attacks on the German trenches in the sectors of Lassigny and Canny-sur-Matz and north of Jury Wood, in the Woevre region, says the official statement issued this afternoon by the War Department.

The text of the statement follows:

We were successful in several surprise attacks on the German trenches in the regions of Lassigny and Canny-sur-Matz and in the Woevre region north of the Jury Wood. In the course of these operations we captured about fifteen prisoners and one machine gun.

The activity of the artillery of both sides was rather spirited in the sector of Maisons de Champagne.

In Alsace an enemy surprise attack against our small outposts in the region of Largitzen failed under our fire. The night was calm on the other parts of the front.

Aviation.—It is confirmed that the German airplane which was brought down in an aerial fight was the fourth enemy machine to fall in the vicinity of Roye.

The official communication issued tonight follows:

In the region of Nouvron, north of the Aisne, the artillery of both sides displayed great activity. An attempted surprise attack on a salient in our lines northwest of Rheims was stopped short by our fire, and cost the enemy losses.

On the right bank of the Meuse another enemy attempt in the region of Bezonvaux completely failed. On the left bank we carried out successful fires on the German organizations in the sector of Forges. A munitions depot exploded. There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front, more spirited in the sectors of Maisons de Champagne and Navarin.

Last night a German airplane dropped bombs on Belfort. There were neither casualties nor damage.

The Belgian communication says:

Bomb fighting took place throughout the night in the region of Steenstraete and Het Sas. Today there was great artillery activity along the Belgian front, particularly east of Ramscapelle and in the direction of Dixmude.

BERLIN, March 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—After infantry fighting yesterday with British troops near Irles, on the Ancre River front, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters staff, German rear guard detachments, in accordance with the orders of their commanders, retired to the Teuton main positions.

French attacks launched yesterday between the Rivers Avre and Oise were without success. Renewed attacks against the German positions on Hill 185 and on both sides of Maison de Champagne Farm, it is added, were sanguinarily repulsed, notwithstanding the use by the French of strong forces and large supplies and ammunition.

The text of the statement reads as follows:

In the advanced positions of our new Ancre front there was a lively artillery duel yesterday. Near Irles there were infantry engagements, after which our rear guard detachments—following their orders—gave room toward the main positions.

Between the Avre and the Oise French attacks which were launched after a violent artillery fire were without success.

In the Champagne the French renewed their attacks in the evening against our positions on the south slope of Height 105 and on both sides of Champagne Farm. In spite of the use of strong forces and considerable ammunition they were everywhere sanguinarily repulsed.

A supplementary official statement issued this evening says:

On the Ancre River, between the Rivers Avre and Oise, in Champagne, and on both sides of the River Meuse the fire activity was lively today.

Serbian Ex-Premier Dead.

LONDON, March 11.—A Reuter dispatch from Corfu says that ex-Premier Avakumovitch of Serbia is dead in an internment camp in Hungary.

Jovan Avakumovitch was Premier of the Provisional Serbian Government which was formed after the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga at Belgrade fourteen years ago.

BRITISH FORCES ENTER BAGDAD

Continued from Page 1.

mained about 800 yards in front of our positions, while the remainder was compelled to retreat.

SHELLED THEIR DESERTERS.

But Turkish Gunners Couldn't Prevent Surrender of More Than 2,000.

LONDON, Feb. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The British "official eyewitness" with the British forces in Mesopotamia writes:

"Turkish gunners turned their weapons on their own infantry in an effort to prevent surrender en masse during the British offensive in the middle of February, which resulted in clearing the Turks from the Dahra Loop of the Tigris. More than 2,000 Turks surrendered in a drive which began early in the morning.

"After a bombardment, our infantry swept across the open in irresistible waves, and with few casualties. As we approached the enemy's trench a group of Turks issued from the centre of the position and gave themselves up. This first surrender was infectious and was repeated all along the line. Prisoners came forward in a stream, waving white rags. For nearly an hour the procession was continuous. The Turks turned their guns on them, but with little effect.

"In the afternoon we drove in another attack on the right flank of the position we had taken. The enemy's garrison here had witnessed the morning surrender, and the issue was the same. As our infantry advanced, the Turks threw down their rifles and broke out of the trenches, an unarmed horde. The stream of prisoners who came out to meet the regiment attacking almost outnumbered them.

"Our troops walked through them as they doubled past, running the gauntlet of their own guns. As they passed our trenches they were a most pacific-looking crew, and kept up their white flag flapping until they were out of sight."

SEE MOSUL AS THE OBJECTIVE.

British Military Writers Say Bagdad Is Not Defensible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, March 12.—"The British capture of Bagdad," says The Times, "has shattered the dream which the Pan Germans have been dreaming for more than twenty years. The German route to the East is blocked, and the existing terminus of the Bagdad Railway has passed into British hands.

"Great though this achievement may well be reckoned from a military point of view, the moral effect will be even greater. To the watching East it will seem to sound the knell of German aspirations. To the Germans themselves it will mean the ignominious collapse of the scheme to which they have devoted infinite, subtle and secret labor and the frustration of one of the principal objects for which they wantonly set the world ablaze."

"The Times reminds its readers that a very large proportion of the forces which General Maude guided to victory are Indian regiments.

"The cavalry which hung on the flanks of the demoralized Turkish army," it says, "and chased it to the confines of Bagdad, must have been almost exclusively Indian cavalry. The infantry, which bore many months of privation and proved in the end the masters of the Turks, included Indian units which had already fought heroically in France, Gallipoli, and Egypt."

The military correspondent of The Daily News says:

"We may now expect General Maude to continue the pursuit of the Turks up the Tigris. With ordinary luck he should be able to intercept the enemy who are retreating from Persia and who, with the Russians on their heels, will now find themselves between two fires. It is quite likely that Maude's cavalry will be able to reach Khanikin before the Turks can get there."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The position of Bagdad itself cannot be held against an army advancing on it from either side. We must hope, therefore, that our force has not only won access to it, but has been able to make sure of going far enough beyond upstream. Mosul, the city on the Upper Tigris from which the Turks operate, is one of the most important magazines and places of arms in the Ottoman Empire, comparable to Sivas and Damascus. It has now to feed armies facing opponents on two sides—the British opponents advancing via Bagdad and the Russians advancing via Hamadan. Further developments depend upon the speed and effectiveness with which Anglo-Russian co-operation can be established."

The Daily Mail publishes an article by "a special correspondent who knows Bagdad better, perhaps, than any other living Englishman," warning its readers that Bagdad is very difficult to hold. "It lies in a bare, open plain," he says, "and is cut into unequal halves by the Tigris, which at Bagdad is nearly 400 yards wide. The city has only nominal defenses, and the ruined mud walls on the eastern side are intermittent and valueless. To hold Bagdad we shall probably have to establish before very long an advanced base higher up the river."

BAGDAD'S FALL STIRS PARIS.

Army Observers Think It a Mortal Blow to Turkish Prestige.

PARIS, March 11.—The capture of Bagdad created all the more enthusiasm here by reason of the fact that it was totally unexpected. Even the most optimistic of the military commentators never imagined that the fall of the city would come so soon, in view of the length of the British line of communication, which seemed to call for great prudence and caution.

General de Lacroix, writing in this afternoon's Temps, which was printed before the news of the capture of Bagdad was received, said:

"The fall of this city would be an event of such importance that our adversaries will attempt to delay it by every means in their power."

The rapidity with which the city was taken is interpreted in competent circles as an indication that the Turks are in a worse plight than was generally believed. The political effect of the event is held to be of equal importance to the military effect. In army circles it is considered to be a mortal blow to Turkish prestige.

THE TWO TIGRIS OFFENSIVES.

First Unco-ordinated and a Failure, Maude's a Victory of Co-operation.

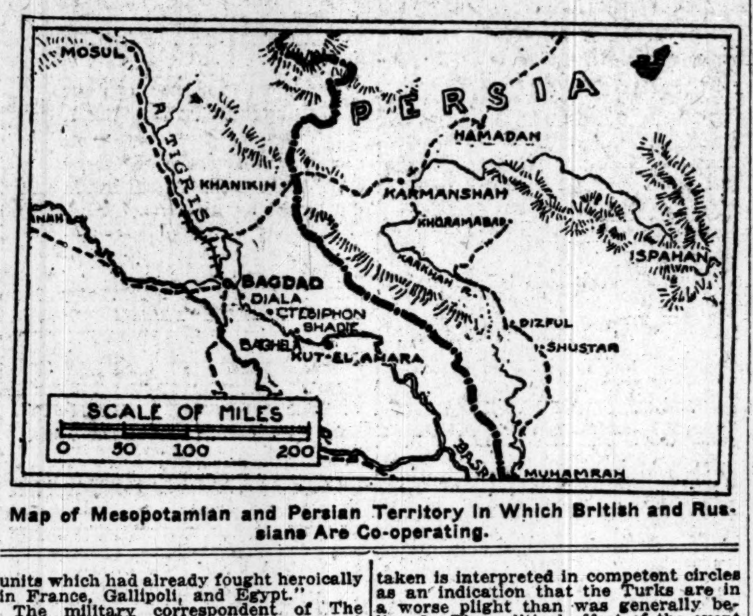
The expedition of Anglo-Indians under General Maude which has captured Bagdad bears little relation to that which started up the Tigris for the same objective soon after the war began, and, after coming within eighteen miles of the city of the Caliphs, was forced to retreat to Kut-el-Amara, was besieged there from Dec. 7, 1915, until April 28, 1916, and finally surrendered its rear guard of 9,000 men.

Nor did this unfortunate expedition have any relation to the British defense of Egypt, or to the advance of the Russians across Armenia, although there was a certain co-ordination between it and the Russians on the Persian frontier east of Bagdad. The expedition on the Tigris, which began with the idea of protecting the oil wells at the head of the Persian Gulf, developed as a means to keep Turkish troops from being used at Gallipoli, and, later on, in the Balkans. And the Russians, in occupying Armenia beyond Lake Van and Bitlis, doubtless aided this object. All probably prevented a second expedition being launched against Egypt and the Suez Canal.

Now, however, the successful Tigris expedition is part of a comprehensive plan against Asiatic Turkey. From Egypt troops under Sir Archibald Murray are approaching Jerusalem. The Russians in the Bitlis region are renewing activities, and those on the Persian frontier, who retired beyond Hamadan after the surrender of General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara last April, are again setting out for Mesopotamia. Their junction with General Maude, daily expected, will form a line of over 1,000 miles, broken only by mountains, from Basra, at the head of the Persian Gulf, to Trebizond, on the Black Sea.

The new offensive on the Tigris began on Dec. 13 and was at first an extension of the defenses erected across the Tigris thirty-five miles east of Kut-el-Amara by the survivors of Townshend's expedition and the forces sent in vain to relieve it. The Turks evacuated Kut-el-Amara on Feb. 24, and after that their retreat upstream in the direction of Bagdad became a rout. On March 7 British cavalry even went beyond Ctesiphon, the scene of Townshend's turning point in November, 1915, when he began his retreat back to Kut-el-Amara.

Scene of Eastern Drive on Bagdad.



Map of Mesopotamian and Persian Territory in Which British and Russians Are Co-operating.

SAYS GREEKS STARVE; FOOD HELD UP HERE

Legation in Washington Draws Terrible Picture of Suffering Due to Blockade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Greek Legation made the following announcement today:

"A Ministry of Supplies has been established in Greece to meet the necessities arising from the Allies' blockade of Greek ports and the resulting difficulties of transportation of supplies for Greece. The Minister of Supplies has telegraphed the Greek Legation in Washington to hasten the shipment of wheat for the relief of the starving population of Greece.

"There should now be about $20,000,000 of supplies and foodstuffs, which have been completely exhausted by the 100 days of blockade of Greece, bought and paid for in the United States and either waiting shipment, or which were held up en route by the allied prohibition of any commerce between Greece and the United States. For such of these supplies as have not already been shipped in neutral vessels, retained during the blockade at Gibraltar, Malta or other allied ports on the way, the Greek Government has already chartered vessels to carry the necessary articles to Greece as rapidly as possible.

"All reports from Greece received by the Greek Legation indicate that the suffering among the Greek people is beyond description. An epidemic of intestinal inflammation among children, due to the quality of bread to which the Greeks are reduced, results in many deaths daily in the capital alone; the lack of coal has forced all factories to suspend, and the masses are suffering not only from hunger but dire poverty due to lack of work.

"The Greek Government is keenly alive to the necessity of immediate relief of the starving population, the moment the freedom of commerce between Greece and the United States has been re-established."

The Greek Legation has received instructions from the Greek Government in Athens to deny the story widely published in the press that King Constantine receives part of his salary from France and England. It is announced that under the treaty of March 24, 1864, the three powers, England, France and Russia, originally the guarantors of Greek independence, renounced an annual payment of £4,000 to each, or a larger amount due them from the Government of Greece, this sum, £12,000, to constitute a personal dot to King George. The arrangement terminated at his death in 1913.

CRISIS IN MOSCOW GRAVER.

No News Received in Petrograd Regarding the Situation There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Friday, March 9, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—No news has been received from Moscow where the food crisis has reached an acuter stage than in Potrograd.

WAR EXCITES ALMA GLUCK.

Thinks Mothers Should Kill Their Sons Rather Than See Them Enlist.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 11.—"Shoot your sons dead, American mothers, before you allow them to enlist for war!"

Such is the advice of Alma Gluck, the singer and wife of Zimbalist, the violinist. Mme. Gluck is of Rumanian birth, her husband is a Russian.

"If every woman would pledge herself to kill her sons before she lets them go to war, there would be no war," she continued. "Before I would let a son of mine go to war and be shot after he had killed the sons of other women, I would shoot him myself with my own hands. To think he might return alive, maimed, crippled or sightless! Ah, that would be worse than death. War is never justifiable."

Mme. Gluck has two daughters, a girl of 13 and a baby of 18 months. She has no sons.

LITTLE FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

Both Petrograd and Berlin Report Only Minor Activities.

PETROGRAD, March 11.—Reporting military operations on the Russian and Rumanian fronts, the official statement issued today by the Russian War Office says:

Western front—In the region of Schmarden, southeast of Tuokum and east of the Mitau Road, gas attacks were made by us. On the rest of the front reciprocal firing and skirmishes between scouts have taken place.

Aviation—In the direction of Sventen our airplanes raided the railway stations of Baranyrog, northwest of Naroez Lake, and Godunijki, upon which bombs were dropped.

Rumanian front—Fighting continues for possession of heights northwest of Okna. Reciprocal firing and skirmishes between scouts are taking place on the rest of the front.

BERLIN, March 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reporting military operations on the Russian and Macedonian battle fronts, the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters says:

Temporary fighting activity, limited to local sectors, was revived.

Macedonian front—The situation remained unchanged.

TURKS FLEE IN PERSIA.

Russians Pursue the Garrison of Sahna Toward Bisitun.

PETROGRAD, March 11, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Russian troops have occupied the town of Sahna in Northwestern Persia, and are pursuing the retreating Turks in the direction of Bisitun, fifty miles southwest of Hamadan, according to an official statement issued today by the Russian War Department.

In Asia Minor the Turks took the offensive along the Sivas road, but were repulsed by the Russians.

The text of the statement follows:

The Turks attempted an offensive along the Sivas road, but were repulsed.

As a result of the fighting in the region of Hamadan our detachments occupied Sahna on March 7. Pursued by our troops, the enemy, after stubborn resistance, retreated toward Bisitun. Munition stores in Sahna were captured by us.

4,341,200 KILLED IN WAR, SAY EXPERTS

Total Casualties Estimated in Washington at 9,203,200—Allies Heaviest Sufferers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The casualties in the European war to Jan. 1, 1917, according to a compilation just completed in Washington, based on an expert comparison and assembling of figures compiled from every available source, have been 9,203,200 combatants killed, wounded, captured, and missing, of which the loss sustained by the Entente Allies is computed to be 5,819,400 and by the Central Powers 3,384,800.

The compilation estimates that the total men killed has been 4,341,200, the number wounded has been 2,448,500, and the number captured and missing 2,314,500. The table, which is as nearly complete as the body of experts engaged in its preparation could make it, follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Capt'd & Miss'g.	Total.
England...	205,400	102,500	107,500	515,400
France.....	870,000	540,800	400,000	1,810,800
Russia ...	1,500,000	784,200	800,000	3,084,200
Italy	105,000	49,000	55,000	209,000
Belgium....	50,000	22,000	40,000	112,000
Serbia	60,000	28,000	......	88,000
Total..	2,790,400	1,526,500	1,402,500	5,819,400
Germany..	893,200	450,000	245,000	1,585,200
Austria ..	523,100	355,000	591,000	1,469,100
Turkey ..	127,000	110,000	70,000	307,000
Bulgaria..	7,500	7,000	6,000	20,500
Total..	1,550,800	922,000	912,000	3,384,800

These losses are based upon the assumption that in Germany 90 per cent. of the total wounded return to the front, and 80 per cent. in all the other countries.

TEUTONS IN WAR COUNCIL.

New Austrian Chief of Staff Is at German Headquarters.

BERLIN, March 11, (via Amsterdam to London.)—It is officially announced that Field Marshal Arz von Straussenburg, Chief of Staff of the Austro-Hungarian Army, arrived at German Headquarters Sunday to confer concerning the military operations.

"BELL AND WING"
By Frederick Fanning Ayer

WHAT THE HIGHEST ENGLISH AUTHORITIES SAY OF THIS MOUNTAIN-NEST OF VERSE, THESE SUPERNAL FLIGHTS OF SONG

"Power and originality." . . . . *Cork Examiner.*
"A subtle thinker." . . . . . *Publishers' Circular, England.*
"Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling." . *London Academy.*
"A savage virility." . . . . *Literary Guide, England.*
"An alert and bold intelligence." . *Occult Review, England.*
"He feels and thinks deeply." *Leyton District Times, England.*
"He belongs to a different world than yours."
Montrose Standard, England.

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RELIEF SHIP, SUNK, HAD GERMAN PERMIT

Captain of the Storstad Says He Got a Safe Conduct in Buenos Aires.

ALL WARNING DISREGARDED

Skipper Ran Up Relief Commission Flags When Submarine Began Firing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORK, March 11.—Captain Anderson of the Storstad, the Belgian relief ship, sunk yesterday by a submarine, declares emphatically that he has a stamped declaration in his possession from the German Consul at Buenos Aires. This said that the Storstad would have safe conduct through all waters, would not be interfered with in any way by German submarines, and that the Storstad complied with the requirements of a Belgian relief ship. The Chief Engineer said:

"We were showing Belgian relief signs on each of our masts, two spheres which could be seen miles off, and, besides, we were flying the Norwegian flag. We had also painted on the sides of our vessel the letters "B. R." which stood for Belgian relief. The Germans could not have mistaken us because it was broad daylight when we were torpedoed. I believe all the crew were neutrals, at least all that were in my boat. They were Norwegians, Danes and one American."

John Roy Christian, the American survivor of the Storstad, in a further interview today, said:

"When the Storstad entered the danger zone we put up a big lamp bearing the letters 'B. R.' At night the lamp was lighted by electricity and the letters could be plainly seen by day and on the sides of the vessel the usual Belgian relief signals were painted. I was down below and somebody said we were under submarine shellfire. Most of us thought it only a joke. I went on deck and saw shells falling near us, fired by a submarine at least three miles away.

"The shelling continued some ten minutes, but the Storstad was not hit. Suddenly the submarine ceased firing, and our captain ordered four very big Belgian relief flags to be flown and another big signboard bearing the words, Belgian Relief Committee, to be placed forward. There was thus no chance of the Germans mistaking our ship. We could see the submarines getting nearer, and thought the trouble was at an end for sure. Instead, the Storstad suffered an awful shock. Tons of water fell upon the ship, which rolled badly. She had been torpedoed amidships, and I saw cargo floating away out of her side.

"Our boat pulled straight for the submarine, as the Captain said he thought they would give us a tow. Then the German officer bellowed out in English:

"'Come alongside.'

"As we got alongside the submarine a sailor came out of the conning tower and mockingly held up the German flag. The German commander refused to answer our Captain when he asked for a tow. We were told to clear away and join our two other boats. The submarine fired two more shells at the Storstad and so sank her. The U-boat then disappeared and we did not see her again.

"At midnight we sighted a ship not more than half a mile away, and as we could find no dry matches every man shouted as loudly as he could. Immediately all lights in the ship went out, and although we hollered ourselves hoarse she kept on her course. There was no rudder to our boat.

"During the next day we dried some matches in the sun and at nightfall rigged up a piece of rag soaked in paraffine to make a flare signal. At 10 o'clock that night when we had been thirty-six hours in the open boat and perished with cold and hunger and wearied out we and the other boats were picked up by a patrol boat. Our fourth engineer, a Norwegian named Sorensen, was taken off in a dying condition from exhaustion and exposure and died a few minutes later.

"I am an American citizen. I was born in Tacoma and my home is in Seattle."

ADMITS U-BOAT LOSSES.

But Berlin Insists the Number Is Exaggerated by Foes.

BERLIN, March 11, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Discussing the submarine situation, the Overseas News Agency quotes the German press, with reference to "the reports spread by the Entente about the heavy losses of submarines," saying:

"Even if the losses of German submarines become greater than they really are, even then the increase in the number of submarines, which is continuous and uninterrupted, would still be several times greater than such losses."

The German newspapers point out that losses are unavoidable on account of the particularly delicate character of submarines, the undaunted bravery of the crews, and the vast defensive system set in motion by the Entente, but that German submarine losses have been held within very moderate limits and are infinitely smaller than the figures reported or hinted at by the hostile and some neutral reports.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

Berlin Gets News of Disaster to Craft from Stockholm.

BERLIN, March 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y., March 11.)—According to a telegram from Stockholm to the Overseas News Agency, a submarine, under Russian command, was sunk at the end of February. Details of the incident are unknown, the dispatch says, even in Russia.

The war vessel was commanded by Captain Krasdishnovsloi.

DANISH STEAMER SUNK, SIX OF CREW DROWNED

The Rosborg, Bound from Baltimore to Esbjerg, Destroyed in Barred Zone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 11.—The Foreign Office reports that the Danish steamer Rosborg, belonging to the C. K. Hansen Company and on a voyage from America with a cargo of maize, has been sunk, and six of her crew drowned. The Captain and eleven men, the remainder of the crew, have landed in Norway.

The Rosborg was a vessel of 1,874 tons. She sailed from Baltimore Jan. 10 for Esbjerg, Denmark. She was last reported at Kirkwall on Feb. 7.

CAPTIVES SAW SHIPS SUNK.

Berlin Describes Norwegian Crew's Experience on a Submarine.

BERLIN, March 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 11.)—Details of the experiences of Danish and Norwegian sailors who spent three weeks on board a German submarine are published in the Danish newspaper Politiken, says the Overseas News Agency, (the German official news bureau.) The men composed the crew of the Norwegian sailing ship Storkog, of 2,191 tons gross, which, as announced from Queenstown Feb. 9, was sunk by a German submarine. The news agency continues:

"On board the submarine the Scandinavians witnessed the sinking of a wheat steamer and a coal steamer of 6,000 tons each and another vessel of 3,000 tons. They saw how an armed English merchant ship was sunk by one well-aimed torpedo.

"Before being taken on board the submarine the sailors were present at the sinking of four large steamers, including an English ammunition vessel. The submarine returned home when the stock of torpedoes had become exhausted.

"The Scandinavians were landed on the Island of Heligoland and then reshipped home. One Englishman and three Russians who had been with the men on the Storskog were kept in custody by the Germans."

FIVE SHIPS FROM WAR ZONE.

Steamers Arriving Here Saw No Hostile Craft on Voyage.

Four British and one Spanish steamships arrived here yesterday from ports inside the European war zone without seeing any submarines or other hostile craft on the Atlantic.

The Port Napier and the St. George, both consigned to the Cunard Line, came from London, and the Mississippi arrived from the same port with cargo consigned to the Atlantic Transport Line. The British freighter Aspinet arrived from Helva and the Spanish Rita steamship from Barcelona.

In addition to the steamships from European ports, the British steamship Shonga arrived with a general cargo from Sierra Leone, West Africa, and the Spencer from Santos and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with a big cargo of coffee. The officers said they did not hear anything of the German raider supposed to be off the Brazilian coast or hear of any submarine base along the South American coast.

FRENCH RECEIPTS GROW.

Income from Customs and Monopolies 105,000,000f. Over Feb., 1916.

PARIS, March 11.—The receipts of the French Treasury of indirect taxes, customs duties, and monopolies for the month of February were 68,000,000 francs more than during the same month in normal years, and 105,000,000 francs more than in February, 1916.

The net increase of the two first months of the year over the same period in 1916 was 215,000,000 francs, of which 137,000,000 came from customs duties.

SAY FRENCH CONCEAL PRISON CAMP FACTS

Berlin Charges 30,000 German Prisoners Are Being Mistreated Behind the French Lines.

BERLIN, March 9, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 11.)—"French communications sent out by wireless," says the Overseas News Agency, "contain untrue reports regarding the use made by German military authorities of French prisoners of war in the occupied districts of the western front. The measures taken by the Germans were adopted because about 30,000 German prisoners of war have for months been living under miserable conditions and forced to do the hardest kind of work close behind the French lines, in a majority of cases within the range of German artillery fire.

"The French wireless service stated that Gustave Ador of Geneva, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, had visited the German prisoners of war in the district of operations and had gained a most favorable impression regarding their treatment. There is no doubt the French authorities carefully selected a special district in which the conditions were favorable in order to deceive M. Ador and neutral countries. The French report regarding the German and French negotiations relating to prisoners of war in the district of military operations is not correct. Here are the facts:

"The French Government in a note dated Dec. 21, 1916, was requested to assemble German prisoners of war in good camps situated at least eighteen miles behind the front, and to refrain from putting them to work at places nearer the firing lines. In case of refusal, or if no answer was given, it was announced that on Jan. 15 French prisoners of war would be sent into the German district of operations under similar conditions. The note—as is known with certainty—was immediately sent by telegraph to the French Government at Paris and it arrived there prior to Jan. 5, 1917.

"The French answer dated Jan. 15 reached Berlin only after the announced countermeasures had been put into effect. Besides, the contents of the answer in a great part were unsatisfactory. The French Government had not fulfilled the German request. It had merely declared it was ready to place the German prisoners of war twelve miles behind the front, where they were not sufficiently secure against the fire of long range cannon, and where they were especially exposed to airplane attacks.

"This declaration, of course, did not suffice for the abolishment of our countermeasures, especially since the experiences we had had with promises of the French Government relating to questions of war prisoners were very discouraging.

"On the contrary, the French Government had to be asked to fulfill completely the German request. A communication to this effect was sent to the French Government in the beginning of February. On this occasion it was suggested to the French authorities that the whole district of operations on both sides be completely cleared of war prisoners. This offer in itself proved that the German Government does not make French prisoners of war work in the districts of operations because of 'lack of hands.'

"Since that time the French Government has not replied and prefers to expose Frenchmen to the fire of their own countrymen in order to be able to continue to torture German prisoners of war and to use them for labor contrary to international law.

"The French Government complains that even in the middle of December French prisoners of war were singled out to be sent to the district of operations. This assertion is untrue. The prisoners of war in question were marked only a short while prior to the final day announced in the German offer. If they had to be sent there the guilt was solely with the French Government."

CANADA OFFERS NEW LOAN.

$150,000,000 in 5 Per Cent. 20-Year Bonds on the Market Today.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 11.—The Minister of Finance announced tonight that the third Canadian domestic war loan would be placed on the market tomorrow. The issue is $150,000,000 in 5 per cent. twenty-year bonds at 96.

Both previous war loans, which were for $45,000,000 and $100,000,000, were subscribed more than twice over. It is estimated that this may be expected to be the last long-term domestic war loan.

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and enjoy the best motoring season you have ever had, with repairs at a minimum.

Use Dixon's No. 677 in transmissions requiring grease or heavy oil. Use No. 675 for all transmissions intended for light oil lubrication.

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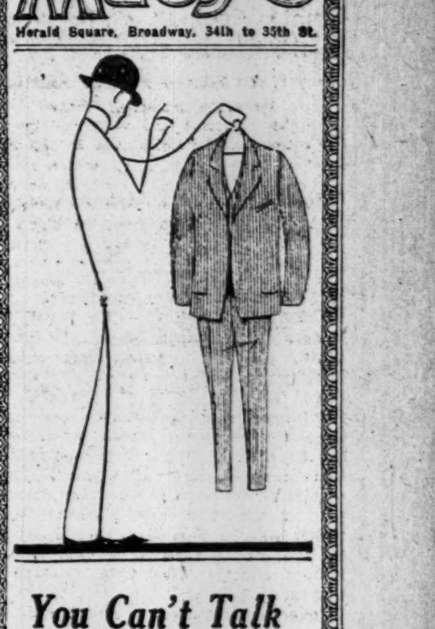

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Spring Suits for Men, $14.75 to $39.75

The tweeds, flannels, fancy mixed worsteds, cassimeres and other fabrics of which they are made—the tailoring skill with which they are put together, were measured to give as much quality as possible, consistent with a legitimate profit on the finished garments.

You will like the new styles in these suits which cost you less here than elsewhere — quality for quality considered.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Good News Ahead! EXTRA!

Watch the evening papers for details of a shirt event which will bring you hustling in tomorrow morning on an early train. There are good shirts and big savings in store for you.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.

Man-size Note Paper

A good size sheet, which will appeal to the business man for business and personal messages. Fine quality bond paper put up in neatly banded boxes, containing 70 sheets of paper. Envelopes packed separately 25 to the package.

Paper, 49c box
Envelopes, 15c pkg.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

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If you do, leave your order at our Order Booth, in either the Grand Central or Hudson Terminal. While you are busy at the office or about town, experienced shoppers will hurry about the store for you and have the merchandise at the station, ready to pick up on the way home.

Cowhide Suit Cases $18.74

Made to stand the knocks and bumps of short and long distance traveling. Of good quality cowhide, with reinforced, sewn-on corners. Fitted with tray which makes everything easily accessible. Linen lined. Two strong locks.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Men's Wool Socks from Abroad, 94c

Medium weight, full fashioned, in brown, dark or light gray, tan, oxford or black with fancy or broken stripes. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.

PRESS LIQUOR BILL AS REVENUE RAISER

Senate Committee Considers the Effects of a Change of State Policy.

ADVOCATES BROWN'S PLAN

Action Regarded as the Answer to Whitman's Challenge to Foes of Local Option.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 11.—The legislative leaders not in sympathy with Governor Whitman's plan to extend local option privileges to cities have arrayed themselves solidly behind the Brown bill providing for a substantial increase in the State revenues from the liquor traffic, together with a substantial reduction in the number of saloons. In a special report from the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, which will be presented to the Senate at the night session tomorrow, the prompt enactment of that measure is demanded.

Governor Whitman, in a statement on Wednesday night, following the impressive hearing on the Hill-Wheeler Local Option bill for cities, warned all legislators against any attempt to impede its progress in the law-making body under pain of getting "badly hurt." The special report from the Senate committee which is charged with the preliminary consideration of all measures affecting the liquor traffic is regarded very generally at the Capitol as an answer to the Governor's challenge.

The bill will be reported with some slight amendments, unless the plans of the leaders are changed. The committee, at a meeting on Thursday, voted in favor of reporting the measure. The report lays chief emphasis on the loss in revenues that would follow any drastic plan to cut off or curb the liquor traffic and urges, as a rational program for regulation, the plan proposed in the Brown bill.

Of the three suggestions made by the advocates of reforms, the report asserts that the committee has not concluded its consideration of the proposed referendum looking to a Constitutional amendment that would prevent the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages throughout the State and the measure which would extend local option to cities. The report recommends the "immediate adoption of a plan for the reduction of the number of places of traffic and important regulatory provisions for the control of the trade." This is the plan embodied in the Brown bill.

Effect on Revenues.

The report on the Brown bill shows that the measure will have the effect of increasing revenues of the State from the liquor traffic by more than $4,000,000, th liquor traffic by more than $4,000,000, which will be equally divided between the State and the municipalities, each receiving not less than $12,000,000 next year from the excise revenues.

"In 1916," the report says, "the State's share of the liquor tax receipts was $12,807,371, the localities' share $8,199,269 and the localities' share of benefit by the reduction of the State tax $12,807,371, making the total benefit to localities $21,006,641.

"The City of New York in 1916 received directly from the excise tax $5,253,000 and was, by reason of the $12,800,000 paid into the State Treasury, benefited by a consequent reduction of the direct State tax levied within the city to the extent of $8,481,000, a total benefit of $13,734,000.

"Since the enactment of the Raines law in 1896, the State has collected in liquor taxes $323,500,000, of which $152,500,000 was available for State expenditures and $169,400,000 was divided among the muncipalities.

"In 1916 the liquor trade in the State paid over $30,000,000 in Federal taxes which served to reduce by that amount the direct taxes collected by the national Government.

"Whether the few additional millions provided by this bill for State and local treasuries come from the liquor traffic or direct taxes, is a matter of secondary importance, but if the $50,000,000 now annually derived from the liquor tax for State and municipal purposes, and for part payment of the State's share of the Federal taxes, is cut off, other taxes must take its place. The $12,000,000 going to the State Treasury must be levied; the like amount going to the municipalities must be raised by direct taxation in the municipalities; and we have no reason to doubt that Congress will find new ways of collecting from the State the $30,000,000 excise tax paid by New York to the National Treasury. No one can foresee all the effects of such a change of policy, but a heavy increase in direct taxes and a slackening in expenditure for public works, charities, and administration would seem inevitable.

"The committee does not at this time express any opinion on local option or prohibition. The people of the State have the right and power to take such action affecting the trade as they deem for the best interests of the State. This brief review is had so that the financial problem may not be overlooked."

BEGIN BRIBERY HUNT.

$1,000 Reward Offered for Evidence of Attempt to Corrupt Legislator.

The Anti-Saloon League is determined to find out whether any member of the Legislature has been approached by bribers or has received money from any one in the liquor traffic. With this end in view the league, in a statement issued yesterday and signed by William H. Anderson, the State Superintendent, offers a reward of $1,000 for evidence leading to and resulting in the conviction of any person attempting to bribe a member of the present State Legislature, with respect to the Optional Prohibition Remonstrance bill or the State Prohibition Amendment, or any other measure "designed to allow the people of any unit in New York a voice on the question of closing the saloons."

Mr. Anderson's announcement is optimistic, and in order that there shall be no rush to claim the reward, it is stated that the offer is limited to ten separate cases or ten parties concerned in one or any number of cases and that the liability of the league under the offer is not to exceed $10,000. Evidence must be brought forward within thirty days of the closing of the Legislature

ANTI-LIQUOR FIGHT IN UNIONS.

Federal Council of Churches to Campaign in Labor Organizations.

The Federal Council of the Churches in America announced yesterday that as a "war measure" it intended to begin a campaign of paid advertising to oppose the "brewery workers and bartenders' attempt to dominate the trade union movement." These advertisements will appear for a period of three months simultaneously in 100 different newspapers.

Eastman-Gaines Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments. Day & Night Sessions Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue

YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION
31 West 110th Street.
Day Classes in
Stenography, Typewriting and Bookkeeping.
Register Now!

CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 62 Broadway, N. Y.
Shorthand Course $17.50; Bookkeeping $20;
Spanish $7.50. Day and Evening Sessions.

N. Y. ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
137 W. 17th St. Tel 9633 Chelsea.

Broaker Accountics Corp., 71 W. 23 St.
Home Study Accountancy Training.

YARROWDALE MEN IN SWITZERLAND

Were at Rohrbach, Twenty-two Miles Distant from Berne, on Saturday Evening.

PARIS, March 11.—A Zurich dispatch to the Havas Agency says that the American sailors from the Yarrowdale, who were released from a German prison camp Thursday, left Rohrbach Saturday evening.

Rohrbach, Switzerland, is twenty-two miles from Berne, but the dispatch did not indicate in which direction the party was traveling.

PLEA FOR IRISH HOME RULE.

United Irish League Condemns Britain's So-Called Broken Promises.

Resolutions condemning the English Government for its alleged modification of the Irish Home Rule promise were adopted at a special meeting of the New York Council of the United Irish League, held yesterday in the Emmet Building, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The resolutions said:

"The leaders of the parliamentary movement have carried themselves in these most trying times as men of honor and faith, of square dealing and ability, but now it seems that the men in control of the British Government have again broken the faith so solemnly given, and as solemnly accepted, with the result that the only recourse left to the Irish parliamentary party was to show up and oppose the sinister breach of faith, and to appeal to the civilized world.

"In that spirit we appeal to the American people. We ask nothing which could by any possibility be construed as an attempt to influence or modify the policy of our Government.

"We are in entire accord with the great utterance of President Wilson—that no nation or people should be governed except with the consent of the governed, and that the small nation or people is as much entitled to self-government as the largest.

"Therefore, we believe that that nation, or those statesmen, which, while prating of solicitude for Belgium, or other small nations, denies to the Irish people an even smaller measure of right, should be pilloried as they deserve among the civilized peoples of the earth."

CITY SAVES IN LIGHTING.

Commissioner Williams's Report Shows a Cut of $700,000.

In his anual report to Mayor Mitchel, issued yesterday, Commissioner William Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, stated that economies effected in 1916 as compared to 1913, the last year of the last administration, amounted to $1,515,900, of which about $700,000 was due to the reduced cost of public lighting. This economy was effected, the Commissioner said, notwithstanding the fact that a greater volume of service was given in 1916 than in 1913.

Regarding the new Catskill water supply, Commissioner Williams said it was expected that full use of the new supply would be made by April 1, 1917. Then, he said, New York for the first time would be served by a system planned for the city as a whole, in place of being served by a variety of systems planned largely with reference to the separate needs of each borough. Thereafter, he said, the city would cease to pump any water from the ground in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

WAR ON FRANCE BY BOOKS.

President Poincare Denounces Flooding of Country by German Publishers

PARIS, March 11.—"Our enemies made war on us through their books, as well as through their commerce and finance, without a formal declaration," said President Poincaré at the Sorbonne this afternoon in addressing the Book Congress.

The President talked of the growing number of Prussian, Saxon, and Bavarian publications, often in the French language, that had found their way to France, comprising even works on international law "in which Germany sought to teach us respect for treaty obligations."

"All these publications," the President added, "brought among us subtle apologies for Germany."

AMERICANS IN CUBA CUT OFF BY REBELS

Refugee from La Gloria Colony Reaches Havana With Story of Their Plight.

MENOCAL PROMISES AID

Starving Insurgents, Mostly Negroes, Committing Outrages to Force Our Intervention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 11.—L. A. Ward reached Havana today from the American colony of La Gloria (northeast of Camaguey City), which he reports in a desperate condition as the result of the presence of hungry bands of rebels in Cubitas Valley. Ward bought his way through the rebel lines with two bottles of rum and promptly on his arrival here went to William Gonzalez, the American Minister, bearing the colony's prayer for relief. Gonzalez went at once to President Menocal and the latter telegraphed to Colonel Pujol in Camaguey Province to make an effort to relieve the colony.

La Gloria, Ward said, is on a powder magazine which the slightest spark from one excited negro in his blind desire for American intervention, would start assassination and pillage.

"There are 1,000 to 1,500 rebels in and around La Gloria," he said, "and they are concentrating in Cubitas Valley, which was the stronghold of Cuba's rebels in the early uprising against Spain. The only possible provisions obtainable by this unorganized mob, four-fifths of whom are negroes, are from the various American colonies in Nuevitas district, of which La Gloria is one. When these marauders are after food they take everything else that suits their fancy. That is the position of the American colonists today.

"The rebels are gradually getting bolder and more desperate as they grow hungrier, and while at first they only robbed outlying farms and the homes of Americans, they are gradually completing the circle and are now at the very door of the town of La Gloria. Their officers are frank in saying their original orders were only to take horses, arms, and ammunition, but they seem to have received orders, no one knows from where, to sack, burn, and even kill in an effort to force American intervention. The situation is very serious, because if some American loses control of himself and shoots one of the rebel raiders it will be a spark that will start a wave of fire and assassination."

"The rebels say they have 2,000, and they certainly have over 1,000."

Minister Gonzales took the matter up with Captain Springle of the transport Dixie, who is in touch with an American warship off the Nuevitas coast, and confidence was expressed that American marines could reach La Gloria inside of twenty-four hours.

"The worst of it is that the town is really in a serious condition for lack of supplies, which have been cut off for weeks," Ward added. "The rebels do not believe the Americans' statement that they have not a single sack of flour or gallon of oil in town, or that all canned goods are already consumed."

Ward told Minister Gonzales he had visited the rebel camps and tried to persuade the chiefs of the folly of attacking the Americans, but he says the chiefs seem to have little authority over their men.

Among the Americans whose homes have already been raided are Messrs. Franydin, Carr, Hutchens, Duckworth, Taylor, Mayo, Corliss, Gibbs, Farmer, and members of the American colonies at Columbia, Canasi, Palm City, Garden City, and Boston. All these, Ward says, have been warned that next week their homes will be burned and they themselves killed.

CUBANS JOIN BATTLE OUTSIDE OF SANTIAGO

Government Forces Meet Rebels Twenty Miles from City—Menocal Gunboat in Harbor.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, March 11.—The Government forces and the Rebels are fighting twenty miles from Santiago.

The Cuban gunboat Matanzas, with Colonel Nicolas Jane, special representative of President Menocal, on board arrived here today. Later Colonel Jane had a conference with the commander of the United States mine layer San Francisco.

Dr. Orestes Ferrara, spokesman here of the Cuban Liberals, appealed yesterday to Commander Rigoberto Fernandez, the rebel chief in the Province of Oriente, to avoid the destruction of private property whenever possible. The cable to Fernandez was as follows:

"All that I can ask of you at this sad time is to avoid as much as possible damage to private interests."

Fernandez was said to be at Songo, about thirty miles from Santiago. The rebels are reported to have 10,000 men under arms in Oriente. Government forces numbering about 1,000 are at Palma Soriano, but are said not to be advancing.

TARIFF COMMISSION READY.

Taussig, Hoper, and Kent Known to be Three of the Members.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President Wilson practically has completed selection of the Tariff Commission, and the nominations probably will be sent to the Senate during the present special session—possibly tomorrow.

Professor Frank W. Taussig of Harvard University will be Chairman of the commission, and has obtained leave of absence from Harvard until September, 1918. He is an authority on economics, and has written extensively on the tariff.

Daniel C. Roper, another member expected to be nominated by the President, has had practical experience in dealing with the tariff. When the present tariff law was framed he was connected with the House Ways and Means Committee as an authority on statistics. Until last Fall he was First Assistant Postmaster General.

William Kent, a member of the House from California until March 4, probably will be another member. He was elected to one Congress as an insurgent Republican, and for two terms as an independent, but was not a candidate for re-election last year. During the last campaign he supported President Wilson, and headed the Wilson Independent League.

Among the other men under consideration is E. P. Costigan of Denver, a lawyer, and one of the founders of the Progressive Party in Colorado. Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and Miss Ida Tarbell, a writer, also have been mentioned. It is understood, however, that Miss Tarbell refused to consider the position.

The commission will be composed of six members, not more than three of whom may belong to any one party.

LOUISVILLE WITH WILSON.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 11.—Declaring that "forbearance is weakness if not associated with a resolution to stand firm at the limit of forbearance," a mass meeting of Louisville citizens late today adopted resolutions approving the course of President Wilson in deciding to arm American merchantmen for defense against German submarine warfare.

The resolutions, a copy of which was sent to President Wilson, also approved his action in calling Congress in extra session.

Entirely aside

from the skilled human service of vaultmen, consider the service of the vault itself. Modern construction has made it burglar-proof, fire-proof and water-proof; and in addition, it is splendidly ventilated and lighted.

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Well known as an Expert in London and Paris.
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Kiyonaga Shunsho Shunko Utamaro
Harunobu Hiroshige Hokusai Buncho
Toyokuni Choki Yeishi Yeisho

Many of these prints have passed through the hands of Mr. J. S. Happer of London, and bear his certificate; others have the Wakai and Hayashi seals.

To Be Sold at Auction
Tuesday Evening, March 20, at 8:15 o'clock
THE WALPOLE GALLERIES
No. 10 East 49th Street
D. R. KENNEDY, Auctioneer

B. Altman & Co.

An Extraordinary Offering
of
Women's Tailor-made Suits
(sizes 34 to 48)
at $38.00
will take place to-day (Monday)
on the Third Floor.

Smart Spring styles. New materials and colors. Superior workmanship.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, beginning today, a

Sale of Men's Calfskin Shoes at $6.45

$6.45

These shoes were made for men whose tastes incline to footwear of the better kind. The lasts are the very newest for Spring, and in them you will find those elegancies of finish which are conspicuous by their absence in shoes usually offered at this price.

Made of Dark Tan and Black Russia Calf, with flat heel and receding toe. All sizes, and widths AA to D.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

A Remarkable Statement on Men's Shirts

We wish to state that the shirts represented in our present exhibition and sale of $50,000 worth of

Cotton Shirts at $1.00 $1.50 $2.00 $2.50
Silk Shirts at $2.95 $3.95 $4.95 $6.15

are equal in every respect to any shirts that have ever been offered at these prices. The abnormal rise in cost of all necessities is a fact recognized by everyone, and when we make such a statement as the foregoing we wish to emphasize the fact that such statement is *not* based entirely on our own opinion, but on the unanimous decision of a number of experts who have viewed the display. During the past week both old and new patrons have voiced their unstinted approval of this rare showing of shirts for Spring and Summer wear.

At each price, the quantity of shirts and quality of fabrics are nothing short of phenomenal

¶ The collar bands are all properly shrunk, the buttons are the finest obtainable, and the careful manner in which every little detail of making has been executed would reflect credit on the best of custom shirtmakers. Soft and stiff cuff shirts with plain or pleated bosoms are shown in every kind of staple and novelty weave, and the patterns are of a kind usually confined to the highest class custom shops. The weaves:

In Cotton Shirts—Oxonian Cloth, Linette, Saxcloth, Radioux, Soie Brilliant, Cannelle Cloth, Crepe Jacquards, Madras.

In Silk Shirts—Heavy Tub Silks, Broadcloths, Japanese Mummy Cloth, Crepe de Chines, Soie Brilliant, Silk Poplins, Silk Jersey.

Why Not Learn Spanish or French Now? We Announce a Thirty-Lesson $10. Course in Both of These Important Languages, and Also, in Correct English, Starting This Week.

Owing to the tremendous success of our various language courses atop the Tribune Building, 154 Nassau street, where about twenty-five hundred ambitious business man and business women are studying Spanish, French, Correct English, Italian, German, Portuguese and Public Speaking under the direction of our celebrated professors, we have arranged to open this week a new thirty-lesson course in each of the above, and we cordially invite you to be one of the many hundreds of pupils (all adults) who are certain to attend. Each course comprises thirty lessons, and each costs only Ten Dollars, with the single exception of the Public Speaking Course, which costs $15. The Spanish Course will meet for lessons on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 11:15 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:15 and 5:15 and 7:15 P. M. Attend at any hour you like. The French Course will meet on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at 12:15 and 4:15 and 6:15 and 8:15 P. M. Attend at any hour you like. The Correct English Course will meet on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 12:15 and 4:15 and 5:15 and 6:15 and 8:15 P. M. Attend at any hour you like. The Italian, German, Portuguese, and Public Speaking Courses will meet also at convenient hours.

Free Spanish Lessons Today

Also Tuesday and Wednesday Atop Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, at 11:15 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:15 and 5:15 and 7:15 P. M.

Would you like to investigate the merit of our Spanish Course BEFORE enrolling as a pupil? If so come to one of five free demonstration lessons which we are to give today—also Tuesday and Wednesday—in our handsome class auditorium atop Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, at the various hours mentioned above. Our wonderful conversational method of teaching the Spanish Language eliminates much unnecessary troublesome grammar, syntax and other difficulties. It is just what its name indicates—conversational and pictorial. You learn just as your mother taught you English—without a lot of useless technicalities. You learn useful words and phrases and you learn quickly and successfully. Every live business man and business woman realizes now more fully than ever before the urgent need of learning the Spanish language to keep pace with modern business. Our South American exports last year approached the staggering figure of $640,000,000.00 and they are increasing at leaps and bounds, so a knowledge of Spanish is no longer a luxury. It is coming to be a necessity. These Spanish classes of ours—every one of them—are taught personally by our own celebrated native professors, including Professor Basile G. d'Ouakil himself. This is the course that was written by His Excellency, el Sr. Balbino Davalos, former Mexican Minister to Russia, and now Dean of Spanish at the University of Minnesota. This Spanish class will meet for lessons on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at above hours.

Free French Lessons Today

Also Tuesday and Wednesday Atop Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, at 12:15 and 4:15 and 6:15 and 8:15 P. M.

Come today to one of our wonderful French lessons which will be given personally by Professor Cesar Dusault of Paris. We will give four free demonstration lessons today—also Tuesday and Wednesday—at the above stated hours. We anticipate that no less than five hundred society and business men and women will attend these demonstration lessons and we are certain all will be elated at the excellence of our conversational method of teaching. Our French Course, we feel certain, far excels anything of the sort heretofore offered the general public. It was written by Mlle. Alice Blum, who (at Six Dollars a Private Lesson) is the favorite French Instructor of New York's Four Hundred. Mlle. Blum wrote this course expressly for the George H. Doran (Publishing) Co., 38 West 32nd Street, and through the courtesy of Mr. Doran we are able to give the work its first introduction to the public. Among the celebrated Professors who will teach personally are Baron Albert Du Vivier, Eleve du Conservatoire de Paris; and Professor Cesar Dusault of Paris. If you take this wonderful course no longer need you be a passive listener in French company, drooping and uninterested, but in this concert-work, where self-activity has its scope, you become a unit of an invigorating chorus, with the joy and pride of exteriorizing at once each new thought; then, with simple, clean-cut rules on which to hang your faith, you will climb step by step through a constant exhilarating loud-spoken drill the path which leads to a knowledge of Spoken French. This French class will meet for lessons on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week at the above hours.

PRIVATE LESSONS

The Gordon-Detwiler Institute maintains a regular staff of native professors for giving private elementary and advanced lessons in Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian and German, at moderate rates. Send postal for details.

WE DO TRANSLATING

Downtown Business Houses will be glad to learn that they now have a neighbor who can be called upon to do translating in any language accurately and in the shortest possible space of time. General translation one-half cent a word. Technical translation one cent a word.

Free Correct English Lessons

Tuesday at 12:15 and 4:15 and 5:15 and 7:15 P. M.

Come to Gordon-Detwiler Auditorium atop Tribune Building on Tuesday at 12:15 or 4:15 or 5:15 or 7:15 P. M. and attend a free demonstration lesson of our celebrated Correct English Course, which also is to open this week. This course also comprises thirty lessons and costs Ten Dollars. The class will meet on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 12:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 8:15 P. M. for lessons. You may attend at the hour which best suits your convenience. Our Correct English Course bids fair to become soon our most popular course of instruction. The ability to express oneself clearly, forcibly, and in perfect English is invaluable, alike to the professional and business man, the clerk, the stenographer, in fact to everyone coming in daily contact with his fellows, commercially or socially. One person in a hundred uses "Correct English." By this we mean, not London or "Chappie" English, but good, clean American English. If you are not that "one in a hundred" this course is worthy of your patronage. This course avoids repellent grammar study; each lesson is as clear as daylight, and inspiring to the highest degree. So why not allow us to teach you the use of the right word in the right place; to enlarge your stock of words; to write tactful, forceful letters; to become an engaging conversationalist; to be a man or woman of culture, power, and influence in your community? It is of little material benefit to have good ideas if you cannot express them adequately—if you cannot make others see them as you do. Join this course and better your English. It is absolutely necessary to the highest success in life.

Public Speaking, Italian, German, and Portuguese Courses Also Open This Week

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DOUBT COMPROMISE ON 8-HOUR QUESTION

Railroad Executives Here Disagree with Views of Brotherhood Leaders.

MAY BE DECISION TODAY

Promise Not to Embarrass Nation in Crisis May Not Prevent Strikes on Individual Lines.

Railroad executives in New York did not take at its face value yesterday the pacific declaration of the brotherhood leaders in Cleveland Saturday that they had a compromise plan which would possibly settle the whole eight-hour question. The railroad executives have become chary of the compromises offered by the railway unions. The decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law may be handed down today. It had been expected last Tuesday, when the court convened after its recess. Today is the next day for decisions.

With the probability of having the decision before it, the conference of the brotherhood leaders and the National Conference Committee of the Railways in this city next Thursday may bring a crisis in the eight-hour fight, quiescent for six months, especially if the court should declare the Adamson law invalid.

The brotherhoods have assured President Wilson that they would not embarrass the nation during the international crisis, but some railroad managers recalled yesterday that the brotherhoods had abandoned their threat of a national strike, by which they won the Adamson law, and now plan to enforce their demands on one road, or one group of roads, at a time. Thus, there is seen the possibility that they may call a number of strikes on individual roads without regarding it as embarrassing the nation at large. There is another feature in the revised strike program regarded with concern by some railroad executives, and that is the indication that the brotherhoods will not proceed, if the law is thrown out, by giving notices of strikes, but will call them over night, as was recently the case with the Chicago switchmen, and thus be in what they regard as a better strategic position to force a favorable settlement. The strike of the Chicago switchmen was announced at 7 o'clock at night to take place the next morning; at 11 o'clock that night the railroads gave in.

The leaders of the brotherhoods are under great pressure from their membership to "do something." It is now a year since the eight-hour movement was started, and the men haven't the eight-hour day yet. While it is not considered probable that the brotherhoods will do anything so radical as to bring down the disproval of public opinion, it is said by them and by the railroad executives, that the labor leaders do not fear Congress. They succeeded in preventing the last Congress from passing the legislation asked by President Wilson to prohibit strikes while an investigation was being made, and they fear action from the new Congress even less, because the Democrats have not the control of the House they had in the Sixty-fourth Congress.

The conference for next Thursday was requested by the labor leaders. If the law is declared constitutional, there will be the question of application to be considered; if it is thrown out, there will be much labor for the conferees; if there is no decision, it is believed that the brotherhoods intend to ask the railroads for a tentative outline of what they will be willing to do in the case of either action by the Supreme Court.

The pressure under which the labor leaders are working was referred to in the Cleveland statement, which said that working conditions were worse than before the enactment of the Adamson law last Sept. 2.

The railroads have been keeping accounts in two systems, one of which show what the men would have earned since Jan. 1 had the Adamson law been in operation. If the law is held valid, the accumulation of extra wages for the men is estimated to be now about $12,000,000 for all the railroads.

Indicating the certainty of the next Congress being asked to enact the railroad strike program favored by the President, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has conducted a referendum, the result of which was published in the bulletin of the Merchants' Association issued yesterday. The referendum showed an overwhelming sentiment in favor of a public investigation prior to a strike; a board of investigation and inquiry, and a statistical division of the Interstate Commerce Commission to gather data on issues between the railroads and the trainmen.

TO DISCUSS EIGHT-HOUR PLAN.

Brotherhood Meetings Called Preliminary to New York Conference.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 11.—W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, announced today that meetings of the Chairmen of General Committee of the four railroad brotherhoods representing the Southwestern roads and Vice Presidents of the four brotherhoods would be held at St. Louis next Tuesday, and for the Western roads at St. Paul next Wednesday. The purpose of the meetings is a discussion of the plan of settlement of the eight-hour controversy to be submitted to the National Conference Committee of Railways by the brotherhood chiefs at a meeting in New York next Thursday. Meetings of General Committees for this purpose will also be held in Washington next Tuesday for the Southern roads and in New York next Wednesday for the Eastern roads.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the engineers; W. S. Carter, President of the firemen and enginemen; L. E. Sheppard, Acting President of the conductors, and W. G. Lee, President of the trainmen, left here tonight for Washington, where they will confer with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, tomorrow on labor's loyalty in case of war.

BENEFIT SUFFRAGE SHOWS.

Week of Speeches and Drama at the Comedy Theatre.

A theatrical benefit for the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, the largest ever given by that organization, opens tonight with the Washington Square Players at the Comedy Theatre. There will be benefit performances every night this week, and matinées on Thursday and Saturday afternoons. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the National President, will make the opening speech this evening. Among others to speak are Miss Katharine B. Davis, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, and Miss Mary Shaw. Among the men expected to appear are Judge Gustav Hartman and Dudley Field Malone.

The theatre will be decorated with flags and banners, and the ushers will wear yellow sashes. Members of the Junior League for Suffrage will take enrollments. Those who will have box parties tonight are Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Frank Vanderlip, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Herbert Pratt, Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, and Mrs. Frederick Peterson.

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$2,500 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick one-family dwelling, value	$4,500
12,000 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick dwelling, value	18,000
34,000 at 5%	on a new five-story and basement brick apartment, value	52,000
35,000 at 5%	on a new five-story and basement brick apartment, value	53,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

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Building Construction

J. M. Gidding & Co.

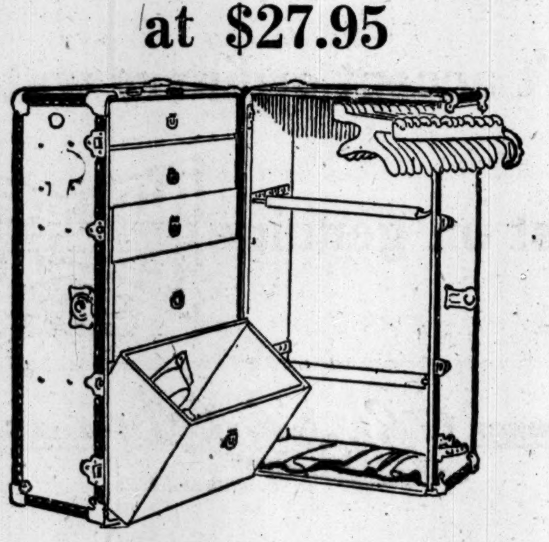
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

New Modes introduced at the Formal Openings of the Haute Couture in Paris—just received via steamship Rochambeau are now shown in the Gidding Salons—and will be reproduced or adapted to Special Order

in our Custom Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments

The Saks Luggage Dept. Is Now Featuring

Full Size Neverbreak Wardrobe Trunks at $27.95



¶ A well-constructed, hand riveted trunk, vulcanized fibre covered and bound, trimmed with heavily brass-plated cold-rolled steel. Top drawer is equipped with a special lock and bottom drawer has removable hat form.

See This Trunk To-day—In point of construction and capacity it has no equal at this price.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

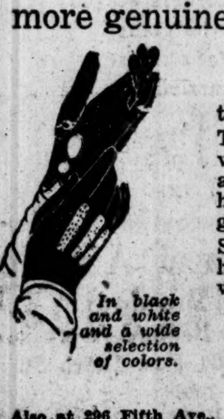
Centemeri Gloves

FOR SHOPPING—for street wear, for all ordinary purposes, you will get more genuine satisfaction out of our

SEVILLE

than with any other glove we know of. This is essentially a glove for general wear. Its workmanship is remarkable and its style is the equal of many a higher priced, though less serviceable, glove.

Sewed with pique seams, finished with heavy crocheted embroidery and fastened with single large pearl clasp.



In black and white and a wide selection of colors.

$2.50 At either Centemeri Store

New Store
400 Fifth Ave.
(Near 37th Street)

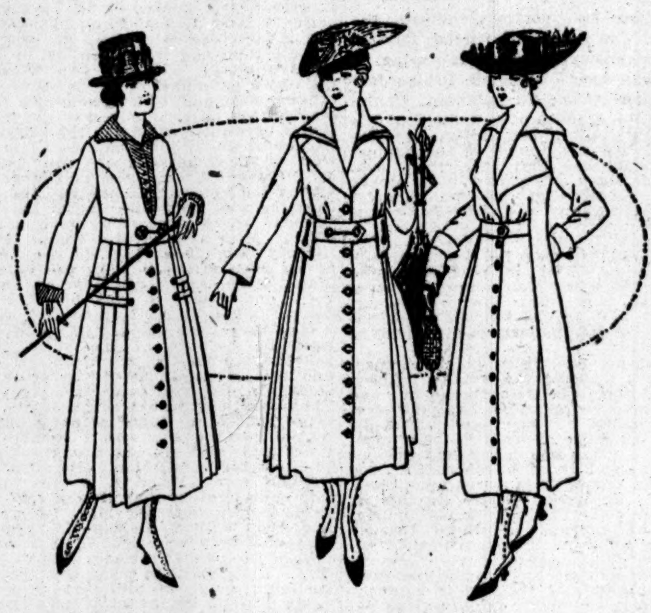
Also at 296 Fifth Ave.,
(One door below 31st St.)

The Last Word From Paris:

"Coat Dresses for Women"

Three Stunning Models Will Be Offered Today

at $25



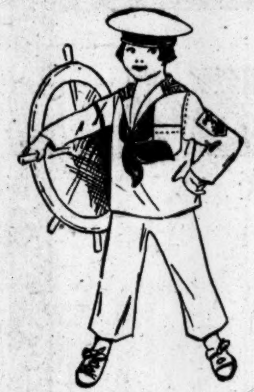
These dainty frocks are for wear with the new fur collars and scarfs. In this special presentation today one model is of covert with hand-made buttonhole trimming. The second design is of Poiret Twill, and the third is developed in Gabardine, showing plaited back and large revers.

Colors: Navy Blue, Rookie, Shell, Tan, Black and Grey. Sizes 34 to 42.

We have also assembled a collection of

Individual Models in Coat Dresses at $39.50 and $49.50

Copies and exquisite adaptations of imported models by "Bernard," Paquin, Martial Armand, Tollman, and Premet. Exceptionally well made of Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Gabardine and fine quality Serge. *4th Floor.*



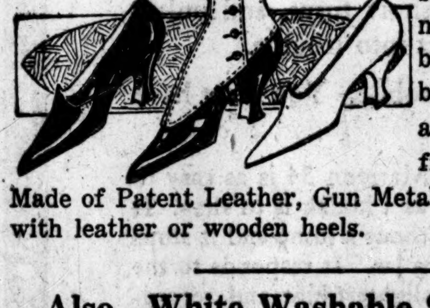
In a Special Sale Today

"Uncle Sam" Suits For Boys at $2.50

Illustrated at left. Well tailored suits of fine quality drill in plain white, or in white with blue collar. Both long and short pants included. Sizes 3 to 10.

Smart Dress and "Spat" Pumps at $5

Will be offered today on the Second Floor



The illustrations show three of the many models represented in the assortment. Each pump has been made over a combination last to insure an absolutely perfect fit at instep and heel. Made of Patent Leather, Gun Metal Calf, and Matt Kid, with leather or wooden heels.

Also—White Washable Spats at $1.85

For wear with new pumps. Others may be had in Pearl Grey, Dark Green, Faun.

A Sale of 14-kt. Gold Jewelry

at much below regular prices will begin this morning. The selection comprises:

At $4.75—Green Gold Brooches, in a variety of new designs, set with Amethyst, Sapphire, and Pearls.

At $5—14-kt. Green Gold Lavallieres, in artistic designs, set with Sapphire, Amethyst, Diamond or Pearls.

At $1.95—14-kt. Green Gold Scarf Pins, set with Amethyst, Pearl, or Sapphire.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today—A Remarkable Offering of

Women's Separate Dress and Sport Skirts

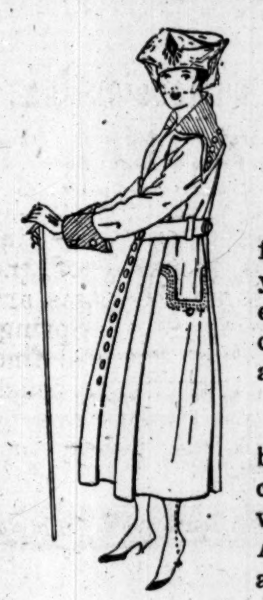
At three very special prices

At $8.75—Fashionable Silk Skirts in a diversity of stunning styles, made of plain color, plaid, stripe, and check silk. Extraordinary value.

At $12.95—Eight new models in box pleated, draped and yoke effect skirts, in a wide range of plaid, checked, and plain silks, and silk faille. Waistbands to 36.

At $14.75—High-grade Silk Skirts in the very latest models, showing many exclusive style notes for Spring. Made of silk faille, black and white striped or check silk, together with plain and fancy striped silks. Waistbands to 36. *Fourth Floor.*

A Remarkable Offering Today of



Women's New "Dress" Coats at $18.50

The model *illustrated* is a very fashionable coat of Wool Jersey, in yoke effect with large sport pockets, trimmed with contrasting color chain stitching. Collar and cuffs are of White Jersey.

Another model is in smart double-belted effect with large white collar and new pockets, piped with white. Colors: Chartreuse, Beige, Apple Green, Rose, Taupe, Gold, and Purple.

Gabardine or Eponge Coats at $25

In several very attractive models.

Especially suited to the needs of women of extra size. Belted or semi-belted effects. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne. Colors: Rookie, Tan, Navy, and Black. Sizes 34 to 48. *Fourth Floor.*

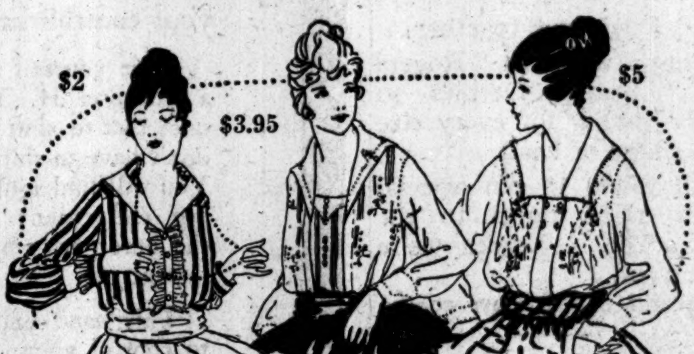
In the Corset Dept., Today

Redfern Corsets Reduced to $2.95

Regularly $3.50 to $5. In models for women and misses, made of plain and fancy materials. Quantity limited.

Dainty Spring Blouses

In An Important Offering Today



At $2—Very attractive Voile Blouses, trimmed with pleated frills of white voile. To be had in White with stripes of Copenhagen Blue, Gold, Peach and Bisque.

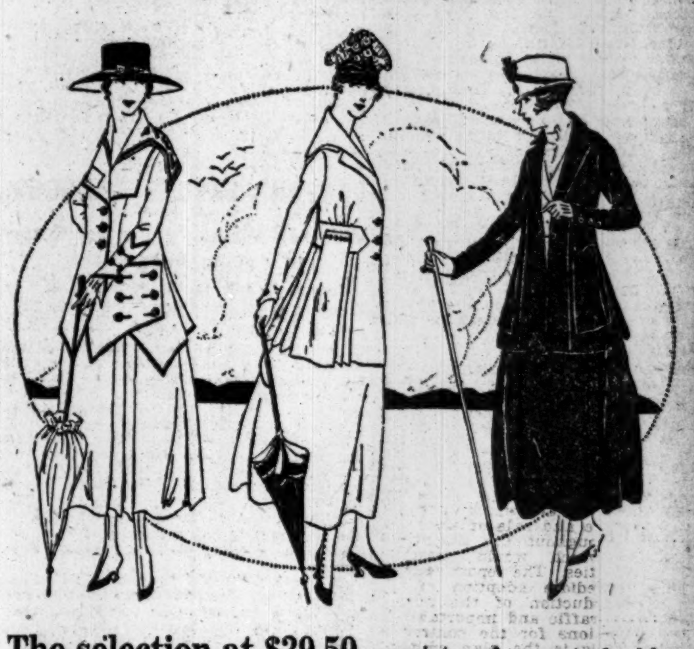
At $3.95—Dainty Voile Blouses, with fine hand-embroidered fronts, square neck with broad collar, and hemstitched cuffs. Trimmed with small pearl buttons. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue and White.

At $5—Dressy Georgette Crepe Blouses in stunning square neck model, with beautifully hand-embroidered fronts and square collar in contrasting color, finished with hemstitching. In all the fashionable colorings.

Women's Fancy Tailored Suits

Featuring all the newest style notes embodied in late Paris models, will be presented today

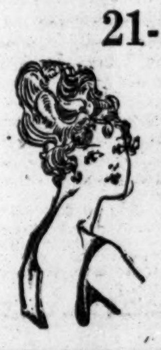
at $29.50 and $39.50



The selection at $29.50 consists of smart double-breasted braid-bound suits, straight line and cutaway models, showing collars of self-material with overcollar of silk. Skirts are in the new full pleated, cluster pleated and tailored effects, displaying novel pockets and belts.

The selection at $39.50 is representative of all that is new in suits for Spring, in both tailored and dressy models. All length coats are included, some with vestees of Pique or Silk Faille, and others with touches of embroidery.

Every fashionable material and coloring is well represented, and the sizes range from 34 to 50½.



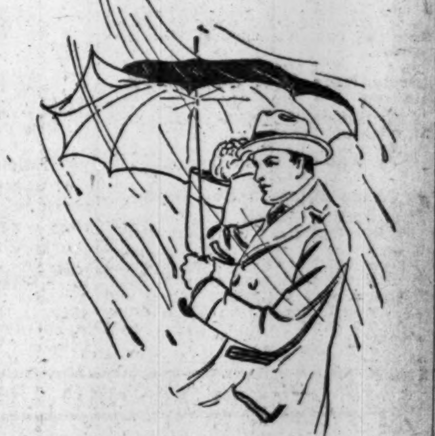
21-Inch Wavy Switches Today at $4.95

It is quite a simple matter to arrange the newest hair styles with one of these handsome naturally wavy switches, mounted on three separate stems. Our experts will gladly give advice gratis as to the correct arrangement of your coiffure.

On Sale and Display Today, the

Umbrella With a Safety Valve

at $2, $3 and $5



The *illustration* shows the "largest when open and smallest when closed" umbrella made. It is the

India Umbrella

In the strongest wind the patented flexible rib tips of the "India" act as safety valves, preventing it from blowing inside out. This is just one feature of the "India." When open it is the most beautiful umbrella you ever saw, and no other umbrella affords nearly as much protection from the rain.

Ask to see an "India" today.

Beginning This Morning, the

March Sale of House Dresses

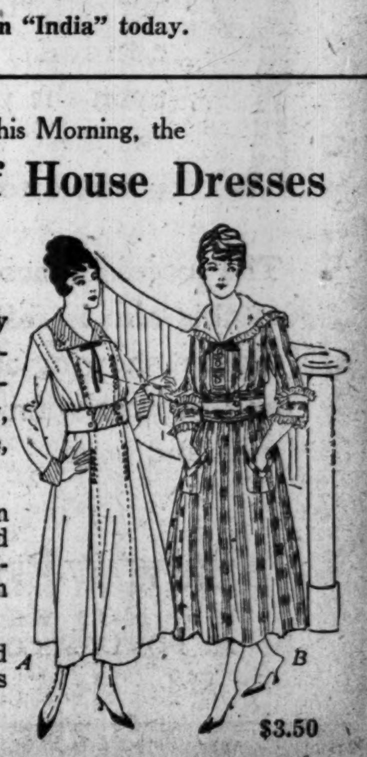
at $1, $1.35, $2, $2.98, $3.50, $3.98

Sport, plain, and fancy trimmed models in solid colors, stripes and figured designs, made of Chambray, Gingham, Percale, Pique, Lawn and Voile.

Illustration "A" shows an attractive dress in solid color "Countess" Cloth. Collar is embellished with touch of hand-embroidery.

Illustration "B" is a Striped Voile Dress with net frills on collar and cuffs.

Third Floor.



DALLAS TAKEN INTO CAMP BY GIANTS, BUT WACO BEATS M'GRAW'S RECRUITS

GIANTS GET REVENGE ON TEXAS LEAGUERS

George Smith, Former Columbia Star, Twirls McGrawites to a 1-to-0 Triumph.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 11.—Before a crowd of 5,000 Texas fans, the Giants took revenge on the Dallas team today. The Submarines remained afloat until the ninth inning, when they were sunk by a well-directed shot by Arthur Fletcher. The score was 1 to 0, as George Smith prevented the enemy from entering the home plate zone, although he was in danger of being torpedoed several times.

The Giants did not score from the first inning of yesterday's game until the last inning today, and therefore they were held runless for sixteen consecutive frames by the Texas Leaguers. Such hitting does not please McGraw. The lack of offensive strength, however, was probably due to the fact that the Giants had not been batting against curve ball pitching in the practice games at Marlin.

George Smith, the former Columbia University star, went the entire route today. The enemy scored only five safe hits against him, and none were for extra bases. In the first five innings Conley, the Dallas pitcher, was even better than Smith, as he limited the Giants to one hit in that time. In the sixth and seventh, however, the big leaguers began to land on Conley, and he was relieved by Sewell.

The spectators had visions of another Dallas victory until the ninth inning. The luck then broke in favor of the Giants. Herzog, the first batter, was safe on a muff. He reached second on Zimmerman's sacrifice and scored on Fletcher's line hit to right field.

Two of the five hits off Smith were infield scratches. The big collegian did not give any bases on balls nor hit any one, and there were no errors by his supporting cast. Only one Dallas man reached second base. A feature of the game was Krueger's catching and throwing to bases.

The lineup:

NEW YORK.	AbRHPoA	DALLAS.	AbRHPoA
Witter,rf	4 0 0 0 0	L.Smith,rf	4 0 1 5 1
Herzog,2b	4 1 1 1 4	M'C'dless,cf	4 0 0 3 0
Zim'man,3b	3 0 1 1 0	Palmer,2b	3 0 2 3 2
Fletcher,ss	4 0 1 4 3	Crouch,lf	3 0 1 2 0
Kauff,cf	3 0 0 2 0	Murphy,1b	3 0 0 5 1
Thorpe,lf	3 0 1 3 0	Bro'nlow,3b	3 0 1 0 4
Holke,1b	3 0 1 13 0	Augustus,ss	3 0 0 3 2
Krueger,c	2 0 1 3 3	Reynolds,c	3 0 0 4 3
G.Smith,p	3 0 0 0 4	Conley,p	2 0 0 1 1
		Sewell,p	0 0 0 1 1
Total....29	1 6 27 14	aBrooks	1 0 0 0 0
		Total....29	0 5 27 15

aBatted for Sewell in ninth inning.

Errors—Palmer, Murphy.

New York .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Dallas .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base on error—New York. Sacrifice hit—Zimmerman. Stolen base—Brownlow. Left on bases—New York, 4; Dallas, 2. Bases on balls—Off Conley, 1; off Sewell, 1. Struck out—By Smith, 3; by Conley, 2; by Sewell, 2. Hits—Off Conley, 5 in seven innings. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kane.

WACO BEATS YOUNG GIANTS.

McGraw's Rookies Are Upset by Texas Champions by 3 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, March 11.—By playing a much better all around game, the Waco Navigators, champions of the Texas League, defeated the second team of the Giants by 3 to 2 here this afternoon. The sharp fielding of the local players shut off two Giant runs at the plate, spoiling what chances the New Yorkers had to tie the score or win.

Middleton allowed only two hits in the five innings he was in the box, but one of them was a home run. Burns scored both runs for the Giants. In the second inning he got around on his double and a wild throw by Tanner. In the fifth Burns led off with a single, went to third on Rodriguez's double, and home on an infield out.

The lineup:

WACO.	AbR H PoA	NEW YORK.	AbR H PoA
Tanner,ss	3 1 0 3 4	Kilduff,ss	3 0 0 1 1
Wotell,lf	2 0 0 0 0	Young,3b	3 0 0 3 2
Leslie,1b	4 0 1 13 0	Wagner,2b	4 0 0 0 1
James,rf	4 0 0 0 1	Robertson,rf	3 0 1 5 0
Vann,c	3 0 1 3 2	Burns,lf	3 2 2 0 0
Kuhn,c	1 0 0 4 0	Rodriguez,1b	3 0 2 8 0
Moore,cf	4 0 1 3 1	Murray,cf	3 0 0 2 0
Grubb,3b	3 1 1 1 3	McCarty,c	2 0 0 5 0
Gill,2b	4 0 0 0 3	Middleton,p	1 0 0 0 2
Blunk,p	2 1 1 0 1	Sandberg,c	2 0 0 3 0
Teague,p	2 0 0 0 1	Joynes,p	0 0 0 0 2
Total....32	3 5 27 16	Lohman,p	1 0 0 0 0
		aLobert	1 0 1 0 0
		Total.....29	2 6 27 8

a-Batted for Joynes in the eighth inning.

Errors—Tanner, Kilduff, McCarty, (2,) Joynes.

Waco ....0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
New York..........0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Home run—Grubb. Two-base hits—Burns, Rodriguez, (2,) Blunk. Sacrifice hit—Wotell. Bases on balls—Off Joynes, 3; off Blunk, 2; off Teague, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Teague, 2. Stolen base—Robertson. Double plays—Tanner and Leslie, Grubb and Leslie. Passed ball—Kuhn. Wild pitch—Middleton. Hits—Off Middleton, 2 in five innings; off Joynes, 2 in three innings; off Lohman, 1 in one inning; off Blunk, 3 in five innings; off Teague, 3 in four innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bonner.

Matty's Reds Beat Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 11.—The Cincinnati Nationals first team defeated the Shreveport Texas League club today by 7 to 0. The Reds bunched hits for six runs in the ninth inning.

Ayer Wins Solomon Dog Derby.

NOME, Alaska, March 11.—The Solomon Derby, the first of the season's classic dog races, was won yesterday from five competitors by the team driven by Fred Ayer, who also won in 1914. The distance was sixty-four miles and the time was 5 hours and 57 minutes, ten minutes slower than the record made in 1913.

YANKEES IDLE ON SABBATH.

Final Makeup of Outfield Centres Around Hendryx.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 11.—A day's interlude in their training was welcome to the New York American League ball players. From the time they arrived here until today the regulars of the team did not miss a morning or an afternoon of practice, and in addition had military drill every morning except one. Consequently, they were in receptive mood for rest.

The pitchers and catchers have been here two weeks, but there was no such favorable weather for them the first week as there has been since last Sunday. However, the pitchers had a start of several days on the regulars, and therein is one explanation of the lean batting which went with last week's practice. The pitchers are further along than the batters.

Hendryx, Gilhooley and Baker have been hitting the ball more squarely than the others, and the uncertainty which centres around the eventual makeup of the outfield concentrates around Hendryx. He may be the man to add batting strength to the New York outfield, which is needed. He is showing good promise this Spring.

Gilhooley is rated as a fixture in right field, but Hendryx is a prominent competitor of High and Magee for one of the other positions, and as either of the two last named is capable of baseball of better and more sustained grade than last year, the tussle for outfield places will be sharp.

Already there is a keen competition in progress for second base. Maisel and Gedeon are making such a lively duel for the place that Manager Donovan is doing some deep thinking. The fielding of each has been fast and over enough territory to indicate that whichever one is chosen will cover considerable ground.

SANFORD FAVORS CHANGES.

Will Ask Football Rules Committee to Act on Suggestions.

George Foster Sanford, coach of the Rutgers eleven and long a leading figure in the gridiron game, will suggest to the Football Rules Committee at its meeting on Friday certain changes in the regulations of the great Autumn college sport. He will also defend the multiple kick in case an assault upon that bit of tactics is made.

Mr. Sanford summarized yesterday the matter that he will submit to the committee as follows, the first three paragraphs relating to changes which he favors:

1. That the forward pass shall not be thrown into the territory of the defense a greater distance than ten yards.

2. That a fumbled ball on a running play, when recovered, shall not be advanced beyond the point of recovery, the possession of the ball being deemed sufficient reward for diligence. Exception—That if a ball is fumbled by a man endeavoring to advance it, he alone may recover it and continue it. It is not meant that this proposed change shall in any way affect or apply to the kicking game.

3. The elimination of the so-called cut-down from behind. This play has all the elements of treachery and none of good sportsmanship, and is of such a vital nature that the game of football would be much better without it. The play is so distinctive as to make it easily discernible to the officials as to when a penalty will lie.

4. In case the multiple kick is to be attacked, I shall wish an opportunity to speak in its defense, as I believe that it is altogether a constructive innovation and one that I am sure calls for more co-ordination than any other single play in football known to me.

51 WOMEN SEND ENTRIES.

Play for National Indoor Tennis Title Begins Today.

Fifty-one players have entered for the women's national indoor tennis championship, which begins today at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Among the contestants are a number of the most prominent players in the metropolitan section. The present holder of the championship is Miss Molla Bjurstedt, but she will not defend this season, as she is now in California playing in a series of exhibition matches.

The draw for the event is as follows:

Second Round, (First Round Byes,) Upper Half.—Miss Dorothy Biglow vs. Miss M. Allwart; Mrs. De Forest Candee vs. Mrs. C. C. Parsons; Miss E. Tyndal vs. Miss Caroma Winn.

First Round.—Mrs. H. Blum vs. Miss H. Hooker; Mrs. J. Parker vs. Mrs. F. J. Sachs; Mrs. J. Anderson vs. Mrs. T. Walsh; Mrs. S. H. Warring vs. Mrs. M. B. Huff; Miss Marie Wagner vs. Mrs. N. Zenderstein; Mrs. F. B. Clarke vs. Miss E. C. Walbridge; Mrs. Robert Miller vs. Miss A. Hooker; Miss Margaret Taylor vs. Mrs. Ingo Hartman; Miss Bessie Holden vs. Miss M. Steinway; Mrs. T. H. Cassabeer vs. Mrs. E. Shattuck; Miss Gertrude Tella Tone vs. Miss B. Hooker; Mrs. R. W. Kaplan vs. Miss H. Bernhard; Miss Marion Vanderhoef vs. Mrs. W. H. Goss; Miss A. D. De Lanater vs. Mrs. L. G. Morris; Miss A. O'Gorman vs. Mrs. Van der Poel; Mrs. S. W. McAneny vs. Mrs. Sohst; Miss J. M. Gott vs. Miss Gladys Dowling; Mrs. Lewis Manheimer vs. Mrs. S. Crane; Mrs. H. T. Hartwell vs. Mrs. Percy Wilbourn.

Second Round, (First Round Byes,) Lower Half.—Miss Helen Pollak vs. winner of Mrs. Hartwell-Mrs. Wilbourn match; Miss I. Robinson vs. Mrs. S. V. Murray; Miss Hazel Gardner vs. Mrs. A. J. Deane; Mrs. E. Goss vs. Miss Florence Ballin.

Al Reich to Box McClure Tonight.

Al Reich, the local heavyweight, at times referred to as the Adonis of local ring competition, will make his reappearance in the ring this evening at the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem, where he is scheduled to appear against Sonny McClure, a heavyweight from Kansas City, in the stellar ten-round exhibition. A six and three four-round bouts will complete the program.

JESELSOHN WINS IN RECORD SUNDAY RUN

George E. Miner Memorial Road Race Brings 179 Athletes to the Starting Mark.

Francis Jeselsohn, wearing the St. Joseph's Young Men's Association emblem, yesterday romped home a comparatively easy winner in the George E. Miner Memorial road race, an event held under the auspices of the St. Joseph's Y. M. A., and formerly known as the Diamond Derby. Yesterday's victory gave Jeselsohn his first prize for road running, thereby ending his novice career. He ran a well-judged race from the start, and, getting away with the limit handicap of four minutes and thirty seconds, he completed the journey of about four and one-half miles in the actual time of 26:24.

This run is an annual event with the St. Joseph's Y. M. A., and the change of title this year was made out of respect to the memory of the late George E. Miner. With many of the usual sectional league races abandoned for the purpose of making this event a success, a field of 179 harriers answered the call of the starter, Congressman Murray Hulbert. This was a record number of competitors in a Sunday road race.

Jeselsohn, with Jack Hanley, unattached, another limit man, speeded to the front of the field as the first batch of runners was sent away, and throughout the race their positions were never seriously challenged. Hanley set the pace for about two miles and one-half, when Jeselsohn, always close on the leader's heels, showed an extra burst of speed and commanded the leading position. Thence to the finish the little St. Joseph's Y. M. A. runner maintained the advantage. He crossed the line with an unexpected burst of speed, about seventy-five yards ahead of Hanley.

The team honors were won by the representatives of the Glencoe A. C., who finished with a low total of 38 points. Bronx Church House athletes finished second in the team scoring, and the harriers of the Macomb's A. C. were third.

The order of finish of the first fifty was as follows:

Name and Club.	Hdcp.	Actual Time.
F. Jeselsohn, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	4:30	26:24
J. Hanley, unattached	4:30	26:47
R. Taylor, Harbrook A. C.	4:30	26:48
W. Fitzgerald, Glencoe A. C.	4:30	26:56
C. Timmons, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	26:27
W. Johanning, unattached	4:30	26:35
E. Camp, Glencoe A. C.	3:45	26:25
L. Ricciardella, St. John's Club	4:30	27:12
P. Herzig, Brooklyn A. A.	4:30	27:13
P. Hopkins, Macomb's A. C.	4:30	27:14
T. Mullane, Glencoe A. C.	4:30	26:45
K. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C.	4:30	26:50
C. G. Erlenbach, St. John's Club	3:30	26:28
T. G. Dorian, unattached	4:30	27:29
J. V. Bridgeford, St. Jos. Y. M. A.	3:30	26:30
E. Muller, Presentation Club	2:45	25:46
B. Pounteau, St. Christopher Club	4:30	27:32
F. Ontrell, Morningside A. C.	4:30	27:33
J. A. Magee, Morningside	4:00	27:04
H. Brown, Harbrook A. C.	4:30	27:36

R. Brandt, St. Anselm's A. C., (2:30,) 25:37; F. J. Fitzpatrick, unattached, (4:30,) 27:42; C. A. Holl, Hollywood Inn A. A., (3:30,) 26:44; M. Welty, Holy Cross Lyceum, (3:45,) 27:08; J. P. Barinque, Ozanam Association, (4:30,) 27:46; T. Mullery, Annunciation A. A., (4:30,) 27:48; E. J. Donoher, Presentation Club, (3:30,) 26:55; Sol. Silverstein, Sewand A. A., (2:30,) 25:56; E. McLoughlin, St. James's C. C., (4:30,) 28:00; W. Furlong, Hollywood A. A., (2:15,) 25:52; G. B. Kiely, Bronx Church House, (1:45,) 25:23; J. Flynn, Macomb's A. C., (4:30,) 28:09; L. Solcelli, Ozanam Association, (4:30,) 28:10; J. Burkhardt, Bronx Church House, (3:45,) 27:26; W. Rompainen, Glencoe A. C., (3:00,) 26:42; T. Gorey, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:30,) 28:13; F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., (3:15,) 26:59; J. P. Horne, Bronx Church House, (3:45,) 27:30; E. Whitty, Macomb's A. C., (4:30,) 28:16; H. J. Lippe, Bronx Church House, (4:30,) 28:17; W. Rozette, Pennant A. C., (3:45,) 27:43; J. McNeil, Presentation Club, (1:30,) 25:19; G. Kirkwood, Paulist A. C., (3:30) 27:20; J. B. Laura, Ozanam Association, (4:30,) 28:21; J. D. Daly, Macomb's A. C., (3:15,) 27:07; F. W. Schultz, unattached, (4:00,) 27:53; I. Lehmann, Morningside A. C., (2:15,) 26:09; H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., (2:15,) 26:10; F. Ruggeriero, Bronx Church House, (2:00,) 25:56; F. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., (3:15,) 27:12.

TEAM SCORES.

Glencoe A. C.	2	3	4	6	23— 38
Bronx Church House	19	22	25	27	33—126
Macomb's A. C.	5	20	26	30	53—134
Morningside A. C.	10	11	31	39	43—134
St Joseph's Y. M. A.	1	8	24	50	62—145
Ozanam A. A.	15	21	29	42	52—159
St. Anselm's A. C.	12	34	36	72	74—228
Paulist A. C.	28	32	56	57	58—231
Pastime A. C.	7	38	51	65	73—234
Annunciation A. C.	16	37	46	55	80—234
Hollywood Inn A. A.	13	18	63	64	79—237
St. Christopher C. C.	9	41	47	70	75—242
St. Jerome C. C.	17	44	49	66	69—245
Mohawk A. C.	35	40	54	67	68—264
Union Settlement A. C.	45	48	59	60	61—273
Holy Cross Lyceum	14	71	76	77	78—316

J. Braccia of the Maplewood A. C., starting with a time allowance of three minutes and fifteen seconds, led home a field of thirty-two starters yesterday morning in the weekly handicap road race of the Long Island Athletic League, held over the course of the Brooklyn A. A., measuring about five miles. Braccia covered the distance in the actual time of 28:03.

The first ten follow:

J. Braccia, Maplewood A. C., (3:15,) 28:03; A. Mack, Knights of St. Antony, (4:15,) 29:29, G. Fredericks, Kings County A. A., (4:30,) 29:44; I. Bender, Swedish-American A. C., (4:00,) 29:31; E. Sherwood, Brooklyn A. A., (5:00,) 30:34; M. Levine, Kings County A. A., (3:30,) 29:07; M. Gross, Brooklyn A. A., (4:30,) 30:07; L. Finkelman, Kings County A. A., (4:30,) 30:08; W. Larsen, Swedish-American A. C., (2:00,) 27:43; B. Moore, Brooklyn A. A., (5:00,) 30:44.

TEAM SCORES.

Kings County A. A.	1	3	5	8	10—27
Brooklyn A. A.	2	4	6	7	9—28

Comment on Current Events in Sports

The New Billiards Champion.

It is almost beyond power of belief that the title holder in any line of sport should be other than the most devoted follower of that particular branch of which he is the champion. And yet in the case of Nathan Hall of Boston, who last week won the national Class A billiards championship, a readjustment of viewpoint is necessary, for Hall, although a billiardist of more than ordinary capabilities, even among the leaders of the amateur ranks, does not place billiards as his favorite pastime. His remark that he would not give 10 cents to watch a billiard match, when considered in conjunction with the fact that he practices very little at balkline, the Class A championship game, is indicative of an indifference toward billiards which is astonishing in the light of his recent achievement, without a parallel in the annals of the yearly championship. No player ever before won the national title in his first tournament. For the benefit of those who may wonder as to what Hall does turn his attention with all the vim and energy of the sportsman, it may be mentioned that golf is the game which claims him above all others.

It is well said of Hall that he is a natural billiard player, and he is described by experts best qualified to judge as a composite of both Hoppe and Ives, without the skill of either, but with an aptitude for the game that stamps him as the foremost amateur that has ever been developed in this country. This Boston expert may not be able to average as high as Mayer, he has yet to attain the finish of Poggenburg or Klinger, but intrinsically he is far beyond any other. There are as yet many rough edges to his game, but under the guiding hand of a master instructor he could doubtless in the space of a year average well beyond twenty in tournament competition, and there are those who feel assured that he could become the leading amateur player of the world, not excepting the famous Mortier of Paris. This is not idle speculation, but is the view of men who have seen all the leading amateurs.

Nothing was more strongly impressed upon those who watched the progress of Hall to the billiard championship than that in open table play he was superior to any of the amateurs in the tournament, and probably superior to any amateur who ever played in such an event. He combined this open table ability with balkline, the combination being at once effective and brilliant. Yet it was also evident that Hall played innumerable wrong shots, that he was advancing because of inherent billiard skill rather than because he was a well-rounded player. Furthermore, he was competing in his first championship event, and no matter how cool and collected he may have seemed outwardly there was at times a turmoil of excitement within, as Hall afterward admitted. On the surface, however, he appeared as calm as Hoppe, and as confident, and the resemblance was further intensified by his rather loose way of playing the ivories, which caused him to escape the pitfalls which so often beset a player of the Klinger type.

Nothing appears more certain than that Hall can retain the balkline championship as long as his inclination lies in that direction. But the question arises as to how long such an inclination will continue. Much has been heard of Hall during the last years, and the tales of his remarkable prowess were taken with the proverbial grain of salt. From the display of his capabilities in the tournament just past it becomes evident that Hall would probably have won the championship in previous years had he chosen to compete. He could not, however, be induced to leave Boston, and it is doubtful if he will leave Boston to defend his championship another year should the title event go elsewhere. Thus it may be that billiards has discovered a phenomenon only to lose him. It would be regrettable if this were the case, for Hall's presence from now on will do much to raise the standard of Class A competition.

Had Hall registered only one or two games of exceptional merit there might have been some doubt as to his ability in tournament play, but the fact which stands out is that his performances were all on a high plane, and his averages never descended below the level of Class A competition, as so often is the case with one winning the championship.

What was brought out more than all else at Boston was the evident passing of the old school of billiard players. Hall finished first, Ledyard Blake of San Diego was second, and T. Henry Clarkson of Boston was third. Not one of these had ever before competed in a national Class A championship. Add to these the two Applebys, Edgar T. and Francis S., who could not compete this year, and it is evident that Edward W. Gardner and Morris D. Brown will have to shoot high to eclipse this field, and as for Heddon, Klinger, and Milburn, their day has probably passed forever.

⁂

Spring and Golf and Robinson.

All signs and portents indicate the Spring. The sun climbs higher day by day, the snow is fast disappearing, a robin was heard in High Bridge last week, and Anson F. Robinson, Chairman of the Handicap Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association, has formally issued the annual threat against club committees that take their own good time about forwarding to the proper quarters the necessary information anent the playing ability of their fellow-members. While the work of the association Handicap Committee is pushed with feverish activity upon the near approach of the vernal season, the members of the various delinquent club committees seem overcome with that Spring languor, which is so delightful when it can be indulged, and so annoying when it must be combated.

In passing judgment on these men, who have incurred the wrath of Anson F. Robinson, it must be borne in mind that a member of a club handicap committee is not so much an outcast by nature or choice as by force of circumstances. There are many and devious ways in which the most innocent of men have had this position thrust upon them. Detained at home, perhaps through an order from the Court of Domestic Relations, or engaged elsewhere through pressure of business, some enemies may have taken advantage of their absence from the club meetings to propose them for membership on the various handicap committees, to which positions the unhappy victims are unanimously and unhesitatingly condemned.

The soothing anaesthesia of forgetfulness enables them to pass the long Winter season in comparative restfulness and security. But, alas, when the livelier iris changes on the burnished dove, when the slanting rays of the sun are gradually creeping to a higher vantage point from which they drive the frost precipitately from the fairway of the fifth hole, when the river is filled with floating ice, when the office boy dreams of opening day at the Polo Grounds, when the disciples of Izaak Walton look to their rods and flies that shall ensnare the wary trout, when the tiresome business man is dawdling in his office by the open window through which the warm south wind brings memories of the thrill of a 200-yard midiron shot dead to the pin, the hapless wretch is dragged from his fool's paradise in which he has been dreaming of his own game, and is sent to wrestle with figures and facts on the ability of Smith and Jones and other equally uninteresting people.

Doubtless Chairman Robinson is supported by law and precedent in his fulmination against the delinquents, but what golfer can cheerfully turn from his hopes and his dreams at this season of the year to add and multiply and subtract and divide with regard to some other fellow's chances of beating par? Surely the Metropolitan Golf Association officials are not so autocratic as to deny these men the little luxury of at least making a struggle against their bitter fate.

⁂

Hall to May Sutton Bundy!

Too often, apparently, remembrance of the skill which was commanded by notable players in any line of athletic endeavor is clouded by lapse of time until there is far from being a just estimate available. The relative value between the past and the present is always hard to determine, but in one case at least there is now a basis of comparison which should set at rest controversy. When Mrs. May Sutton Bundy triumphed over Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the holder of the women's national lawn tennis championship, at Los Angeles on Saturday, she settled for all time the discussion as to the relative merits of these two women, the one a champion of the present, the other a champion of a decade ago. As May Sutton, Mrs. Bundy was the most talked of woman player in the country. Holder of the English championship as well as the American, she was hailed as the greatest exponent of the game among the women, and her play showed that she was invincible. After her retirement there came from Norway another, Miss Bjurstedt, whose proficiency was such that she was said to be even stronger than the former May Sutton, and those who had seen both, and expressed this belief, were doubtless honest in their convictions.

That they were deluded into a wrong estimate, because of the years that passed between the retirement of one and the advancement of the other, is shown in the result at Los Angeles. There are few who would hazard the belief that Mrs. Bundy is as strong a player now as she was a number of years ago, and yet she brought about the downfall of Miss Bjurstedt in straight sets. When it is also taken into consideration that Mrs. Bundy has twice before defeated Miss Bjurstedt, and that only once has the present champion been victorious in four meetings of the two, it becomes evident that Mrs. Bundy, even in what must be her declining play, is still the foremost contestant of the country, and that a comparison of the relative ability of the pair, taking Mrs. Bundy in the prime of her game, would rank her as far the superior of Miss Bjurstedt.

The latter has for two years been without a rival of anywhere near equal skill in the big tennis tournaments of the season, and her march to repeated victories has been so impressive that it was only natural a belief should have established itself that she was the greatest woman player of all time. Mrs. Bundy has shattered that illusion.

FIVE NIMRODS IN A TIE.

High Scores Are Made for Handicap Prize at Great Neck.

Five nimrods returned perfect scores yesterday at the Great Neck Golf Club traps in the 100-bird handicap shoot for the trophy presented by Marshall W. Adams. Sixteen marksmen faced the traps. There was no shooting yesterday for the Henderson Trophy, at 1,000 birds.

The five perfect scores follow:

F. Honeg, 61, 51—100; E. L. Haas, 80, 26—100; William Tobler, 74, 26—100; W. C. Portner, 87, 16—100; Marshall W. Adams, 82, 26—100.

Flack to Coach Oregon Nine.

Howard M. Flack, the former all-around athlete of Syracuse University, has been appointed baseball coach at the Oregon Agricultural College for this season.

BETHLEHEM GAINS FINAL.

Champion Soccer Team Defeats Clan MacDonalds by 5 Goals to 0.

NEWARK, N. J., March 11.—Scoring an easy victory today by 5 goals to 0 over the Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn at Clark's Athletic Field, in East Newark, the players of the Bethlehem Football Club, holders of the two most important association football cups in the country, again became finalists in the annual cup-tie competition of the American Football Association. In consequence of this decisive victory the national champions will meet either the Brooklyn Celtics or the winners of the third round match between the West Hudsons and Babcock & Wilcox in the finals.

SPOTTS IS WINNER AFTER A SHOOT-OFF

Wrests Scratch Prize at N. Y. A. C. Traps from Lawrence —Yule Wins a Special.

Notwithstanding the rain, some excellent scores were returned at the Travers Island traps of the New York A. C. yesterday. T. H. Lawrence and R. L. Spotts tied for the high scratch prize with totals of 93 out of a possible 100 targets. The winner in the shoot-off was the latter gunner, who also scored a leg on the Accumulation Cup with a straight score of 25 targets.

W. B. Ogden won the Travers Island Cup, and in the shoot for the Haslin Cup legs were scored by T. H. Lawrence and R. M. Owen. A leg on the Tournament Cup was scored by J. I. Brandenberg, who had a straight score of 25 targets. R. M. Owen also ran straight in the Accumulation prize shoot, and scored a leg along with R. L. Spotts. He also won the high handicap prize. A special shoot at fifty targets was won by W. H. Yule, who had a perfect score, the best run of the day.

The scores:

	T.I. Cup.	Haslin Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Ac'n Cup.	Scratch and Handicap Cups.
N. Webb	2 24	2 20	2 25	2 24	85—12— 97
J.H.Vand'v'r.	2 20	2 22	2 23	2 24	81—10— 91
R. B. Cole	2 21	2 23	2 23	2 23	82—12— 94
F. J. Ham,Jr.	2 25	2 22	0 21	0 19	85—10— 95
W. H. Yule	1 23	1 24	1 21	1 23	87— 5— 92
F. A. Baker	3 25	3 23	3 25	3 23	89—16—100
D. L. Culver	0 19	0 20	0 22	0 24	85— 0— 85
T. H. Lawr'ce	2 25	2 25	2 24	2 25	93—10—100
W. B. Ogden	3 25	0 23	0 23	3 25	90—12—100
R. L. Spotts	1 24	0 21	1 25	0 25	93— 5— 98
W.R.Deleh'ty	5 24	5 24	5 23	5 25	80—20—100
R. R. Owen	5 25	0 19	4 23	5 25	81—24—100
J. I. Br'd'berg	3 19	3 20	0 25	3 25	80—12— 92
R. M. Owen	3 24	3 25	3 24	0 25	89—14—100

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What else—when it is the sparkling table water of the man who *knows*.

15 grains of Lithia Salts to the gallon.
Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters

Insist on genuine CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS
Bottled at The Clysmic Springs at WAUKESHA, WIS.

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IMPORTED
Ginger Ale
CANTRELL & COCHRANE.
Dublin and Belfast.

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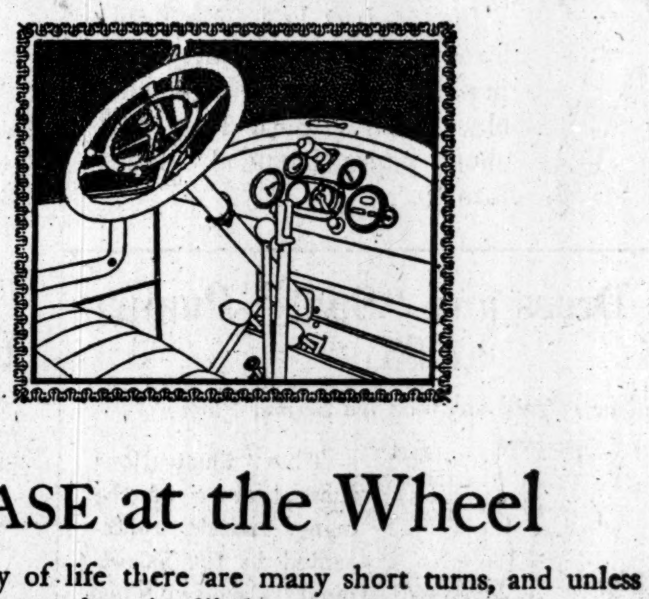

EASE at the Wheel

In the journey of life there are many short turns, and unless you have self-control you're likely to get into trouble.

And as it is in life so it is in an automobile. You must have your controls simple, and close at hand.

Place yourself at the wheel of a Marmon 34. You will see at once that to shift your gears you don't have to shift your position. You will find ignition and lighting convenient neighbors and the emergency brake ready for instant use.

This hand-brake enables you to control your car, comfortably and expeditiously, without lifting your foot from the accelerator. It's an ever-ready, every-day brake, emergency or no emergency.

The Marmon 34 is as easy to manage as a kodak is to snap. It starts without a jump and it stops without a jar. It responds to the wheel's slightest hint, and, regardless of speed, holds snug to the road.

This spells economy in maintenance and efficiency in operation. And it gives to the hand at the wheel that assured sense of perfect control which makes driving not a strain but a relaxation; not a task but a pleasure.

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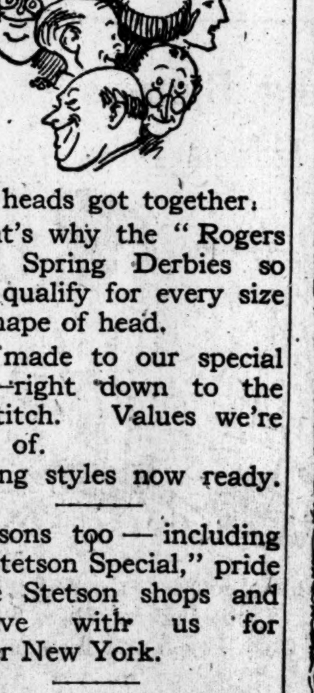

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Bronx Telephone, Melrose—9933.

SARAH BERNHARDT IN REAL WAR FILM

"Mothers of France" from Scenario of Jean Richepin Moves Rialto Audience.

TRIUMPH FOR THE ACTRESS

Camera Shows Her in Hospitals, Camps, and the Very Trenches with the Poilus.

"Mothers of France," a cinematic epic of the great war, is the photodrama for which Sarah Bernhardt acted before she sailed from France to come to America last Fall. Jean Richepin, dramatist and Academician, wrote the scenario, and the French Government offered every facility for enacting its scenes before a truly martial background. It was exhibited here for the first time yesterday at the Rialto.

"Mothers of France" atones for most of the sins of the movies; to see it is recompense for having sat through a series of atrocious and banal war films purporting to point a moral. It is propaganda subtle and powerful that must move even the most calloused and neutral observer. Only the pro-Teuton could see it and not be touched by its sincerity and its art—the art that is inherent in truth.

It is a brief for the women of France who are doing their bit behind the fighting lines, told in terms of the most vivid realism. The story unfolded is of the sacrifices of a small group of neighbors in a village of France. It is a tale whose various details have been duplicated in every corner of that fair land since the war began.

A woman, whose son has been wounded, leaves the base hospital at Rheims, where she is serving as a nurse, to search for him. She finds him in the first aid station to which he has been carried, and shortly after her arrival he dies in her arms. The death of her husband, a Major, in battle, is her next bereavement, but still she is brave, hiding her feelings in public and doing her part in the great work of healing torn bodies and lives. "We have not the right to curse," she tells her stricken neighbor whose son has been blinded in battle. "Those for whom we weep are dead in order that our mother shall possess all things. France never dies."

A nation at war provided the mise en scène for this universal drama of France, and that nation's greatest actress gave her services that the world might weep with the mothers of France and rejoice at their courage of the spirit, a courage that passes all understanding. Mme. Bernhardt acted the rôle of the central figure of the story, a choice that was ideal both because of her art and because more than any other living person she typifies to America the joy, the warmth, the strength, the capacity to drink to the full of life that is France.

The power of the movies to obliterate space removes the handicap of her inability to walk freely; she is always revealed standing or sitting, and one is conscious only of the wonderful expressiveness of her countenance and gestures. In one scene in particular, in which she stands before the portrait of her dead husband, the poignancy of the grief expressed seems to lose nothing through its inarticulateness.

The skill of the players, all of whom, even to the children, possess the Gallic felicity of gesture, combines with the unmistakable veracity of the scenes to make this a film unique in its power to stir the emotions. Mme. Bernhardt, in the rôle of the mother, is pictured in the hospitals, the commissary camps, and even in the very trenches with the poilus. Once she is shown waiting in the corner of a transverse to allow a squad of soldiers to run by, each carrying an aerial torpedo.

Again she stands before the statue of Joan of Arc in front of the war-scarred Cathedral of Rheims, its shattered windows and bag-protected buttresses plainly visible. Real chateaux, real peasant women toiling in the fields, and real munitions smoke give a flavor that no amount of paint and plaster villages and trenches filled with tin soldiers hired at a dollar a day could ever hope to approximate.

The artistic value of the film itself has been enhanced by the manner of exhibition. The singing of the "Marseillaise" precedes the showing, and throughout its course appropriate music, with the French national anthem as the recurrent theme, is played. Then by the process of double projection glimpses of Geraldine Farrar's portrayal of Joan of Arc are thrown on the screen synchronously with the other picture.

A picturization of "A Tale of Two Cities" was the new offering at the Academy of Music. "Sapho," with Pauline Frederick in the title rôle, was shown at the Strand.

Duchess of Connaught No Better.

LONDON, March 11.—Three bulletins were issued today concerning the condition of the Duchess of Connaught, who is suffering from an attack of bronchopneumonia. She passed a restless night and day, but her strength was maintained. The late bulletin tonight says: "There is no change for the better."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Oh, Mary, Be Careful," a story by George Weston, is being dramatized and the production rights have been acquired by Selwyn & Co. The play will be produced out of town this Spring to prepare it for metropolitan presentation next season.

The efficacy of newspaper advertising has been proved to the complete satisfaction of the theatrical firm of Smith & Golden. A week ago yesterday an advertisement appeared in THE TIMES and other papers offering $5 for every four-line verse containing an allusion to some historical event and the play, "Turn to the Right," which might be accepted. More than 2,000 rhymes were submitted.

"The Little Misses" is the title of the musical play by A. E. Thomas, in which Christie MacDonald will return to the stage. A special company has been formed by the prima donna's husband, H. L. Gillespie, for the play's production, and the first performance will take place next month in Atlantic City.

Lawrence Grossmith has the measles, and is out of the cast of "Love o' Mike." His role in the musical comedy at the Shubert has been assumed temporarily by Gerald Oliver-Smith, who appeared here recently in "The Morris Dance."

One of the playhouses the Shuberts will build before next season on the property west of the Shubert and Booth Theatres will be called the Intimate Theatre in view of the fact that it will be dedicated to musical comedy of the intimate type. Anna Held will hereafter appear in this theatre.

On Friday afternoon three performances of the submarine sketch, "Submarine F-7," which forms a part of the Winter Garden revue, will be given before audiences of schoolboys over 12 years of age. About 5,000 boys, accompanied by their teachers, will have the opportunity of seeing this graphic representation of the mechanism of submersible boats.

Sousa's Band, which has been on tour all season with the Hippodrome show, will give its only New York concert next Sunday night at the Hippodrome. In honor of St. Patrick an all-Irish program will be presented, with Maggie Cline, William J. Kelly, Arthur Cunningham, and William Harrigan as the soloists. Mr. Harrigan will sing some of the songs made famous by his father, Edward Harrigan.

Sarah Bernhardt will preside at a booth to be maintained by French actors at the bazaar for the Actors' Fund, to be held in the Grand Central Palace in May.

The curtain at the Hudson for the first performance on any stage of W. Somerset Maugham's new comedy, "Our Betters," will rise at 8:15 o'clock tonight.

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THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Kreisler, Casals, and Bauer Heard in Beethoven's Triple Concerto.

The scheme of the New York Symphony Orchestra's concert in its extra series in Carnegie Hall, given yesterday afternoon, was such as to attract an enormous audience; though it must be said that it was not the most significant musical number that exerted the attraction. It was the fact that three distinguished soloists were to join in a performance of Beethoven's triple concerto for violin, violoncello, and pianoforte: namely, Messrs. Kreisler, Casals, and Bauer. Much more important music is presented in the "Eroica" symphony, which began the program and was the only other number on it.

This triple concerto belongs to the very same period, almost the same years, of Beethoven's activity, as the great symphony. But it has few of the "Eroica's" qualities, and is not one of the master's great works. The first movement is frankly dull; the short larghetto is hardly more than pleasing; the final "polacca" is somewhat more so through its tunefulness, its piquant rhythms, some equally piquant harmonics, and the ingenious and effective treatment of the solo instruments. The concerto was given at one of the Philharmonic Society's concerts two seasons ago, and not before that, in New York, for a long time. Its rare appearance is due to something besides the expense of three soloists and the general indisposition of artists to share the honors of solo performance with two companions. The cause is to be sought in the indifferent value of the music itself.

The three great players who took part in the performance yesterday shared the honors of solo performance with admirable self-sacrifice and restraint, with an eye single to the proper ensemble and the effect intended by the composer. The performance was a fine one, quite such as was to be expected from Messrs. Kreisler, Casals, and Bauer.

The performance of the "Eroica" symphony was also excellent; full of life and of all sorts of nuance sometimes put a little anxiously into prominence; well finished, except for an uncomfortable moment among the horns; and on the whole glowing with the eloquence of the music. It is music that befits the time.

SAM FRANKO AT AEOLIAN.

Francis MacMillen an Added Soloist at Metropolitan Concert.

Sam Franko, whose concerts of "old music" in New York date back to a former lyceum when the theatre district was a mile downtown, marked his return after some years abroad by reviving the series at Aeolian Hall, where a third and last concert yesterday was devoted to a Mozart program, without the help of Helen Stanley, soprano, who was ill, but with Emily Gresser, violinist, doing double duty in her place.

Miss Gresser's substitute numbers instead of the intended aria included an instrumental "Pantomime" by the composer of the day, together with Monsigny's "Rigaudon" and Bach's "Arioso," both in keeping with the archaic character of the matinee. Earlier she gave on her own accont Mozart's violin concerto No. 5, played as Mozart might have heard it, delicately, charmingly, with small orchestra and in a small hall.

An overture to "The Impresario" found eager listeners, among them Albert Reiss, who produced the little comedy opera last Fall and will revive it soon again. A march in C major and symphony in A began and ended the concert, a chief "novelty" being a set of six German dances in old country style, of which the most striking was a "Sleigh Ride" with quaintly realistic bells by the "futurist" of over a century ago.

Francis MacMillen, violinist, was an added soloist at last night's Metropolitan concert, playing Tschaikowsky's concerto, to which he was encouraged to give an encore, and later his own "Barcarolle" and the "Tarantelle" of Sarasate. The overture of "Tannhauser," absent from the repertory for some years, introduced a second Wagner number, the "Lohengrin" narrative, sung by Jacques Urlus, who was followed in Weber's air from "Freischuetz," by Marie Rappold.

Franck's "Panis Angelicus" for the tenor and Bizet's "Agnus Dei" for the soprano gave variety to the later program, the orchestra under Richard Hageman ranging further afield with Svendsen's "Carnival in Paris" and Halvorson's march of "The Entrance of the Bojars." Next Sunday's concert will be a gala war benefit by the full strength of the Italian membership of the company, headed by Caruso.

Government Won't Take Fuse Plant.

ORANGE, N. J., March 11.—Thomas A. Edison has characterized as absurd a rumor that he had arranged to take over the large plant of the International Arms and Fuse Company on Bloomfield Avenue, Bloomfield, for the Government. This plant was erected shortly after the outbreak of the war and millions of time fuses for shells have been manufactured for the Canadian Shell Committee. Although the company has transferred most of its business to a plant recently erected in Canada, it is stated by officials in charge that the Bloomfield plant has sufficient orders to keep it busy for some time. It is only a short distance from the Silver Lake plant of Mr. Edison.

MR. RESNIKOFF'S RECITAL.

A Blind Russian Baritone's Singing in Russian Songs.

Vladimir Resnikoff, a young Russian baritone, who labors under the handicap of blindness, gave his first New York recital last evening in the Little Theatre before an audience that showed much friendly interest. Mr. Resnikoff gave ample occasion for it. He has not a notable voice; it has little power, and is apt to lack color and resonance, especially in its lower range. The upper is much the better and the more serviceable, and its best tones have a musical and appealing quality. He has a technical equipment in many ways good, a free delivery, a musicianly feeling for the phrase, an excellent and very intelligible diction in Italian, German, English, and presumably also in Russian. He also is successful in giving characteristic expression to his singing, especially when it is not concerned with such deeply tragic grimness as that of Bungert's "Sandträger" or the terror of Moussorgsky's "Cradle Song."

His most interesting results were gained in two groups of Moussorgsky's songs and a group of Russian folk songs, all sung in their original tongue. These he filled with spirit, with significant touches of character; and he sang them with an evident and eager desire to make known their contents. They were heartily enjoyed by the audience and applauded.

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in J. M. Barrie's Comedy, The Professor's Love Story

Turn to the Right
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

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NEXT WEEK—LOVE O' MIKE.

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Thurs. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. at 8:15, Sans-Gene. Farrar, Curtis; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8, Canterbury Pilgrims. Ober, Mason, Sundelius; Sembach, Althouse, Bloch, Reiss, Leonhardt, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 1:45, Siegfried. Gadski, Ober, Mason; Urlus, Reiss, Braun, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
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Eve. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Gadski, Mattfeld; Sembach, Whitehill, Reiss, Goritz, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.

Next Sunday Eve., March 18, at 8:30
Grand Benefit Concert
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1917.

TRUST LAW AND POLICY.

Only the strongest concerns can contend with the Government upon equal terms in the manner of the Harvester Company or the Steel Corporation, whose cases are now before the Supreme Court. Each of those cases has cost hundreds of thousands of dollars in cash, and larger values in other considerations. The defendants can pay, but they pay their own money. The taxpayers pay the Government's costs, win or lose. Imagine the consternation of a business man who receives a communication from the Government alleging breach of the trust laws. If he is to escape, he must prove his innocence. The Government is hard to convince. The costs and odium of a trial are prohibitory. The alternative is submission to a consent decree.

Such decrees prove nothing, but admit what is alleged. Worse yet, they are establishing extra-statutory law upon a subject of importance to all business men. There is now a considerable body of precedents of acts obnoxious to the Attorney General's notions, which are not always in accord with the views of the courts. If the Department of Justice would accept the court decisions interpreting the statutes, the harassed business man's lawyers, by consulting the decisions and the statutes, could advise a client what he could or could not do. But what lawyer can say what the Attorney General's opinion is, or will be, or what can be demanded if his client consents to a decree? The two leading defendants are performing a public service and attest good consciences by exposing themselves to dissolution rather than consent to a decree which would make law for all besides themselves and strengthen an obnoxious procedure.

It is to be remarked that the Government is sole complainant. No one appears asking the Attorney General to proceed with the policy of himself or his department, or alleges damage by the conduct of the defendants. On the contrary, although it may be doubtful whether or not they have violated the statute, it is sure that in other respects they are good men of business, and that their conduct is beneficial to all interests. Their case is that they have been convicted in their preliminary trial before the Attorney General, and that they have appealed to the courts, whose decisions the Attorney General condemns.

Within a few days he has not hesitated to say publicly that the courts do not co-operate in the execution of the Sherman law, and that he "regrets" their conduct in allowing their views of what the law should be to influence their decisions of what the law is. He intimates with pride that no such thing can be said of him and his policy of prosecution of all not conforming to his views, and thereby subjecting themselves to his notions embodied in consent decrees. Where does that position leave the tired business man and this government of laws, not of men? How far is it desirable to substitute the Department of Justice for Grand Jury proceedings, under all the precautions of courts of record and with submission to the courts' views of law?

It is time to challenge the course of events under the Sherman law because it is now supplemented by the Clayton law. After nearly thirty years of litigation, the Sherman law is not yet understood by the Attorney General, and the Clayton law is much more difficult of understanding. It is not desirable that there should be disagreement between the courts and the Department of Justice in the definition and prosecution of what acts "substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly." The tendency to embody definitions of those phrases in consent decrees should be checked at the start. They should mean what the courts say, and nothing else. The Department of Justice should submit to the courts as loyally as the trusts. And eventually the courts and Congress itself will submit to the merchant law upon the subjects of the trust laws. It is not to be assumed that their differences will be settled in another generation, since they have not been settled in centuries of contest. But the history of law shows that the morals and economics of good men of business have always been adopted by the courts, however slowly. Statutes may declare the common law, but they cannot reverse it. The Sherman law stands only because it is good merchant law. As a repeal of merchant law it would be intolerable. That is just as true of the Clayton law. If the acts which it condemns, which the Government practices as well as prosecutes, are immoral, they will be stopped.

MESSAGE OF OUR COMPATRIOTS RETURNING FROM BERLIN.

Two correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES, CHARLES H. GRASTY and OSCAR KING DAVIS, who were in the party which accompanied ex-Ambassador GERARD from Corunna to Havana, contribute in their dispatches this morning a clearer account of the present conditions in Germany and of the feeling there toward the United States than any we have yet received. Mr. DAVIS was in Berlin at the time of the diplomatic break, Mr. GRASTY joined the party in Spain. The state of feeling in Germany, the hysterical loyalty which prevails, prompts the message of our returning compatriots that "if America would avoid the "ravages of war she must be ready "for war." Both correspondents agree, that Germany, though desperate, is still confident, and that the Germans have been taught to regard the possibility of war with this country with the utmost contempt.

On the other hand, the situation caused by the food shortage evidently has not been exaggerated in the reports received through neutral countries. If there is not actual starvation, there is much suffering among the civilians from lack of nourishment. The enforced diet has given no resistance to cold. There is a general lack of the fat essential to the maintenance of vigorous life, and although the Government and the people are alike determined to triumph and sure that they will, the fact remains that Germany is hungry, and before that harvest which is expected to relieve the condition of famine she may lose her power to fight.

That, however, is only speculation. The predominant facts are the determination of Germany and the courage and desperation of her people, or those among them whose feelings count. All place faith in the submarine policy. If we are drawn into the war, we must expect real war from the beginning, and with the greatest military power the world has ever known.

THE NEW SENATORS.

The American people are deeply interested in the attitude of the sixteen new members of the Senate upon the great issues of the day. Here are their names and these of retiring members whose places they have taken:

NEW MEMBERS.

California—HIRAM W. JOHNSON, R.
Delaware—JOSIAH O. WOLCOTT, D.
Florida—PARK TRAMMELL, D.
Indiana—HARRY S. NEW, R.
Maine—FREDERICK HALE, R.
Maryland—J. I. FRANCE, R.
Minnesota—FRANK B. KELLOGG, R.
New Jersey—JOSEPH S. FRELINGHUYSEN, R.
New Mexico—A. A. JONES, D.
New York—WILLIAM M. CALDER, R.
Pennsylvania—PHILANDER C. KNOX, R.
Rhode Island—PETER G. GERRY, D.
Tennessee—KENNETH D. MCKELLAR, D.
Utah—WILLIAM H. KING, D.
West Virginia—HOWARD SUTHERLAND, R.
Wyoming—JOHN B. KENDRICK, D.

RETIRED.

California—JOHN D. WORKS, R.
Delaware—HENRY A. DU PONT, R.
Florida—NATHAN P. BRYAN, D.
Indiana—JOHN W. KERN, D.
Maine—CHARLES F. JOHNSON, D.
Maryland—BLAIR LEE, D.
Minnesota—MOSES E. CLAPP, R.
New Jersey—JAMES E. MARTINE, D.
New Mexico—THOMAS B. CATRON, R.
New York—JAMES A. O'GORMAN, D.
Pennsylvania—GEORGE T. OLIVER, R.
Rhode Island—HENRY F. LIPPITT, R.
Tennessee—LUKE LEA, D.
Utah—GEORGE SUTHERLAND, R.
West Virginia—WILLIAM E. CHILTON, D.
Wyoming—CLARENCE D. CLARK, R.

Three of the sixteen, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KELLOGG, and Mr. CALDER, displace men (Mr. WORKS, Mr. CLAPP, and Mr. O'GORMAN) who opposed the Armed Ship bill and refused to sign the manifesto expressing approval of it. They are emphatically in favor of the proposed legislation. Mr. MCKELLAR and Mr. SUTHERLAND, who, as members of the House, voted for it on March 1 with 401 of their associates, are, of course, of the same opinion now. Mr. NEW and Mr. GERRY have said that their votes will be in the affirmative. As to seven, therefore, there is no room for doubt.

CHEMICALS HERE AND ABROAD.

Elaborate plans have been made by the new Government industrial research departments in Great Britain and Canada for the creation and development of industries that will produce those chemicals which were formerly supplied by Germany, but the work thus far, in Canada at least, has been that of preparation. Comparison with what has been done in the same field here is much to our credit. In Great Britain the manufacturers have been convinced that they can succeed only by organization, and there are new associations resembling those which have controlled production in Germany. It is held that such co-operation promotes economy and progress.

In Canada, under the direction of the new Advisory Council, experts are at work in the existing laboratories, and there will be new industrial research bureaus in the large cities. Each of these bureaus will have a laboratory and a technical staff. By means of scholarships and fellowships at the universities the number of experts is to be increased. Suggestions from manufacturers and the aid of technical societies are sought. The first experiments, now in progress, are made for the discovery of processes for the better utilization of great deposits of lignite. In France some of the chemicals (in addition to those required for explosives) of which Germany had almost a monopoly are now produced in considerable quantities. Our Industrial Commission reports that there is an inclination to buy here after the war, and that students may be sent to our technical schools for instruction in chemical engineering.

It can be expected that Great Britain and Canada in the near future will not be dependent upon Germany or any other country for the chemicals which were bought in great quantities from Germany before the war, and that France, with our help, will have a sufficient supply. But such remarkable progress as has been made here is not yet seen in those countries. We recently spoke of the industrial development which not only satisfies the domestic demand in this country for many important chemicals formerly obtained abroad, but even permits large exports of them. Not the least of the losses which will follow Germany's inevitable defeat will be a very great reduction of her foreign trade in chemicals.

FOOD PRICES.

The Federal Trade Commission cannot begin now the inquiry, ordered by President WILSON, concerning the cost and prices of foodstuffs and the allegation that prices have been raised by unlawful combinations, because a deficiency appropriation for its work has been withheld and the $400,000 required by the commission and the Department of Agriculture for the investigation has not been granted. What is needed may be given at the coming extra session of Congress, but there will be delay. That part of the inquiry which relates to combinations and conspiracies will be expensive and will consume much time.

The Department of Justice has been engaged for several months in an investigation of this kind, conducted by Federal District Attorneys. So far as can be learned, no unlawful combination in any branch of the food trade has been found. In Chicago, where there had been many emphatic assertions that such combinations existed, a Federal Grand Jury heard all the testimony that was offered, and was discharged. There were no indictments, nor any recommendations concerning illegal practices. It may be that the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture will find no unlawful conspiracies. If this shall be one result of their work, announcement of the fact will, as the President said, allay unrest and dissatisfaction. But there is something that the commission and the department can do without waiting for the appropriations.

We suggest that now, or in the early stages of their investigation, which will be in progress for several months, they point out in a public statement or a preliminary report the leading known causes of high prices for food, directing attention to the abnormal foreign demand, shown by official export figures; the short crop of wheat here and all over the world; the proportionally declining supply of meat in this country, with recent large exports; the increased cost of production on farms, due to doubled prices for machinery, scarcity of workmen, and high wages, and the effect of railroad war traffic congestion upon distribution. Eventually, or, in their final report, the investigators must take into account these causes, as to which they now have abundant information, and such a statement, issued at an early day, would be instructive, useful, and beneficial in its effect upon public opinion. It would not impair the force of subsequent criticism and recommendations if unlawful conspiracies should be discovered.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Distinction with a Difference.

One of the more interesting phenomena of the time, from the psychologic point of view, is the existence in this country of not a few people who are able sincerely to believe that Great Britain's interference with American commerce on the sea is of the same quality and importance as that of Germany and that it should be resented and prevented with like energy.

Many such persons—probably about all there are in this vicinity—were present at the Carnegie Hall meeting called by the group of strangely conjoined pacifists, Socialists, and pro-Germans who have taken the large name of the Emergency Peace Federation. As usual at such gatherings, the speakers soon discovered, and made again and again, the appeals to which their auditors would respond with most enthusiastic applause. Of all these elocutionary and rhetorical devices, none except those arousing to expression the characteristic pacifist fear of bodily hurts and financial losses proved as successful in eliciting cheers as did stern declarations that the United States, having suffered equally from the British and the German blockades, should do nothing because of the one that it had not done because of the other.

Of course, the difference between the two blockades has already been explained a thousand times in words and print, and probably to do it again is a waste of time, for some forms of mental, as of physical, blindness are incurable. Still, while there is life there is hope, or at any rate we all like to think so, and, as this question of the blockades is at or near the storm centre for us, one can only try again, and here is an analogy possibly enlightening:

If, of two men in uniform, claiming, lawfully or not, the right to control the traffic of certain streets, one should arrest and take to court those to whose actions he objected, while the other should manifest his reproval by shooting and killing on sight, probably an essential difference between the courses followed would be appreciable by all to whose attention it was called.

The case of the British and German blockades is almost exactly parallel to this. One involves murder and the other does not; one creates a condition judicable in an available court and the other makes necessary, first, the threat, and then the use, of arms.

What Makes Them So Powerful?

Of all the innumerable people who have opinions at this time as to what the Government should and should not do, the much-mentioned—and as often denounced—makers of munitions are saying the least. And, so far as is either visible or audible, they are doing the least. Yet, if all one hears about them is true, they are the deciding factor of the situation, and merely that their profits may continue the country has been dragged to the edge of war and soon is to be plunged into it.

If the munition makers really are as powerful as this, they perform their wonders in ways mysterious indeed. Of the scores and scores of eminent men who have been engaged in whatever of dragging and plunging there has been, not one is in the munition business or is open to reasonable suspicion of having any interest in it. During the recent Presidential campaign certain men in the powder and gun trade did contribute to party funds, in some cases quite generously, but as these gifts were in next to every instance to the Republican, not the Democratic, chest, memory of them cannot be bringing much pressure to bear on the present Administration.

As for the "colossal profits" of the munition manufacturers, what are they in comparison with the profits that war has brought, or with the profits that more war would bring, to the farmers of the West and South? A little study of export and import statistics for the last two years comes considerably nearer to justifying suspicion of bloodthirstiness against the growers of wheat and corn and cotton than against the builders of guns and the concocters of explosives. The same statistics reveal, too, the startling fact that ships cross the ocean from east to west as well as from west to east, and that, though munition makers do have a direct personal interest in safety of traffic one way, others have a much larger interest in it both ways.

And Germany says there mustn't be any either way! That more than intimates the probability that there is against unrestricted submarine operations over large areas of sea a prejudice which is by no means confined to the only class ever mentioned by the friends of peace and of those notably pacific folk, the Germans.

Certainly a Cruel Experience.

Without claiming any definite knowledge on the subject, one can, without running much risk of later refutation, declare that Professor JOHN A. MANDEL strongly objects to the British Government's practice of inspecting all letters bound for Germany that come into its hands, and of sending back to this country, for publication, such of them as it thinks will be of special interest here. The Professor has good reason to have that feeling, and, being a scientist and therefore logical, of course he has it.

His international sympathies turning where they do, he naturally and inevitably considered it both a duty and a privilege to let the Berlin authorities know that a young woman, recently arrived in the United States from the Fatherland, was talking about conditions at home in a way calculated to cast doubts upon the accuracy of the official reports as to food conditions and public sentiment. But the Professor also must have realized that opinions differ as to both duties and privileges, and that a good many Americans would take a wrong view of what he did and not see the nobility of bringing down on a school girl—or on her relatives still in Düsseldorf—the heavy hand of the German Government, merely because she was telling us things Germany doesn't want us to know.

Professor MANDEL had the support of his own conscience in what he did, but he is not mistaken in thinking that this revelation of what a serviceable friend of Germany he is will prove a source of annoyance and embarrassment to him in his work as teacher in an American university.

Poland's Willful Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be worth while to recall that the United States Senate is not the only legislative body known to history where a little group of willful men has made a great nation helpless and contemptible.

The Diet of Poland had the disease of minority rule in more acute form, and it destroyed Poland. Carlyle says, in his "Life of Frederick the Great":

> In 1652 the incredible law of liberum veto had been introduced, in spite of John and his endeavors. Liberum veto, the power of one man to stop the proceedings of Polish Parliament by pronouncing audibly "Nie pozwalam!" (I don't permit!) Never before or since among mortals was so incredible a law. Law, standing indisputable, nevertheless, on the Polish statute book for above 200 years; like an ever-flowering fountain of anarchy, joyful to the Polish nation. How they got any business done at all under such a law? Truly they did but little; and for the last thirty years as good as none. But if Polish Parliament was universally in earnest to do some business, and veto came upon it, honorable members, I observe, gathered passionately around the vetoing brother, conjured, obtested, menaced, wept, prayed; and, if the case was too urgent and insoluble otherwise, the Nie pozwalam gentleman still obstinate, they plunged their swords through him, and in that way brought consent. The commoner course was to dissolve and go home again, in a tempest of shrieks and curses.

Before the curse of minority rule settled on Poland, she was a great nation, powerful and respected, larger than France, and occupying the heart of Europe, stretching from the Baltic almost to the Black Sea. Of the fifty-five Diets held between 1562 and 1764, forty-eight were "exploded" under this absurd rule, and one-third by the veto of one Deputy. Poland was reduced to anarchy. Its condition produced war after war among neighboring States, and it was finally partitioned among its neighbors.

GEORGE R. WALLACE.
Pittsburgh, March 7, 1917.

The Germans in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to indorse every word of Caspar Whitney's letter in THE TIMES concerning the treatment of Germans in England at the beginning of the war. I spent the first four months of the war in England. The kindly and considerate treatment of Germans was the wonder and admiration of all Americans who were there. The Evening Post should publicly correct its misstatement of fact.

CARLTON C. FOWLER.
New York, March 5, 1917.

HISTORY FOR PACIFISTS.

Showing That Patriotism Is a Real and Vital Need.

New Haven, March 5, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When, in 1864, Prussia started upon her vast project of aggrandizement—nay, of world supremacy—with the dismembering of Denmark, the other European powers, strongly lacking in political foresight, looked on at the crime being committed, ashamed of their own cowardice, but trying to exonerate themselves in their own eyes with the thought that, after all, it was no concern of theirs.

Next came, two years later, the turn of Austria, who by her defeat at Sadowa—or Königsgrätz—was forced out of the Germanic Confederation. And again the powers looked on with dismay at the rapidly growing power of Prussia—and did nothing.

Four years later, in 1870, it was the turn of France to have a slice of her territory torn from her by the Prussian ogre, whose devouring appetite, now thoroughly whetted, had grown insatiable. And England allowed it; and so did the United States, for that matter, forgetful of her earlier history.

Between the years 1871 and 1914 Germany repeatedly attempted to force France into war; notably in 1875, in 1905, and again in 1911; but yielding each time to Germany's insolent demands, France managed to ward off the inevitable conflict. At last it came, and this time Prussia started on her mad career of conquest determined to make France her vassal. When that had been accomplished, Germany would then turn all her strength against England and, with the defeat of Great Britain, German hegemony would be assured not only over Europe, but over the world.

But "man proposes and God disposes." We all know how this grand plan of world-domination, maturely conceived and long prepared, has been, if not yet wholly defeated, at least greatly checked, first by the heroic resistance of little Belgium; and second, by the entrance of England into the field of war.

In view of the revelation of German plots and intrigues in this country, can any sane American doubt that, in the unthinkable event of a victorious Germany, the United States would be the next nation to have to bend to the will of her Prussian conqueror? Where would be the English fleet upon whose help America has been depending to enforce her Monroe Doctrine?

Is there any example in history of a State, growing in power, stopping in her career of conquest out of considerations of justice, or weakness of other nations?

Here is another consideration furnished by the reading of French contemporary history, which American pacifists would do well to study. Previous to 1905 the pernicious doctrines of the pacifists and of the international socialists were weakening the moral fibre of the nation, sapping and undermining its energy and vitality. Humanitarianism, altruism, were expressions heard on all sides. Patriotism? An empty word; real patriotism consisted in the universal brotherhood of men. National honor? Provincial. The flag? A fetish. War? Impossible; never would the international socialists allow it. A nation that wants peace creates a condition of peace.

And so the French went along, just as we are going along here, not a nation, but a mob of millions of men and women, each one bent on the pursuit of business or pleasure, apparently indifferent to the fortunes of his or her country.

Then came the reawakening after the Kaiser's spectacular demonstration in Morocco, and all Frenchmen felt that they must prepare to meet the Prussian peril, and they realized how ill-prepared they were. With admirable unity of purpose they flung to the winds all the wild doctrines of pacifists and international socialists and they girded their loins for the coming attack. Ill-prepared as they were, in comparison with their enemy, they were strong enough to save civilization from Prussian domination at the battle of the Marne, as Charles Martel saved Christianity from Mohammedanism at the battle of Poitiers.

When will America throw overboard her false priests, return to her national traditions, and fully realize, in this critical hour, that a man is tied to his native country not by abstractions, pacifism, or socialism, but by strong and vital bonds, country, home, family, and life associations?

R. L. S.

The Woman's Relief Corps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the stress of recent weeks a number of societies have been formed having for their purpose the offer of support to the Government along various lines. Some of these societies have invited other organizations to join them. These efforts are all commendable, but this is not a new work. For thirty-four years the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, has been in the field, a potent factor in patriotic education and a loyal exponent of good citizenship. Pledged to assist the Grand Army of the Republic, and renewing its vows of allegiance to the flag and the Republic at all of its stated meetings, the present membership of more than 160,000 women throughout the United States can be counted upon to sustain their reputation for patriotism and loyalty if need requires and opportunity presents itself.

HELEN I. PARKER,
Pres'd. Woman's Relief Corps, Department of New York.
Gouverneur, N. Y., March 5, 1917.

Mines Held by Rafts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would suggest, as a further means of combating the submarine peril, the extensive use in the affected area of contact mines suspended from rafts. These rafts would prevent contact between mines and any surface vessel.

MICHAEL HARVEY.
New York, March 5, 1917.

ON A SNOWY DAY.

So fast, so fast the snow comes down,
On roof and road, on field and town—
So fast, so thick the snow comes down!
Soft mother-snow,
If your white tent
Could cover woe;
If you were sent
To palace and to tenement,
In those sad lands across the sea,
To cloak their pain and misery;
Their slashed and blasted plains to blot,
As if such devilment were not;
And, still swift-falling, if you might,
To him whose mind is filled with night,
Give image of a world new-white!—
Dear mother-snow,
If you were meant
For this, and when your covering went,
As all such tenderness must go,
In soft Spring rains, old wounds had healed,
New-born, new-christened, sprung each field,
A new, unravaged France revealed!—

But no—no—no—
It is not so!
You're only common, helpless snow,
And not one screaming Death will stop,
Or one less air-flung Terror drop,
Because you come, because you go!

Oh, that the love of God would fall
And cover all—and cover all!

DOROTHY LEONARD.

DEATH TAKES VOTE FROM REPUBLICANS

Sulloway Succumbs to Pneumonia and House Organization Is Further Complicated.

MAY RESULT IN DEADLOCK

Republicans at Washington Suggest That Whitman Now Should Not Call the Conry Election.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The control of the next House of Representatives became more uncertain with the death here today of Representative Cyrus A. Sulloway, Republican, of New Hampshire. The action of Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York may be the turning point in the House organization. If Governor Whitman, as expected, calls a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Michael F. Conry of New York, ten days ago, the House may be deadlocked—assuming that a Democrat will be named to succeed Mr. Conry and that all members will be present in the House on April 16.

It will be possible to fill Mr. Conry's place before the extra session convenes. Under the New Hampshire laws, according to a statement made here today, no member can be elected to fill the Sulloway vacancy within so short a time.

When the Conry vacancy is filled the House alignment, on that theory, will be as follows:

Democratic votes, 217, including two independents.

Republican votes, 217, including three independents.

Vacancy, (New Hampshire,) 1.

Death has "paired" Conry of New York with Sulloway of New Hampshire. Under such circumstances, Republicans here contend, Governor Whitman with fairness may fail to call a special election to fill Mr. Conry's place. Until the death of Mr. Sulloway the Governor of New York, it was urged, might be accused of partisanship were he to refuse to call an election in the Conry district, which is Democratic. It is now insisted in Republican circles here that Governor Whitman would be entirely justified in declining hurriedly to call a special election to fill the vacancy in the Fifteenth New York District.

How Independents Line Up.

Without an election in New York the Republicans would retain the natural advantage they gained in persuading three of the independent members to vote with them, and the House alignment would be: Republicans, 217; Democrats, 216; vacancies, (New York and New Hampshire,) 2.

Congressmen Randall of California and London of New York, Prohibitionist and Socialist, respectively, are aligned with the Democrats. The Republicans have the three remaining members of the independent group—Congressmen Martin of Louisiana, Progressive; Schall of Minneapolis, Progressive, and Fuller of Massachusetts, independent.

One of the Republican leaders of the House said today:

"We cannot elect a Republican to succeed Mr. Sulloway before the extra session convenes. Sixty days' notice is required in New Hampshire. If Governor Whitman of New York causes the filling of the Conry vacancy before April 16, which is possible under New York laws, the two parties will be tied.

"It is regarded as certain that Messrs. Randall and London will vote with the Democrats, and Messrs. Martin, Schall, and Fuller with the Republicans. The Republicans will retain their advantage of one vote if no election is held in New York within the next month. If an election is held we lose it and tie results. Much depends, therefore, upon the action of Governor Whitman, who would be justified now in postponing the special election call on the ground that one Republican and one Democrat have died."

It was understood here, following the death of Mr. Sulloway, that Republican leaders probably would telegraph Governor Whitman calling his attention to the unusual situation existing. Before the death of Mr. Sulloway, Congressman James R. Mann, of Illinois, the Republican floor leader and candidate for Speaker in the Sixty-sixth Congress, telegraphed the Governor of New York suggesting that no advantage be taken of the fact that Mr. Conry had died and that a special election be called to fill the Democratic vacancy. This election Governor Whitman promised to call.

Mann Withholds Decision.

The situation, however, was entirely shifted by the unexpected death of Mr. Sulloway, who succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, contracted while attending the inaugural ceremonies last Monday. Mr. Mann declined to say whether he would modify his suggestion to Governor Whitman in view of the situation now presented.

"I make no promises one way or the other," said Mr. Mann, when asked if he would again communicate with Governor Whitman. It is believed, however, that either Mr. Mann or Representative Frank P. Woods, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, will communicate immediately with Mr. Whitman.

With increased prospects for a deadlocked House, there was a recurrence here today of the talk of a bipartisan organization of the lower branch of Congress. Democrats continue to predict that Mr. Martin of Louisiana, a Protectionist Progressive, will vote for Speaker Clark, even if he votes with the Republicans on the organization of House committees.

In Republican circles there still remain signs of the revolt started against Republican Leader Mann by Representative Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts. If the House should become deadlocked, it is reluctantly admitted by well-informed Republicans that it would be easier to elect Mr. Clark than Mr. Mann, and the Republicans would then make their drive for control of some of the committees and a larger share of the House patronage.

Funeral Committee Appointed.

Arrangements were made today by officials of the House for the funeral of Representative Sulloway. Speaker Clark appointed a committee of Representatives to attend the services, which will be held Wednesday at 2 o'clock at Manchester, N. H. The official funeral party will leave Washington Tuesday morning. With the exception of Representative Cannon of Illinois, an old friend of Representative Sulloway, the House Committee of Twenty-two is made up of members from New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Cyrus Adams Sulloway, "Salvation Cy" Sulloway, as he was once known, was born at Grafton, N. H., on June 8, 1839. He was nearly seven feet tall, and got his nackname through his connection with the Salvation Army, under whose management he had preached several sermons. He received an academic education, and was admitted to the bar in 1863, since which time he had practiced at Manchester. In 1872 and 1873, and again from 1887 to 1893, he was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and since 1895, when he began his first term as a Representative in the Fifty-fourth Congress, Mr. Sulloway had served in every Congress with the exception of the Sixty-third.

PARTIES WORK FOR COALITION.

Republican and Democratic State Chairmen Urged to Prevent Delay.

Frederick C. Tanner, former Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New York, and William Church Osborn, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, have sent a joint letter to Republican and Democratic State and county Chairmen, urging them to use their influence upon Representatives and Senators to join in a coalition movement to bring about the organization of the House on lines "which will enable it to get down to business without weeks and months spent in wrangling over the Speakership or committee Chairmanships."

The letter was written before President Wilson called a special session of Congress for April 16, but Mr. Tanner said yesterday that the necessity for prompt action was now all the more imperative. Both he and former Chairman Osborn hope that party lines will be obliterated in the handling of the present critical situation and that the leaders of both parties will get together for the common good. The letter says in part:

"As Chairman of your committee, you are in a position to help your country and your State in a grave national crisis. For thirty months American lives and American property have been menaced on the high seas. Twice before this country has gone to war in defence of the very right which we are now notified is to be taken from us.

"In perfect loyalty to the President, we ask you, as party men selected by the people, to make it clear that the public will no longer tolerate delay or the repetition of the miserable fiasco of the last days of the session just closed. At this time we feel that party men should set aside the past and enter the future so far as our foreign relations are concerned with an eye single to the interests of the country and the State.

"Ourselves once party leaders, and still party men, we unite in suggesting that you take such action in your locality as in your judgment will impress on the public and on your Representatives, both Congressional and Senatorial, the fact that our State has personal and commercial interests at stake of vital moment to every citizen. Our people will not permit ordinary disputes and delays of party management at a time when unity and action are essential for the good of the country."

TO CALL EARLY ELECTION.

New Hampshire Expects to Fill Sulloway Vacancy by April 16.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 11.—Governor Henry W. Keyes said tonight that he expected to be able to issue a statement tomorrow regarding a special election in the First District to choose a successor to Congressman Cyrus A. Sulloway, who died in Washington last night.

In political circles it was generally expected the special election would be held early in April, so as to enable the new Congressman to participate in the organization of the House for the special session of Congress, April 16. The State law does not provide for a primary for special elections, and the nominations will be by caucus, to be authorized by the Legislature, which is now in session.

Governor Whitman left this city yesterday for Albany to nurse a cold contracted here. Announcement will be made today by the Governor in the matter of a date for a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Congressman Conry.

EXONERATES STONE.

Submarine Chaser Idea No Secret, Says John Hays Hammond, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—John Hays Hammond, Jr., submarine expert and inventor of the wireless torpedo, has written Senator Stone a letter intended to exonerate him of the charge of revealing a naval secret when he declared on the floor of the Senate that the Navy Department was contemplating placing small submarine chasers on American ships to protect them from German U-boats. Mr. Hammond declares that he was surprised to see in THE NEW YORK TIMES that Mr. Stone had been accused of such a betrayal, and says that the whole plan had been published before in an interview which he himself gave The Boston Post on Feb. 4.

In the interview Mr. Hammond, discussing the various methods of combating submarines, said:

"The best way is for every merchant ship of considerable tonnage to have light, high-speed motor boats equipped with one-pounders, and when the vessel comes in the vicinity of a blockade lower the boats. The boats would then constitute a screen to protect the vessel, just as torpedo boats defend dreadnoughts. It is better to defend merchant ships in this way than by having guns on their own decks. By this method submarines can be held off further from their targets, and small patrol craft have been found to be the best answer to the submarine."

It also was recalled today that the suggested use of motor boats as submarine hunters was discussed publicly when Congress purchased from young Hammond all rights and patents to his wireless torpedo and hydroaeroplane invention. This was months ago.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS UNITE.

University Club Members Organize League in Party's Interest.

A group of the younger members of the University Club organized the Young Men's Republican League yesterday at a meeting in the Union League Club, to enroll young men in the ranks of the Republican Party and for other active work in election campaigns. Colonel Roosevelt sent this letter of approval, which was read by Acting Secretary John Wylie:

"Oyster Bay, L. I., March 9, 1917.
"Gilbert S. Huntington, Esq.:

"Dear Sir: I certainly approve of any movement which will tend to bring the young men back into the ranks of the Republican Party. The only thing that will save the Republican Party in this city is the enthusiasm and vigor of young men in politics. I wish you very hearty success.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., are among the charter members of the new league. Nearly all members of the league are sons of members of the Union League Club. Several of the speakers at the meeting frankly admitted that the movement was partly inspired by the successful work accomplished here by the Young Men's Democratic League previous to and at the Presidential election. These officers were elected: Gilbert S. Huntington, President; Albert A. Nostrand, Secretary, and Frederick R. Phillips, Treasurer. The league will have headquarters at Broadway and Forty-second Street.

BIG BLIZZARD 29 YEARS AGO.

Old New Yorkers Vividly Recall How City Was Paralyzed.

New Yorkers of long standing, as New Yorkers go, recalled last night that today is the anniversary of the great blizzard of March 12, 1888, in which a sudden and extremely heavy snowfall caused the paralysis of practically all surface and elevated lines in New York and railroads leading out of the city, and effectually disabled for the time being the telegraph, telephone, and fire alarm systems. The fact that the blizzard came on a Monday was noted also. Many deaths from exposure and an almost complete suspension of business resulted from the storm, which THE NEW YORK TIMES of the following day called "the most annoying and detrimental in its results that had ever visited this city."

Weather Bureau records showing that the total snowfall was not much more than two feet and that the wind velocity never exceeded fifty miles an hour were looked upon with grave suspicion by New Yorkers who had battled with the blizzard for a few blocks, or had been blockaded in their homes by the collapse of transportation; and THE NEW YORK TIMES used the occasion to make an editorial presentation of the need for a subway system to relieve the overburdened elevated railways.

The weather forecast for today is fair and colder.

YALE MEN ORGANIZE SECOND AIR CORPS

Students in Aerial Coast Patrol Ready to Serve Their Country at Once.

IN TRAINING AT NEW HAVEN

When College Session Is Over the Unit Will Go to Jekyl Island for Service.

The Aero Club of America announced yesterday the formation of a second volunteer unit of the Aerial Coast Patrol by students at Yale University. When the college season is over, under present plans, the unit will go in training at Jekyl Island, Ga., or if war should be declared before then the members will leave the university for duty. Training at New Haven begins immediately.

G. E. Depew and Frank Goodyear are the heads of the new unit, and have been assisted in its formation by Robert A. Lovett, Jr., son of the head of the Union Pacific Railroad, who is a member of Aerial Coast Patrol Unit 1, of which H. P. Davison, Jr., and A. L. Gates, Captain of the Yale team, are members. Mr. Lovett will supervise the training of Unit 2.

The Aero Club said in its announcement: "The valuable work of Aerial Coast Patrol Unit 1 during the mosquito fleet manoeuvres of last year made it a most distinguished unit, and in the present national crisis, scores of red-blooded Yale men who wish to prepare themselves so as to be of use to meet an emergency have applied for admission in the Aerial Coast Patrol Unit. There are now close to thirty members to Volunteer Aerial Coast Patrol Unit 1 who are ready to leave Yale University in the event of a declaration of war and start training in the operation of seaplanes."

In the announcement of the formation of the unit made to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Chairman of the Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, the following reports were made:

"Personnel.—Eight men have been chosen as being particularly fitted for such work. These are ready for instant service in case of war. The number will be increased as pilots graduate.

"Training.—Model F Curtiss boats will be used for the first period of training. The schooling machine is ready for immediate shipment to the training quarters. Instructions will be given by an expert water flier, and assistance by amateurs.

"The Jekyl Island Club of Brunswick, Ga., has been kind enough to place its equipment at our service, and the location is ideal for schooling and experimenting since the island is privately owned and the bay secluded. In the event of war not coming before the close of college, training will be given on Lake Erie with the assistance of the Curtiss company.

"Plan.—In the event of declaration of war or upon notification that our services would be of assistance to the navy, we are ready to leave at once and start training. Arrangements have been made with the college authorities, and everything else is ready for instant mobilization."

WAR WOULD CRIPPLE YALE.

Faces Big Income Loss as Students Plan to Answer Arms Call.

Ready to give a great part of its students and the services of its Faculty and laboratories to this country in case of war, Yale University is now facing a grave financial crisis in the event of an outbreak of hostilities, according to reports received today at the headquarters of the Yale Alumni University Fund Association in this city.

With at least a third of the undergraduates believed to be preparing to rush to arms at the first call, the college authorities at New Haven anticipate a corresponding cut in the main tuition and room-rent items of their income, with practically no way of cutting down the heavy overhead expenses of their educational plant. Unless all the graduates of Yale rally to support their university in such a patriotic sacrifice, its very existence may be threatened, the alumni who have already given $700,000 for its running expenses are informed.

STATE'S 570,000 FIGHTING MEN.

Health Commissioner Estimates as Many More Could Be Enlisted.

ALBANY, March 11.—If war should come New York State could put into the field 570,000 men, while as many more would be able to "do their bit" in the home defense service, according to a report made public today by Acting Health Commissioner Linsley R. Williams. Dr. Williams was asked several weeks ago by Adjutant Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury to ascertain for the State's military authorities just what New York could do in emergency. The Health Department's estimates show 1,140,000 men eligible for duty.

The figures are based upon census data and past experience regarding the physical condition of men presenting themselves for enlistment. The estimated population of New York State for 1917 is 10,490,680. Of this number 2,480,000 are males between the ages of 18 and 45, and liable to military service. The report of the Adjutant General of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1916, shows that less than one-quarter of the applicants for enlistment at recruiting stations were accepted. On this basis, 570,000 men would be available for military service in New York State, and Dr. Williams estimates that the physical condition of at least the same number would permit them to serve as home defenders.

WAR ALARM IN MARYLAND.

Governor Urged to Call Defense Conference of Nearby States.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—The Board of Directors of the Maryland League for National Defense today called on Governor Emerson C. Harrington to invite a conference here of the Governors of the other seaboard and Gulf States to consider concerted action for their common defense. In the appeal the league states that Maryland is defenseless against attack.

The league numbers about 10,000 members, and many leading men signed the appeal, including Cardinal Gibbons and Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University.

It is asserted that Maryland cannot rely on the Federal Government for adequate protection now any more than 100 years ago, and that the time has come when she must act for herself. Governor Harrington is urged to take the initiative in this, and it is believed certain that he will do so, as the step proposed is in direct line with his recent creation of a commission on preparedness and survey in this State. The appeal of the league concludes with the statement that a system of military training for the young men of Maryland should be demanded by the people of the State at once, and should be provided by the State, inasmuch as Congress has failed to act.

AID FOR DEFENSE COUNCIL.

Chamber of Commerce Gives Cash to Form Branch Bureaus.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Approval of the action of President Rhett in offering the services of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to the Secretary of War and Council of National Defense was announced today by the Board of Directors of the Chamber.

A substantial appropriation has been put at the disposal of Bascom Little, Chairman of the National Defense Committee, to carry on the work of organizing co-operative committees in all cities in which the army maintains purchasing bureaus.

A SLACKER NATION, PASTOR CALLS US

Dr. Eaton Cheered as He Assails "Jellyfish" and "Pussy Pacifists" from Pulpit.

FLAGS IN MANY CHURCHES

Dozens of Preachers Indorse the Stand Taken by the President—Refer to War in Prayers.

Many ministers of New York yesterday preached on the subject of President Wilson's recent decisions and the likelihood that the United States would soon be at war. Practically all ministers mentioned war in their prayers. There were flags posted for the first time in pulpits. Plymouth Church and the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, displayed flags, and St. Luke's, in Clinton Avenue, which had asked the gift of a flag, received so many it was unable to use all. One Methodist church on Brooklyn Heights displayed a sign over its front door yesterday which read, "We support President Wilson in whatever he does."

Declaring that Americans today were "moral slackers," Dr. Charles Aubrey Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, told a large crowd of men at his Bible class that the red-blooded men of the country, "divided by different nationalities, bedeviled by wild-eyed women and beset by 'poor pussy' pacifists," could be excused if they indulged in profanity. He even declared that there had been a time when he indulged in profanity himself and had the reputation of being "a fairly artistic cusser." Dr. Eaton said millions of American men among the laity were ready for such an explosion of profanity, for which they could be excused, because of "jellyfish" and "moral slackers."

"You can't follow Jesus Christ unless you are a good citizen," he said. "You can't be a eunuch. You can't be a neutral. I had rather have a man in the wrong and stand up to it than be a north by south jellyfish. This nation has gotten to be a nation of moral slackers."

These remarks provoked a storm of applause.

"It would be a good thing for the country if one-half of us got shot," said the speaker. "Slackers want to meet the enemy at the gates with sweet words. I would not want to live as a coward."

Ridiculing the criticism that Americans only went into Mexico "to make money" and should not have the protection of their flag, Dr. Eaton said, "Did you ever know Americans to go anywhere for the sake of anything else?"

Denunciation of Pacifists.

In his morning sermon on "Awake, America, and Face Your Fate!" Dr. Eaton severely criticised the pacifists and their principles. At the same time he did not think America wanted war. He said in part:

"While every American loves peace, there are millions of Americans who know that peace can only come through justice, and that sometimes we have to fight for peace because we cannot obtain justice without battle against injustice. The evils of war and the moral grandeur incident to war are both established beyond question.

"Our pacifists want peace at any price. They are ready to abandon our citizens to unjust death, thus corrupting the honor of the whole nation. They would welcome the conqueror with sweet words. They would abandon our rights, our history, and our liberties, because it would be wicked to fight for them. Their position is that a living coward is better than a dead hero—that suffering and death are wholly evil, and any method of evading these is wholly good.

"But the pacifists do not tell us how they propose to build a civilization in which war will be forever impossible. The world they talk about does not exist. There is such a thing as right, and there is also such a thing as wrong; so long as these two forces are in the world there will be strife and sacrifice and death.

"The present war was caused by moral failure. It will end when this moral failure has been atoned for. Germany abandoned moral ideals in the interests of power. The Allies abandoned their duty to their own people—the duty of preparedness in the interests of peace—and our pacifists think that America can find peace by running away from duty. This is immorality raised to its highest power. To dodge an issue today is to increase the troubles of tomorrow.

"We have duties not only to the present and to ourselves, but to the future and to posterity. If our fathers had not faced their duty like men they would have involved the whole English-speaking race in ruin. If the men of the North had not laid down their lives they would have laid the curse of slavery upon every weak race in the world. If Jesus Christ had not suffered and died he never could have been the world's Redeemer.

"It is high time for the whole American people to awake and face its fate. Awake to an intellectual apprehension of the great causes which are plunging mankind into the travail of a rebirth. Awake to adequate moral response to our national and personal duty. Awake to a reasonable preparation in mind and heart, in economic and military organization. Awake to reality, so that we shall escape from the sickly, pitiable dream of duty without sacrifice, of peace without justice; of freedom without the price of suffering."

War a Christian Benefit.

That the present war was clearing the way for a broader and truer Christianity, instead of being its death knell, as has been alleged, was the purport of the Rev. Herbert Shipman's sermon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest in the morning. He pointed out that it is a war to eliminate those very things which were hampering the spread of Christianity. Militarism, as distinguished from democratic and necessary preparedness, and the idea that national morality transcended individual morality were two of the ideas that must be eliminated, he said, before the field was cleared for the application of Christianity to the nation as a whole.

In the case of Cuba, he said, we had done splendidly, and the neutrality which we so triumphantly and ostentatiously proclaimed might be a thing to be proud of or a thing to be fearfully ashamed of. Meanwhile, he added, eleven Senators have been able to thwart the will of the nation, the flags flap idly on our ships tied up in port at the behest of Germany, and the country is not at present fulfilling its full purpose.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, St. Batholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, in a sermon on the war, made the statement that the public of Eastern States ought not too severely to censure United States Senators who filibustered. He said they came from States largely Lutheran and Roman Catholic in population, honestly opposed to Great Britain and things they thought might help the English. He also said that America ought not to be surprised if Japan listened to a plan that might injure the United States, for in the rector's judgment the treatment accorded the Japanese by America has been unfair, and calculated to create prejudice.

"If Germany conquers," said Dr. Parks, "it will be a negation of God organized into a system. Even so," he went on, "we in this generation may be able to endure it. But how about the duty we owe to the stand taken by our ancestors, the founders of this republic, and the burden that will surely fall upon our children?"

It was the judgment of Dr. Parks, expressed from his pulpit yesterday, that conditions have changed markedly in the last three weeks in regard to Germany, its food supply and its spirit. He felt sure, he said, that the Zimmermann proposals to other countries, and especially to Latin-American ones, were born of knowledge that something must be done to win the war, and done soon. Otherwise he could not believe that such proposals would have been put forth.

The preacher argued that Christ was not always a man of peace, in the sense of being a pacifist, and that extreme pacifists were going further than He went.

He felt sure a majority of the American people, in their stand behind President Wilson, were following the example of Christ.

SAYS WILSON CHANGES.

Prof. Stowell Charges the People Are Kept in Ignorance by Washington.

Dr. Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia University, an authority on international law, said last night, in an address at the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, that the Administration at Washington had in the last two and a half years kept the people of this country in a greater state of mystification and ignorance regarding the conduct of international affairs than Russia had ever attempted.

He expressed this opinion in answering a question from his audience as to why he opposed a referendum on the question of war. After asserting that such a referendum would overthrow the representative type of government in favor of a primitive form of mob rule, he continued:

"It is necessary for us, in the most vital affairs of the nation, to trust our present form of Government, which is the best that we have been able to devise. It is supposed that we elect to govern our country trained men who have the brains and ability and have command of the information which should enable them to decide on the proper conduct of our Government. We must allow the men who have the authority and the responsibility and the information to make the decision for us. If they behave mistakenly, let them hear from us.

"The people of this country should know more of the outrages which have been committed against the sovereignty of this nation than Washington has let it know, but even if a more liberal and modern attitude had prevailed, even if the Administration had trusted the people of this country, the referendum would be a poor mode of government.

"With all due respect to Mr. Wilson as President of the United States, I believe that his object has been to keep us out of war at any cost; that he has been constantly shifting his position in order to keep the people from concentrating its attention on any of the particular outrages which have been inflicted on this country by Germany. He has, as you might say, kept throwing a new picture on the screen every few days in order to keep the attention of the people from dwelling on the wrongs we have suffered."

DR. JOWETT IN DOUBT YET.

Asks Congregation to Give Him Time to Consider London Call.

Coincident with announcement from the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday by the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett that he was undecided whether to accept the proffered pastorate of Westminster Chapel in London, the congregation turned to a discussion of the possibility of inducing him to divide his time equally between the New York and London churches.

Dr. Jowett said the session thought it best he should clarify the situation, and urged his flock not to believe all they read in the newspapers. Not only, he said, had he received the call, but there had followed letters of a grave and impressive character which seriously had disturbed his mind. "But information is still wanting which I regard as essential, and which is necessary before I can give an enlightened judgment," he continued. "The mail is just now very irregular and intermittent, and I would ask all my friends to bear with kindly patience what may appear a somewhat lengthy period of uncertainty and indecision."

A flurry in the church administration which had resulted in the changing of ushers was ended yesterday, when the former ushers returned to their places. It was denied they had had any disagreement with Dr. Jowett.

PASSION PLAYERS IN PARADE

March to Cathedral to Invite Cardinal Farley to Performance.

The two hundred players who are appearing in the Passion Play, "Veronica's Veil," in St. Joseph's Auditorium, Central Avenue and Trathagen Street, Hoboken, N. J., marched along Fifth Avenue yesterday to St. Patrick's Cathedral where they hoped to meet Cardinal Farley and extend to him an invitation to witness the play. Both casts, the general and relief, each numbering 100, were anxious that the Cardinal should see the production, which will continue through the Lenten season.

Mgr. Lavelle greeted the players and announced that Cardinal Farley, together with Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, had gone to Dunwoodie Seminary. Before leaving, he said, Cardinal Farley had expressed his deep interest and assurance of witnessing the production. The players then returned to Hoboken, where they gave the fourteenth performance, W. Bourke Cockran and Shane Leslie, an Irish writer, being the principal guests.

On Tuesday night the performance will be for the clergy of all denominations. It is expected that among those present will be Bishop Greer, Dr. William T. Manning, and Dr. Christian F. Reisner.

Passion Play at Parochial School.

"The Upper Room," a passion play by the late Mgr. Benson, will be acted tonight in the auditorium of Our Lady of Lourdes parochial school, 143d Street, near Convent Avenue. The performance will be repeated each Monday night during the remainder of Lent, and admission will be free.

Hardman

A Piano to be Proud of

although its price is moderate, this claim can be confidently made for the

Harrington Piano, $300

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CARRANZA ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY

First Constitutional Executive Chosen in Mexico Since Madero's Victory.

WOMAN SENT TO CONGRESS

Miss Galindo Becomes a Deputy, but Other Results of Balloting Are in Doubt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 11.—After six years of civil strife, Mexico wrote the word "democracy" in capital letters in her history today, when Presidential and Congressional elections were held in a most fair and orderly manner. A sweeping victory for General Venustiano Carranza is claimed in political quarters here, although no figures are available tonight.

Late reports indicate that Pablo Gonzalez received many votes in the city and other parts of the country for President. However, Carranza's election appears to be assured.

Americans residing here declare such an election as today's was never witnessed here before, and the enthusiasm was only overshadowed by a similar event in the United States.

The Interior Department declares that there were no disorders in any part of the country.

Committees of the political parties are leaving for Queretaro tonight to inform Carranza of his election.

The result of the Congressional election is doubtful, owing to the great number of candidates taking part. According to official figures in the Federal district, comprising Mexico City and its suburbs, 460 persons were candidates for Deputies and Senators. Of this number only twenty-eight can reach the goal of their ambitions.

The candidates for President opposing Carranza, Fernando Iglesias Calderon, leader of the Liberal Party, who appeared at the last moment, and Francisco Garcia of Puebla Garcia, were not taken seriously, as they control only a few votes.

The polling places were opened at 8 o'clock this morning, remaining open until 6 this afternoon. During the whole day thousands of persons flocked to cast their votes. A feature was the voting of the Indians, who never had cast ballots before and took a deep, earnest interest.

In the fifth district here Miss Herlinda Galindo, a woman suffragist, was elected to the Lower House of Congress. She will be the first woman ever seated in the Chamber of Deputies.

Conservative estimates place the number of votes received by Carranza throughout the republic at more than 800,000. Troops garrisoning the Capitol were allowed to vote independently, as their chiefs did everything possible to prevent coercion that might be exercised among them.

A thousand telegrams of congratulation were sent to Carranza at Queretaro today. Local authorities here were pleased at the result of the election, declaring that democracy was now an established fact in Mexico. Cablegrams were sent by the Foreign Office to Mexican representatives abroad, telling them the election had passed quietly and informing them of Carranza's victory.

Ambassador Fletcher was greatly interested in the election, and during the day motored throughout the city and suburbs.

MEXICO CITY, March 11.—General Carranza today was elected President of Mexico by what is believed to have been the largest vote ever cast in the republic. The estimated vote cast runs all the way from several hundred thousand to a million.

The President election today was provided for in articles adopted by the Constitutional Assembly, which met at Queretaro. Many of the old residents declare that this was the first real election ever held in the country. Reports from various parts of the republic indicate that there was no disturbance or intimidation.

Although there was no opposition for the Presidency, the Congressional contests were bitterly fought. The campaign efforts of the different candidates in the Federal district lasted until the early hours of this morning, and the streets were littered with dodgers and handbills proclaiming the virtues of the candidates. Conditions at the polls throughout the district were orderly and there was a steady stream of voters during the day. Troops were not in evidence, the soldiers casting their votes in their barracks.

Mexico will now have a Constitutional President for the first time since 1911, when Francisco Madero received more than 300,000 votes. General Victoriano Huerta called an election in 1914 and declared himself elected, but later nullified the election on the ground that an insufficient number of votes had been cast.

His election to the Presidency marks the climax of the efforts of General Carranza, who took the field against Huerta Feb. 19, 1913, after Huerta had seized the executive power.

The election today was simplified by the fact that there is no Vice President under the new Constitution. It will be some time, however, before the returns of the Congressional elections are definitely known, although the candidates on the ticket of the Constitutionalist-Liberal Party, which first backed Carranza, are running strongly in most of the districts.

TWO APRIL WEDDINGS.

Daughters of Macgrane Coxe and Dr. Allen Fitch the Brides-Elect.

The marriage of Post Riddle, Acting Chaplain of the flagship Pennsylvania of the Atlantic fleet, and Miss Elizabeth Davies Coxe, daughter of Macgrane Coxe of 170 West Fifty-ninth Street, and great-granddaughter of the late General Thomas L. Davies of Poughkeepsie and the late Peter Townsend of Southfields, N. Y., will take place on Saturday, April 21. Mr. Riddle is a Yale graduate, class of 1910, and in 1914 was graduated from Union Theological Seminary.

Miss Katharine Ramsden Fitch, daughter of Dr. Allen Fitch of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street, and Edwin Boynton Dickinson will be married at 5 o'clock P. M., April 28. The reception will take place at the Fitch home. Mr. Dickinson is a Yale graduate, class of 1913, and is a son of Edwin E. Dickinson of 312 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Miss Aiken to Wed March 14.

The wedding of Miss Esther Marietta Aiken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Friend M. Aiken, to John Anthony Mattheys will be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, at 800 Riverside Drive, on Wednesday evening, March 14. The ceremony will be read by the Rev. John S. Allen. Miss Dorothy Aiken will be her sister's only attendant, and William A. Cramer of East Orange will be best man. Donald Martin Aiken, the bride's brother; Gerald Clokey of New York City, William McKenna of Boston, and Willard Cameron Cool of West Pittston, Penn., will be the ushers. Mr. Mattheys and his bride will spend their honeymoon in the South, and on their return will reside at 247 Riverside Drive.

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Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

CHURCHES SUPPORT WILSON

By Vote of 158 to 52 They Favor Standing by President.

An overwhelming vote in favor of standing by President Wilson in the severest measures for protection of American lives and American commerce has been received by the New York Federation of Churches, whose Board of Directors sent for approval to all the Protestant churches in its membership resolutions supporting the Chief Executive and condemning Germany. The vote thus was summarized in a report sent out last night:

	For.	Against.
Baptist	16	1
Congregational	10	0
Disciples of Christ	3	0
Seventh Day Adventists	1	1
Protestant Episcopal	27	3
Reformed Episcopal	0	1
Evangelical Association	1	2
Society of Friends	0	2
German Evangelical Synod	0	1
Lutheran:		
Danish	1	0
Ohio Synod	0	1
Norwegian United	3	0
Norwegian in America	2	0
United Danish	1	0
General Synod	0	2
Missouri Synod	2	1
General Council	5	3
Methodist Episcopal	23	4
Primitive Methodist	1	0
Moravian	4	1
Presbyterian	27	20
Reformed	19	3
Unitarian	1	0
Universalist	1	2
Union Protestant	10	4
Total	158	52

The resolutions submitted express approval of the severance of diplomatic relations, condemn the German U-boat decree, declare President Wilson justified in recommending to Congress the most extreme measures necessary, and urge universal military service as the only fair distribution of the burden which all good citizens stand ready to share.

SEEK "BUSINESS" MAYOR.

League Has Score of Names for Candidates, but Will Not Choose Yet.

The Business Men's League, which was organized to bring about the nomination and election of a business man for Mayor this Fall, announced yesterday that it had received the names of more than a score of prominent business men as possible candidates. These names will be placed before the Executive Committee at its next meeting, and they include F. E. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad; Adolph L. Kline, former Mayor; Cleveland H. Dodge of the Remington Arms Company, William R. Hearst, George W. Perkins, George McAneny, Preston F. Lynn, General Manager of John Wanamaker; Herman A. Metz, former Controller; Bird S. Coler, former Controller, and Marcus M. Marks, Borough President of Manhattan.

"It is entirely too early for the league to go on record in favor of a candidate," said Joseph Yeska, Chairman of the league. "When we have 15,000 voters lined up behind us it will be time to choose our standard bearer. We are seeking a big business man, one whose name will at once command the respect of the business community and who will be recognized as having the ability necessary to run this great business which we call our City Government."

NEW CLUE IN CRUGER CASE.

District Attorney's Office Seeking Employe of a Cabaret.

One of the most convincing of the numerous clues that have reached the District Attorney's office in the search for Ruth Cruger carried the hunt for the missing girl to East New York yesterday, where a man suspected of being concerned with the disappearance of the girl is being sought. He is said to be an employe of a cabaret. Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who expects results from this latest information given to him regarding this new suspect, had not heard from his detectives at an early hour this morning.

On Saturday afternoon a man known to Mr. Dooling telephoned the information that he had seen a girl closely resembling Ruth Cruger accompanied by a man employed in a Brooklyn amusement resort. He was able to give the name and place of employment of this new suspect, but did not know where the supposed Ruth Cruger's companion lived. It has since been learned that the suspect has not been seen at places he formerly visited since the day previous to the disappearance of Miss Cruger.

"I think this is one of the most promising clues we have had to work upon," said Mr. Dooling, "for I am still convinced that Miss Cruger is somewhere within the city limits."

Mrs. Breese Seriously Ill.

The condition of Mrs. James Lawrence Breese of 35 East Thirtieth Street, who has been ill for a month, was said last night to be very serious.

Obituary Notes.

MORRIS P. FRANK, who served in the civil war on the staff of General Lee, later settling in Albany, where he became a cavalry officer in the Ninth Brigade of the National Guard, died yesterday in his seventy-fifth year at his home, 2 West Eighty-sixth Street.

EDWARD F. FISK, a map engraver, died yesterday at his home, 213 West 106th Street. He was born in Brooklyn sixty years ago.

C. STEVENSON GATCHELL, 60 years old, long with Charles H. Gillespie's Sons, manufacturers of varnish, died yesterday at his home, 206 West Ninety-fifth Street.

MICHAEL P. QUIN, 74 years old, a civil war veteran and a retired dock builder, died Friday in the Flushing Hospital.

Mrs. ELIZA MACAVEY ROOME, 79 years old, widow of James D. Roome, black-face comedian, is dead at her home, 340 Lefferts Avenue, Flatbush.

WILLIAM SEABORNE, sculptor, is dead at his home, 2 West 169th Street, in his sixty-eighth year.

CHARLES WILLIAM MAY, formerly of this city, died on Friday in London. He was 84 years old, and for more than fifty years had lived abroad.

Dr. ELMER NEWCOMER, Superintendent of the Maryland General Hospital, died yesterday in Baltimore.

WILLIAM B. RICE, third oldest graduate of Williams College, died at Pittsfield, Mass., Saturday night in his ninety-third year. In 1877 he established thread and silk braid manufacturing plants.

Mrs. MARY JANE MONTGOMERY, widow of David Montgomery, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Herbert S. Blake, in Glen Ridge, N. J. She was 60 years old.

Mrs. MARIA CELLA, widow of Carlo Cella, died on Saturday at her residence in Whiteman Street, Fort Lee, N. J.

Mrs. MARY SEATON MEANS, widow of John Means of Ashland, Ky., died yesterday at the home of her niece, Miss Mary Spalding, 2 St. Nicholas Place.

Mrs. AMENDA TRESA BASSFORD, widow of George Bassford, died yesterday at her home, 52 West Ninety-sixth Street.

Mrs. ANNA RAY HADWEN AMES, widow of Oliver Ames, who was Governor of Massachusetts from 1887 to 1890, died at Boston yesterday, at the age of 77. Four daughters and two sons survive her.

Professor WILLIAM BEEBE, a member of the Yale University Faculty, died at his home in New Haven yesterday after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was 65 years old. He graduated from Yale in 1873 and became tutor of mathematics there in 1876. He became a full professor in 1882.

WILLIAM E. COLT, manager of the Bond Department of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, died yesterday in that city. Mr. Colt was born in New York forty-six years ago, and he was a son of the late William E. Colt. Until three years ago he was associated with Spencer Trask & Co. here. He leaves a widow and one son.

BREWERY PRINCESS SUED FOR $3,000,000

Daughter of Joseph Schmid Wants Reform in Management of Lion Brewery.

BUSINESS RUINED, SHE SAYS

Declares Profits Have Ceased Through Mismanagement, Graft and Antiquated Methods.

Mrs. Josephine del Drago, sometimes referred to as Princess del Drago, who married Giovanni, the fourth son of Prince del Drago of Italy and grandson of Maria Christina, Dowager Queen of Spain, has been sued in the Supreme Court for $3,000,000 damages by her daughter, Mrs. Pauline Schmid Murray, on the ground that she has deliberately wrecked financially the Lion Brewery, at 108th Street and Columbus Avenue, of which Mrs. Murray will be the sole owner on the death of Mrs. del Drago.

The suit is based on alleged negligent and wrongful acts committed by Mrs. del Drago as President of the brewery corporation, which was founded by her first husband, Joseph Schmid, and Emanuel Bernheimer sixty years ago and of which she acquired control by buying out the interest of Mr. Bernheimer in 1903. Mrs. del Prago formed a corporation after she had acquired the Bernheimer interest, and through her position as executrix of her husband's estate she elected herself President and made her attorney, George E. Mott, Treasurer. Mrs. Murray was made a Director, but alleges in her complaint that she has been denied any voice in the management of the business. She names Mr. Mott co-defendant with her mother and alleges that her mother's acts have been committed on the advice of Mr. Mott.

Mrs. Murray is the wife of Hugh A. Murray, a former broker and member of Flower & Co.

While Mrs. del Drago and Mr. Mott have filed no formal denial in the Supreme Court, they insist that the charges of waste and mismanagement are untrue. Mr. Mott said he had resigned as Treasurer and that his resignation has been accepted.

Mrs. Murray alleges that the defendants have failed to meet the encroachments of competitors and have lost valuable customers, permitting much of the business to be taken by "the Ruppert brewery and others for whom Mott has been acting and getting compensation." She charges that "large sums have been lost by grafting, which is prevalent among the employes, and dishonest subordinates have been permitted to remain in charge." While other breweries have increased their sales in the past six years, Mrs. Murray says the defendants have so wasted the business that the sales have decreased $700,000 a year and the profits have entirely disappeared.

Mrs. Murray asks $3,000,000 damages on the ground that the plant was worth $4,000,000 in 1910, and is now valued at only $1,000,000.

Giovanni del Prago, who married Mrs. Schmid and is now living with her at the Hotel Gotham, first came to this country to attend the wedding of Count Boni Castellane and Anna Gould.

DOUBTS KINGSBURY AGENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Blakely Questions Their Ability to Handle Catholic Children.

The Rev. Dr. Paul L. Blakely, who took an active part in the charities and wiretapping controversy last year, has written for the current issue of America, the national Catholic weekly, an article welcoming the statement of Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury that no Catholic orphan will be taken from an institution and placed with any but Catholic foster-parents, but intimating some doubt whether this policy will faithfully be carried out.

"Pleasant indeed," Dr. Blakely says, "is it to contemplate the attitude of Mr. Kingsbury, so changed from the days of last March, when he spoke and wrote with eloquence of the private child-caring institutions as unfit for human habitation and used his influence with a belligerent lady to spread throughout the country the idyllic picture that at Mount Loretto orphans and pigs fed amicably from a common pan." Dr. Blakely asserts that the danger to Catholics is that the finding of homes for orphans is placed in the hands of the Children's Home Bureau, which he describes as a body with no official standing.

"There is no need of questioning the sincerity of the agents employed by Mr. Kingsbury's private bureau," he continues, "but there is every reason for questioning whether or not their training is such as to enable them to distinguish a Catholic home and to supervise the training of a Catholic child. If Mr. Kingsbury sincerely desires Catholic co-operation, he will find at his service that most useful agency, the Catholic Home Bureau, and if he wishes to give a pledge of his sincerity he can make no better beginning than by cutting loose from the propagandists and foundations upon which Catholics justly look with suspicion and aversion."

Born.

ALEXANDER.—March 4, Jersey City, to Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Alexander, a son.

BLUMENKRANZ.—March 7, 1,855 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Blumenkranz, a daughter.

DELMONTE.—March 7, 601 West 177th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Delmonte, a son.

HARRIS.—March 7, 555 West 173d St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Harris, a daughter.

HEISMAN.—March 9, 122 Rodney St., to Mr. and Mrs. Heisman, a son.

LESSER.—March 5, 400 West 160th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lesser, a daughter.

LEVY.—March 4, Bruno's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Levy, a daughter.

LEVY.—March 7, 600 West 138th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Levy, a son.

LIPSCHITZ.—March 7, 1,815 7th Av., to Dr. and Mrs. B. J. Lipschitz, a son.

SCHNEIDER.—March 4, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Schneider, a son.

Engaged.

FEDELMAN—LAVINE.—Mr. and Mrs. William Lavine announce the engagement of their daughter Minna to Mr. Abe Fedelman.

BENNETT—LIPPMAN.—Lulu Lippman to Irving Bennett.

BURNETT—BRALOWER.—Anna Burnett to William Bralower.

COHEN—BARNETT.—Eva Barnett to Michael Cohen.

COHEN—REINHEIMER.—Edna Reinheimer to Harris Cohen.

ESKOWITZ—SCHWARTZ.—Anna H. Schwartz to Morris Eskowitz.

GARLICK—SOLOMON.—Eva Solomon to Albert Garlick.

GOLDMAN—FRIEDMAN.—Minnie Friedman to Ben Goldman.

GOTTLEIB—WOLLY.—Pearl Wolly to Benjamin L. Gottleib.

GROSS—WIENER.—Florence Wiener to David Gross.

GUTNER—SLOTE.—Ada Slote to Saul Gutner.

JACOBY—OBER.—Nettie Ober to Leo Jacoby.

JAFFE—BALZER.—Sadye Balzer to Lawrence Jaffe.

KABOT—RUBENSTEIN.—Fannie S. Rubenstein to Joseph Kabot.

LEVIN—MORRIS.—Lillian B. Morris to Dr. Charles E. Levin.

McKEE—GUISE.—Hettie Guise to John G. McKee.

MABARDI—BEEBE.—Mabelle L. Beebe to Dr. M. Francis Mabardi.

NATHAN—HANAU.—Ada Hanau to Clarence Nathan.

RACKIN—SONIN.—Lucy Sonin to Harry A. Rackin.

ROSENBLUM—KIDANSKY.—Sadye Kidansky to Julius L. Rosenblum.

SCHONCEIT—SUSKIND.—Gladys Suskind to Herbert H. Schonceit.

SCHWARZ—COHN.—Jeanette Cohn to Julius A. Schwarz.

SIMONS—ALEXANDER.—Lillian Alexander to Nat Simons.

SLUTSKY—OPPENHEIMER.—Ruth Oppenheimer to Nathan I. Slutsky.

STERN—JACOBS.—Elma Jacobs to Charles M. Stern.

Married.

ROTHSTEIN—SPECTOR.—At Manhattan Lyceum, on Sunday, March 11, 1917, May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Spector, to Aaron J. Rothstein. Mr. Rothstein is the owner of the Triangle Thread Mills.

ABOFF—TEICHNER.—March 4, Lottie Teichner to Irving Aboff.

OSSUSKY—RAINES.—March 4, Eva Raines to Mark H. Ossusky.

Died.

BASSFORD.—On Sunday, March 11, at her residence, 52 West 96th St., Amanda Teresa, widow of George Washington Bassford, beloved mother of Ida Teresa. Requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, March 14, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

BEEBE.—William Beebe, beloved husband of Elizabeth Febiger Beebe, for 48 years pupil and teacher in Yale College, at his home in New Haven, Conn., on Sunday, March 11, aged 65 years.

BETTS.—On Saturday, March 10, 1917, Jesse R., in his 54th year. Relatives and friends and members of Mutual Aid, No. 7, are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday evening, at 8:30, at his late residence, 36 Conselyea St., Brooklyn.

BURCHARD.—Joseph B. Services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts. Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

BURNHAM.—On Saturday, March 10, 1917, at Morristown, N. J., after a brief illness, Catharine Lydia Burnham, wife of Frederick Gordon Burnham and daughter of the late Francis and Catharine Hillard of Worcester, Mass., in her 81st year. Funeral services at her late residence, Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, March 13, at 2:30 P. M.

CELLA.—Maria, at her residence, Whiteman St., Fort Lee, N. J., on Saturday, March 10, widow of Carlo Cella. Funeral Monday, March 12, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Madonna, where a requiem high mass will be celebrated by Rev. Father Corcoran. Interment Madonna Cemetery, Fort Lee, N. J.

CLEMENT.—At Bedford, N. Y., Friday, March 9, 1917, at her home, Hannah Allen Thomas Clement, daughter of the late Allen M. and Charlotte Proctor Thomas. Funeral private.

COBB.—Frederick W., aged 69. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway, 66th and 67th St., Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

COLT.—William E., Jr., suddenly, of pneumonia, at his residence, 1,347 North State St., Chicago, Ill. Funeral services 12 o'clock Monday, March 12, Chicago.

COOPER.—On Saturday, March 10, after a lingering illness, Willis N. Cooper, beloved husband of Emma F. Cooper. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 552 East 17th St., Flatbush, on March 12, 8 P. M. Newkirk Av. Station.

COOPER.—Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar: Fraters—You are requested to attend the Masonic funeral services for our late frater, Willis N. Cooper, at 552 East 17th St., Brooklyn, 8 P. M., Monday.
JAMES B. RUSSELL,
Eminent Commander.
FREDERICK E. BARNES, Recorder.

COOPER.—Tribune Chapter, No. 241, R. A. M. Companions: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our late companion, Willis N. Cooper, at his residence, 552 East 17th St., Brooklyn, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.
W. A. SCHROEDER, High Priest.
S. B. WHEELER, Secretary.

COOPER.—Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, N. M. J., U. S. A. Brethren: You are invited to attend the funeral ceremonies of Brother Willis N. Cooper, 32°, at 552 East 17th St., Brooklyn, 8 o'clock P. M.
WALTER W. GRIFFITH, 33°,
Commander in Chief.
JAMES BELKNAP, 33°, Secretary.

DRENNAN.—On Saturday, March 10, 1917, Mary A. Drennan. Funeral service at her late residence, 4,919 Broadway, on Monday, March 12, at 1:30 P. M.

DUFF.—At his residence, 565 1st St., Brooklyn, on March 11, 1917, Peter, beloved husband of Elizabeth Duff, in his 76th year. Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday morning, March 13, 1917, at 10:30. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

ERNST.—On Saturday, March 10, 1917, Mary E., daughter of the late Charles M. and Louise S. Hall. Funeral services at her late residence, 104 Conselyea St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 13, at 8 o'clock.

FAULHABER.—Elizabeth M., loving mother of Matilda, William, Henry, and Frederick Faulhaber, entered into rest Saturday, March 10, 1917. Funeral services Monday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, Bible House, New York City.

FEENEY.—Suddenly, on March 11, James Feeney. Services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Campbell Building,) Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FISK.—On Sunday, March 11, 1917, Edward F. Fisk, in his 60th year, beloved husband of Sadie B. Robarts. Funeral services at his late residence, 213 West 106th St., on Tuesday, March 13, at 8 P. M.

FRANK.—Morris P., on March 11, beloved husband of the late Mary Frank and dear father of Lena Frank Wyman, Philip M. Frank, Minnie Frank, Henry M. Frank, Emanuel M. Frank, and Hatty M. Frank. Funeral Tuesday, 2 P. M., March 13, from his late residence, 2 West 86th St.

GATCHEL.—C. Stevenson, on Sunday, March 11. Funeral services at his late residence, 206 West 95th St., on Tuesday evening, March 13, at 8:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Philadelphia, Penn.

GREEN.—At East Orange, N. J., March 11, 1917, Edward Green, in his 69th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 36 Washington St., Tuesday, March 13, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

HOLLAND.—Frances Raymond Holland, only child of F. Raymond and Florence Curtis Holland, at 125 East 60th St., on Sunday, March 11, at 10 A. M., in the fifth year of her age. Interment private.

KELLY.—Edward P., on March 10, 1917, beloved husband of Mary (nee Mangan) and son of the late Philip and Lucy Kelly. Funeral Tuesday, 2:30 P. M., from 352 Court St. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

KIRKE.—On March 10, 1917, after a prolonged illness, George Wistar Kirke. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, St. Paul's Place, near Church Av., Flatbush, on Tuesday, March 13, at 2 o'clock. (Church Av. Station, Brighton Beach elevated.)

KRAFT.—Nellie, nee Roediger, widow of the late Bernard G. Kraft, at her residence, 565 West 159th St., in her 50th year. Services Monday, 8 P. M. Funeral private.

LEHMANN.—Saturday, March 10, Gussie, beloved husband of Regina Kuhn Lehmann, father of Joseph and Sydney and brother of Mrs. Fanny Horch, Mrs. Nettie Frank, and Henry and Isaac Lehmann. Funeral will take place from Hornthal Chapel, 10 East 22d St., Monday morning, March 12, 10 o'clock. Interment private. New Orleans papers please copy.

LIND.—Simon A., on Saturday, March 10, 1917, at his residence, 1,031 East 14th St., Brooklyn, beloved father of Alfred D. and Reuten S. Lind and Cora L. Heyman. Funeral from Temple Rodeph Sholom, corner 63d St. and Lexington Av., Manhattan, Monday, March 12, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends, members and seat holders of the temple, Radiant Lodge, No. 739, F. & A. M., Masonic Veterans and Justinian Lodge, No. 359, K. of P., are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

MALLETT.—At 199 Railroad Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Saturday, March 10, 1917, George H. Mallett, aged 62 years. Funeral service and interment at St. Patrick's Church, Westchester, Monday, 8 P. M.

MARSHALL.—At Billings, Montana, March 9, Oliver W., youngest son of General and Mrs. F. J. Marshall, formerly of Denver, Col., aged 54. Funeral services at Denver.

MAY.—Suddenly, in London, England, on March 9, Charles William May, in his 84th year.

MEANS.—On Sunday, March 11, at the home of her niece, Miss Helen Spalding, 2 St. Nicholas Place, New York City, Mary Seaton, widow of the late John Means of Ashland, Ky. Funeral services in Ashland. Cincinnati papers please copy.

MOLLO.—At her residence, 1,402 Lexington Av., Eliza, wife of William F. Mollo. Funeral private.

MONTGOMERY.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., Saturday evening, March 10, 1917, Mary Jane, widow of the late David Montgomery, in her 60th year. Private funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Herbert S. Blake, 60 Lincoln St., Glen Ridge, Tuesday, at the convenience of the family.

MOORE.—Suddenly, on March 11, 1917, at his residence, 37 Warrington Place, East Orange, N. J., William E. Moore. Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday evening, March 13, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

MURPHY.—At his residence, 54 Van City Av., Overbrook, Penn., on March 10, Michael Murphy, in his 78th year. Requiem mass at St. Mathias' Church, Bala, Penn., on Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Interment strictly private.

NEUBERT.—On Sunday, March 11, 1917, Edward Neubert, in his 50th year. Relatives and friends, also Euclid Lodge 656, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday evening, March 12, at 8:30 o'clock at 648 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn. Interment private.

PARKER.—Leonard, Sunday, beloved husband of Mary, residence, 89 East 95th. Funeral mass St. Francis de Sales, East 96th St., Wednesday, 10 A. M. Omit flowers.

POLUMBO.—Mary, beloved daughter of Theodore and Eliza Polumbo. Funeral from residence, 261 Mulberry St., Tuesday morning. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Church, 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

PURCELL.—Suddenly, at Lake Mohegan, N. Y., on the 10th inst., James F. Purcell, son of Alban and Flora Purcell. Interment private at St. Raymond's Cemetery, Westchester, N. Y.

RAY.—On Wednesday, March 7, 1917, Mary G. Ray, formerly of New York, at her residence in Portland, Me. Interment in Portland.

RICHMOND.—Herbert, at Sheffield, Mass., on Friday, March 9. Funeral services at Woodlawn Cemetery, 2 P. M., Monday, March 12. The Sons of St. George are invited to attend.

STEEN.—On Saturday, March 10, at her home, 472 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, Rebecca Johnston Steen, widow of James Steen, formerly of Ireland, in her 70th year. Funeral private.

STRODL.—Edward, age 55, died on Saturday, March 10, at his home, 378 Van Buren St., Brooklyn. Interment private. Funeral services on Monday, at 2:30 P. M.

THACHER.—At Nordhoff, Cal., March 10, 1917, Elizabeth Baldwin Thacher, widow of Professor Thomas A. Thacher of Yale University and granddaughter of Roger Sherman, in her ninety-fourth year. New Haven papers please copy.

THOMAS.—Peter, infant son of Ogbert Eldridge Thomas and Clara Marguerite Thomas, (nee Applegate,) at Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, March 11th.

TUTHILL.—On Sunday evening, March 11, at her residence, 59 West 87th St., Henrietta Corwin, wife of William B. Tuthill. Funeral private. Interment Newburg, N. Y.

WILLIAMS.—Mary Chisholm, beloved wife of William Williams, on Saturday, March 10, 1917, at her home, 473 East 25th St., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

WOLF.—On Sunday, March 11, Robert Wolf, beloved husband of Annie Wolf, (nee Rosenstock,) dear father of Sylvester, Beatrice, and Charlie. Funeral will take place from Hornthal Chapel, 10 East 22d St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Carmel Cemetery. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

BAILEY.—Annie J., West New Brighton, March 10. Funeral tomorrow.

BORENSTEIN.—Arthur, March 10. Funeral 272 Lenox Av. today, 2 P. M.

CARROLL.—Elizabeth, 319 East 72d St., March 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CASCIOLI.—Gaetano, 2,404 Crotona Av., Bronx, March 22. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

DENMAN.—Edith, 4,221 Park Av., March 10. Funeral notice later.

DOONER.—Ira, 73 Varick St., March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DRUM.—Elizabeth, 431 West 46th St., March 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GIBBONS.—Marcella, 37 Desbrosses St., March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HOLDER.—Amy, 405 East 61st St., March 10, aged 43. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KERR.—Samuel, 313 West 35th St., March 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KILGALON.—Mary A., 611 West 180th St., March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KLEIN.—Albert, 1,230 Park Av., March 9. Funeral private.

LAWRY.—Lavinia, 638 West 114th St., March 8. Funeral private.

LYNCH.—Catherine M., 514 17th St., March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LYNCH.—John D., 690 Tinton Av., Bronx, March 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McINTYRE.—John, 1,634 St. Peter's Av., Bronx, March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MEYER.—Francis, 387 7th Av., March 10. Funeral notice later.

MULHALL.—Thomas F., March 9. Funeral 130 Greenwich Av. tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MULLIGAN.—John, 341 East 36th St., March 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—John A., 221 West 10th St., March 9, aged 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—Anna, 284 West 11th St., March 10. Funeral notice later.

NEWMAN.—Anna, 238 Haviland Av., Bronx, March 9, aged 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'CONNOR.—Sarah M., 226 West 144th St., March 10. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

PERRY.—Elizabeth A., 450 East 141st St., March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:45 A. M.

POPE.—J. Edward, March 9. Funeral 240 West 51st St.

REMPE.—Agatha, 1,612 Greenwood Av., March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RINGHOFF.—Mary A., 455 West 40th St., March 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

ROSE.—George P., 1,109 1st Av., March 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

RUSSELL.—Henry G., 606 Fordham Road, March 10. Funeral today.

SCHLEY.—Margaret, 1,710 Barnes Av., March 9.

WAHL.—Jacob, 671 Wales Av., Bronx, March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WEINBERG.—Hannah, 227 West 141st St., March 10. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BUCKLEY.—John P., 66 Columbia St., March 9. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BURTON.—Eliza, 1,392 East 17th St., March 9. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

DOYLE.—Catherine, 427 58th St., March 10.

EMMERSON.—Joseph E., 1,248 Bergen St., March 10.

GRANT.—Peter H., 310A 22d St., March 9, aged 58. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HAON.—Esther P., 321 East 35th St., March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HEALEY.—John, 522 Kosciusko St., March 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HEMMER.—Jacob, 54 Caspian St., March 9, aged 25. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HUNTER.—William, 112 West St., March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KELLAM.—Charles D., 439 54th St., March 9, aged 48. Funeral service today.

LUCY.—James P., 1,960 Flatbush Av., March 10, aged 28. Funeral today.

McCAULEY.—Edward, 316 15th St., March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

OWENS.—Jane, 408 Gold St., March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SHIET.—William J., 253 Lexington Av., March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WILCOX.—Malcolm, 898 Sterling Place, March 10. Funeral notice later.

Died.

WILSON.—Luke S., 400 Clermont Av., March 9. Funeral today.

WINTERS.—James A., Jr., 164 17th St., March 10, aged 29.

WOODS.—Mary J., 202 Avenue C, March 9. Funeral tomorrow.

Jersey City and Newark.

BADALA.—Vincent, 167 Zabriskie St., Jersey City, March 9, aged 72.

LEE.—Margaret, 269 Erie St., Jersey City, March 10.

McGLADE.—James A., 104 Duryea St., Newark, March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

MILLER.—Laura A., 86 Alpine St., Newark, March 10.

Long Island.

BEYER.—Charles, 277 5th Av., Astoria, March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DALY.—Margaret, Corona, March 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

METZGER.—Wilhelmina, 203 Crescent St., Long Island City, March 10, aged 57.

In Memoriam.

MAY.—Ida; in loving memory of our beloved mother, who passed away March 12, 1915. May her soul rest in peace.

WERTHEIMER.—Jacob A., March 12, 1913, in loving memory.

ABRAHAMS.—Sivia; unveiling monument Mount Neboh Cemetery March 18, 3 P. M.

ADLER.—Charles D., in memory of; died March 19, 1893.

ADLER.—Louisa E., in memory of; died March 19, 1897.

BROWN.—Charles C., in memory of; died March 12, 1913.

BURNS.—Alice; mass St. Jerome's Church, Bronx, March 7, 8 A. M.

CASHMAN.—Alice; mass St. Francis of Assisi Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

CRONIN.—John J., in memory of; died March 13, 1916.

EFFRIDGE.—Mary, in memory of; died March 12, 1912.

HALLORAN.—Mary A.; mass St. Thomas the Apostle's Church today, 9 A. M.

HORWITZ.—Meyer; unveiling monument Washington Cemetery March 18, 2:30 P. M.

HOULIHAN.—Cornelius, in memory of; died March 12, 1910.

JUDGE.—Francis W., in memory of; died March 12, 1914.

KING.—Mary T., in memory of; died March 12, 1916.

LEVIN.—Marie, in memory of; died March 12, 1904.

LEVY.—Florence R., in memory of; died March 12, 1916.

McAULEY.—Ann, in memory of; died March 14, 1916.

McCOWAN.—Mary A.; mass St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

McDONNELL.—Helen F.; mass St. Monica's Church today, 7:30 A. M.

McINERNEY.—Lol, in memory of; died March 13, 1915.

MAY.—Fannie; unveiling monument Mount Zion Cemetery March 18, 2:30 P. M.

SHEREAD.—Aleck; mass St. James's Pro-cathedral, Brooklyn, today.

SILVERMAN.—Emma, in memory of; died March 13, 1915.

STEINWIG.—Louis, in memory of; died March 12, 1912.

TAUSSIG.—Adolph, in memory of; died March 14, 1914.

THIEBAUD.—Heloise, in memory of; died March 12, 1916.

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1 cup brown sugar
1¼ cups water
1 cup seeded raisins
2 ounces citron
⅓ cup shortening
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon salt
2 cups flour
5 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

The old method (fruit cake) called for 2 eggs

DIRECTIONS—Put the first eight ingredients into saucepan and boil three minutes. When cool, add the flour and baking powder which have been sifted together; mix well. Bake in moderate oven in loaf pan (with tube in center is best) for 35 or 40 minutes. Ice with white icing.

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THE ANNALIST

MARCH 12

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The country has thrown off the strangle hold which Germany attempted to put upon our merchant marine; the nation is breathing freer for its decision to arm its vessels to protect them against unlawful attack. More than that happened last week to give the stock market new confidence. The way has again been opened to freer financing in the United States of the country's largest customers abroad, the allied nations of Europe, which have been buying here in lavish amount, and which will continue to buy to the extent of their resources and of our willingness to grant them credit. The Federal Reserve Board by the statement issued last week made the granting of such credit easier and thereby made surer of our foreign trade continuing in undiminished amount.

In connection with these two matters serving to broaden anew the opportunities of trade must be considered a third factor, less striking than either of the others but nevertheless important in itself. We refer to the progress which is being made in lessening congestion on the country's transportation system and to the still larger strides in that direction which will be made possible by the removal of the climatic handicaps which have added to the difficulty of the railroads during the Winter. We seem thus on the eve of a new period of industrial activity, which, if signs do not fail, will set new records in production and which in due course will influence in normal manner all the business and financial activities of the country.

If Germany forces us into armed conflict new problems will be introduced, but so sure is the country of the ground upon which it is moving forward that it is proceeding without misgiving upon a program which may involve sacrifices, though none which would be comparable to the sacrifice of self-respect and of national honor in the true sense of that word which would be involved in permitting Germany's challenge to go unanswered. There would be much more cause for concern over our possible entry into the war were it not for the fact that our entry would make surer the defeat of a cause which must be defeated if the ideals of this nation are to survive. Whatever the precise ground upon which we may be brought into the war, if we are, the real reason for our entering it if we view the matter fundamentally will be that Germany has defied laws whose successful defiance would mean the subjection of the rest of the world, including ourselves, to military tyranny. That is why war, if it must come, is not a thing to be feared, and that at bottom is why the possibility of war is not feared even in the market place.

The decision to arm our ships was announced by the Government along with the issuance of a proclamation by the President calling Congress into special session on April 16. Thus is the way being paved for eventualities. It must be noted in this connection that one of the interpretations which Wall Street put upon the statements issued last week by the Federal Reserve Board regarding the sale here of foreign Government issues was that that, too, was a step toward preparedness for the possible struggle with Germany. If we enter the war the Allies will be our allies, for they will be fighting a common enemy and we will be serving our own purposes best by lending the fullest possible aid to them while we ourselves prepare for any part which we may eventually have to play in the destruction of Prussian militarism. One of the most practical ways of lending assistance would be by extending credit more freely than we have lately been doing in order that the Allies can buy here all that their needs require.

The statement put out last week will no doubt do much to encourage the banks in playing their full part in the flotation of foreign issues the proceeds of which will be used in swelling the country's export trade. The investor rather than the banks should be the ultimate destination of bond issues, but in addition to the share of each issue which under our system the banks take for themselves they are in a position to perform a most useful function as intermediary in reaching individual investment resources. Their willingness to perform this function has no doubt been increased by the commendation which the Reserve Board has now given to sound foreign Government issues.

The practical effect is to increase the ability of our foreign customers to go on freely with their buying, and this at a time when our home demands representing private requirements will soon be augmented by Government demands growing out of national preparation. The two forces together point very clearly toward industrial activity for an indefinite period limited only by the country's producing capacity. That is an outlook which very naturally gives encouragement to the stock market.

These are among the chief of the external factors which led to the rise in prices at the close of last week. They were effectively supplemented by internal market conditions which facilitated the expansion in Stock Exchange commitments at this time. Three months ago brokers' accounts were extended and loans were very large. They were so greatly reduced by the liquidation of December and January that there exists today a large reserve of buying power, which will make it all the easier for the market to respond to external forces which traders may look upon as favorable to the development of a broader and stronger market. It is a question how much sentiment will be shocked by an actual declaration of war, but it is by no means an unreasonable assumption that such an outcome would cause no serious concern. It seems fair to assume that from the fact that the taking of ste[illegible] which many people regard as increasing the likelihood of war was made an occasion for an advance instead of a decline in prices.

But while conditions and the outlook seem to favor new forward strides in business and through that in the stock market, it would in nowise be desirable to build up a new speculative position such as those which several times since the outbreak of the war brought on the necessity of drastic liquidation. Traders may well at this time be guided by the proverbial admonition to make haste slowly.

LONDON'S TONE STEADY.

Dealings in American Stocks Practically at a Standstill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 11.—Stocks remain very quiet, but the tone is steady, while the market is awaiting fresh accumulation of funds in the hands of investors. Gilt-edged securities moved forward consistently until near the end of the week, when Consols became slightly reactionary. The distinct strength of the 4½ per cent. war loan, which recovered to 92, was possibly due to expectation that conversion rights would be granted if the Government should decide to emit an issue of premium bonds.

All of the railway markets were unusually idle. Business in Americans practically ceased after publication of the new list of requisitioned securities, which is made up almost entirely of dividend-paying shares. All of the securities must be in the hands of the Treasury by April 5, under heavy penalties.

The Stock Exchange Committee considered this week the re-election of members, and it is believed that readmission of a large number of members of enemy origin has been refused. The forthcoming election of a new committee may turn partly on the question of a division of commissions with banks, whose competition is much resented by some. By others, however, it is considered inadvisable to bring forward at a time like the present a controversial question on which the house is so sharply divided. Stock Exchange shares are weak on the probability that members not re-elected will offer their holdings for sale. There have been few applications for new membership.

BOURSE TRADING ACTIVE.

Pronounced Boom in the Shares of Russian Concerns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 11.—The Bourse opened quiet, but developed considerable activity about midweek. A feature of the trading was the extensive transactions in Russian industrials, banks, and oils. Several thousands of shares of these changed hands daily. It is the first time there has been such a pronounced boom in any one section since the war began. The parity of the ruble here favored buying in this market, and certain industrials gained over 40 francs in one session. There was some profit-taking at the end of the week, but without materially affecting prices.

Weekly shipping reports confirm the opinion that adequate measures are being taken to cope with the submarine menace. The whole French maritime group consequently was strong, but East Asiatic Danios have lost 320 francs since the last settlement.

The war loan continues to make progress. It is now above 88. Rentes, however, lost 50 centimes in six days, apparently being unable to withstand the competition of the Crédit Foncier issue referred to last week. Coppers held firmer, but other metal values and war stocks were weaker.

The Bank of France reports gold holdings of 3,210,237,502 francs, of which 1,946,637,566 francs are deposited abroad. Advances this week on account of the war amount to 100,000,000 francs, and 35,000,000 francs have been advanced to foreign Governments.

PROFIT IN MEXICO'S OIL.

Eagle Co. Made $18,082,411, Mexican, in 1916, Against $11,215,500 in 1915.

The Mexican Eagle Oil Company, the chief source in Mexico of the British Navy's crude oil supply, reports a prosperous year in 1916. The profit before depreciation and interest charges were accounted for was $18,082,411 Mexican gold, against $11,215,500 the year before. The balance for dividends amounted to $10,268,446, compared with $5,951,377 in 1915, of which $4,000,000 was distributed.

At the end of the year the company set aside $4,000,000 more from surplus for dividends, and the final surplus was $5,627,441, against $4,822,229 a year before. All of the figures in the report were in Mexican gold dollars, whose parity in United States gold money is 49.75 cents to the dollar. The head of the company is Lord Cowdray.

For Higher Tax on the Rich.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati would solve the problem "What Shall We Do With Our Millionaires?" by increasing their taxes, he told a large congregation yesterday at the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall. Dr. Bigelow, who had exchanged pulpits for the day with Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, said there should be some way of reaching the born millionaire who never had to work for his wealth, and he suggested the State should take from him the entire rental value of his lands, and exempt from taxation everything created by labor.

M., K. & T. Foreclosure Suit Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 11.—Suit for foreclosure on the mortgage of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway of Texas held by the Central Trust Company of New York for failure to pay interest was filed in the United States District Court yesterday. Interest due March 1, 1917, and Sept. 1, 1916, amounting to $112,625 in each case, is due on first mortgage bonds.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 10, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,478,113	35,751,081
Same period a year ago.	3,098,200	32,896,069

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	83.70	81.13	90.46	77.24
Same period a year ago.	87.57	85.22	91.83	83.49

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	123	123	123	−1
500	Advance Rumely	17⅝	16½	16½	−⅛
200	Advance Rumely pf.	31½	31	31½	+1¼
600	Ajax Rubber	69½	68	68	−2
3,200	Alaska Gold Mines	7⅞	7	7⅛	..
600	Alaska Juneau	7¼	7	7	..
9,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28¾	25⅜	28¼	+1¾
1,500	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	86⅞	85	86½	+1⅞
1,100	Am. Ag. Chemical	92¼	92	92¼	+4¼
600	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	100¾	100	100¾	+½
28,700	Am. Beet Sugar	93½	89⅝	93	+3
47,900	Am. Can	47¾	43½	46½	+2¾
900	Am. Can pf.	109	106⅝	109	+1
17,750	Am. Car & Foundry	70½	65¾	69½	+3⅝
200	Am. Car & Foundry pf.	117	116¾	117	+½
400	Am. Cotton Oil	44	43	44	..
200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	100½	98½	100½	−½
100	Am. Express	116½	116½	116½	−2½
12,000	Am. Hide & Leather	15⅞	12	14¾	+3¼
12,700	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	69	62	68⅝	+6⅝
1,400	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26	26½	+½
28,800	Am. Linseed	21⅞	19	21⅝	+2½
4,800	Am. Linseed pf	55¼	53⅛	55¼	+1¾
34,000	Am. Locomotive	73¼	70⅛	72⅝	+1⅝
200	Am. Locomotive pf.	104	104	104	+⅛
800	Am. Malt cfs. of dep.	8⅝	7⅝	8½	+¼
6,000	Am. Malt pf. cfs. of dep	52¼	49⅛	52¼	+3¼
123,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	107⅜	98⅝	106⅞	+7⅞
2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	112⅝	111½	112	..
2,645	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	102¼	100	101⅜	+1¼
1,700	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	96¾	95	96¾	+1⅝
500	Am. Smelt. Sec. tr. rcs.	96	94¾	96	..
100	Am. Snuff	135	135	135	+⅛
6,100	Am. Steel Foundries	65	62½	*64¾	+4⅜
2,400	Am. Sugar Refining	112½	110½	111⅞	+1⅞
100	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	−1⅜
3,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	127½	125½	127½	+2
720	Am. T. & T. sub. rcts. full paid	48	46⅛	48	+2⅛
2,000	Am. Tobacco	218½	207¾	218½	+10½
100	Am. Tobacco pf. new	107½	107½	107½	+2¾
17,300	Am. Woolen	53	49½	51¾	+½
3,100	Am. Woolen pf.	99⅝	97	99⅝	+1⅝
14,500	Am. Writing Paper pf.	54½	44	51½	+7½
10,100	Am. Zinc L. & S.	39	37⅛	37¾	+¼
300	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	69	68	68	+2½
370,700	Anaconda Copper	86⅝	82½	86¼	+3¼
100	Assets Realization	3½	3½	3½	..
100	Associated Oil	71½	71½	71½	+¼
16,400	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	102⅝	101¼	101⅞	−⅞
800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99¾	99¼	99¼	−½
1,300	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	15⅛	14	14	−1⅛
700	Atlantic Coast Line	113¼	113	113¼	+1⅝
54,100	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	110	95¼	109⅛	+11⅞
700	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	63	61	*61½	+4¼
32,700	BALDWIN LOCO.	56⅛	52⅝	53⅝	+⅞
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101	101	101	+¼
4,900	Balt. & Ohio	76	75⅛	75½	..
2,065	Balt. & Ohio pf.	73⅝	72¼	72½	−1
3,400	Barrett Co.	116⅛	111¾	116	+5
800	Barrett Co. pf.	114	112⅞	114	+2
500	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	..
10,500	Bethlehem Steel	147	128	140	+9¼
12,400	Bethlehem Steel rights	19	8½	16¾	+7½
57,600	Beth. Steel, Class B.t.c.	118⅜	108¼	117	+7½
300	Bethlehem Steel pf.	117¼	117¼	117¼	−7¾
2,500	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	69⅞	*67⅝	68⅝	+⅞
2,700	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	10¾	9½	9½	+½
100	Buff., R. & P. odd lots	90	90	90	..
3,200	Burns Brothers	122¼	118	118	−1¼
14,125	Butte & Superior	50	*47¼	48	+2
7,400	CAL. PETROLEUM	25	23⅜	24⅞	+3
3,200	Cal. Petroleum pf.	57¾	54½	57	..
6,800	Canadian Pacific	154½	152¼	153½	−⅛
200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	85	85	85	..
172,150	Central Leather Co.	94⅛	86½	93¼	+5⅜
700	Central Leath. Co. pf.	114⅝	113½	114⅝	+1½
12,100	Cerro de Pasco	40½	37¾	40	+⅞
1,100	Chandler Motor	103	99	103	+5
5,350	Chesapeake & Ohio	59¼	57⅝	58	−¾
700	Chi. Great Western	12	11½	11⅞	+½
2,200	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	36⅛	34	*34	+½
10,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	82⅝	80⅝	82	+½
1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	120	118¾	119⅝	+2⅝
9,150	Chi. & Northwestern	116½	113½	113⅜	−3¼
3,000	Chi. & Northwest. rts.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
400	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	166¾	166¾	166¾	−3¼
600	Chi., R. I. P. tr. rcs.	28⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
7,300	Chi., R. I. & P. 1st inst. paid	39	37⅛	37½	−½
125	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	107	107	107	+2
200	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	130	130	130	..
72,160	Chile Copper	27	22¾	26⅜	+3⅜
55,500	Chino Copper	63¾	59⅝	*60¾	+3¼
200	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	74	72	74	+3
100	Cluett-Peabody	70	70	70	+⅛
13,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	49½	46	48¼	+1½
100	Colorado Southern	25	25	25	−½
400	Colorado South. 1st pf.	55⅛	54⅞	55⅛	+1½
55,000	Columbia Gas & Elec.	47	41¾	46½	+4¼
100	Computing Tab Record.	43	43	43	+2
200	Consolidated Coal	106	104½	106	+5¼
2,500	Consolidated Gas	121¼	119	121¼	−¾
1,100	Consolidated Gas, Balt.	125¼	122¼	123	−2
200	Con. Interstate Cal. M.	19¾	19¾	19¾	+1
2,000	Continental Can	92	89¾	91½	−¼
400	Continental Can pf.	111	111	111	−½
1,025	Continental Insurance	55¾	54⅝	55⅝	+1⅝
132,000	Corn Products Refining	25½	21½	24½	+2⅝
6,400	Corn Products Ref. pf.	106½	100½	106	+4½
119,800	Crucible Steel	68⅝	65	69½	+7⅝
400	Crucible Steel pf.	113	112	112	−½
66,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	44⅜	40¾	43¼	+2⅜
3,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	91¼	89	91	+2¼
900	Cuban-American Sugar	171½	167¾	171½	+11½
100	Cuban-American S. pf.	105	105	105	+3½
1,100	DEL. & HUDSON	141	139⅜	139¾	−1⅞
214	Delaware, Lack. & W.	231	229	231	−1
100	Denver & Rio Grande	12½	12½	12½	−1
2,700	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	32½	30	31	+1
249	Detroit Edison Co.	131	131	131	−7
1,288	Detroit Edison rights	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+¼
23,500	Distillers' Securities	23	18½	20¾	−2½
1,300	Dome Mines	19¾	19	19	−⅞
400	Driggs-Seabury	54⅛	53	53	..
100	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	67	67	67	+4
13,700	Erie	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛	+⅛
2,200	Erie 1st pf.	40	38⅞	39½	+⅝
100	Erie 2d pf.	32½	32½	32½	+½
200	FEDERAL MIN. & SM.	16	16	16	+1
700	Federal Min. & Sm. pf.	43⅞	42	43⅞	+2
100	Fisher Body pf.	95	95	95	..
400	GASTON, W. & W.	34⅛	33	34	+3
112	General Chemical	240	240	240	..
2,900	General Electric	166½	163⅝	166½	+2⅛
700	General Cigar	43½	43	43	−1
200	General Cigar pf.	104	103	104	+¾
60,300	Gen. Motors temp. cfs.	124⅛	112½	123⅜	+11⅜
2,700	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	90½	89⅛	90½	+1
7,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	57	54½	56¼	+¾
400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf	108½	108	108	−½
2,500	Granby Consol.	89⅞	87⅞	89¾	+3¾
4,300	Great Northern pf.	113¾	112⅞	113¼	+½
105,400	Gt. Nor. cfs. for ore p.	38½	32⅝	35⅛	+2⅝
2,900	Greene-Cananea Cop.	44¾	43	44	+1½
5,600	Gulf States Steel	127	113	125½	+14½
300	Gulf States Steel 1st pf.	107	106½	107	+3
50	HOMESTAKE MIN.	129¾	129¾	129¾	..
2,120	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	101⅞	100½	101	+⅞
105,000	Inspiration Copper	62¾	58⅝	62	+2¾
4,200	Interborough Con.	13⅜	12¾	13⅛	+⅝
1,300	Interborough Con. pf.	67½	65½	*66	+1½
2,500	Int. Agricultural	19¼	15	18	+3½
2,800	Int. Agricultural pf.	48⅞	39½	48½	+11
200	Int. Harvester, N. J.	117	116	116	+1½
200	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	117½	116½	117½	+½
82,700	Int. Mer. Marine	29½	27	28½	−½
184,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	78	70½	76½	+1½
17,000	Int. Nickel	43⅝	41⅜	43¼	+1⅞
190	Int. Nickel pf.	103	103	103	−3
63,500	Int. Paper	46	34½	45	+10½
6,000	Int. Paper pf.	99⅝	95	99	+4½
1,100	Int. Paper trust rcts.	99⅝	95	99	+4½
300	JEWEL TEA	65	64	65	+1
900	KAN CITY SOUTH.	22⅝	21⅛	22	+½
800	Kansas City South. pf.	54¾	54¼	54¼	+¾
7,300	Kelly Springfield Tire	61½	57	61⅜	+3⅞
84,900	Kennecott Copper	49	45¼	*46⅝	+1¾
60	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	117	115	117	+1
23,900	LACK. STEEL	86⅝	80	85⅞	+4⅞
300	Lake Erie & Western	18½	18½	18½	..
4,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	23	19	22¾	+3¾
88,650	Lehigh Valley	72¼	67⅞	68⅛	−3
100	Liggett & Myers	260	260	260	+¼
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	122	122	122	+1½
400	Long Island	40½	40	40⅛	+⅝
400	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf.	93	92⅝	92½	+½
10	Loose-Wiles B. 2d pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾	..
500	Lorillard (P.) Co.	215	205	215	+15
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	115	115	115	..
1,400	Louisville & Nashville	125⅝	125	125¼	−¾
800	MACKAY COS.	89½	89	89	+⅛
700	Mackay Cos. pf.	66	65	65⅜	−⅛
200	Manhattan Elevated	127½	127½	127½	−2
200	Manhattan Shirt	72	72	72	..
15,100	Maxwell Motors	58¼	*53¾	55	+2⅛
1,200	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	74	70	*71	+5¾
2,600	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	36¾	35	*36	+3
555	May Dept. Stores	63½	62	63½	+3½
100	May Dept. Stores pf.	107½	107½	107½	..
41,100	Mexican Petroleum	90¾	86	89½	+2
24,000	Miami Copper	42¼	39¼	42	+2
1,700	Minn. & St. Louis, new	23	21⅛	22	−2½
600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7½	7	7½	+½
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	16	14½	16	..
100	Missouri Pacific	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅜
1,400	Missouri Pacific t. r.	12	11	11	−1
5,000	Missouri Pacific, w. i.	30	28¾	29	−¾
500	Missouri Pac. pf., w. i.	53	51	52⅞	−⅝
2,600	Montana Power	104⅝	101½	104¼	+4¼
400	NAT. BISCUIT CO.	116	115¼	116	+1
100	National Biscuit Co. pf.	123	123	123	..
480	National Cloak & Suit	82⅛	82	82	..
44,500	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	36	33	35⅛	+2⅜
500	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	98	96¾	98	+2
2,300	Nat. Lead	58½	57	*58	+2¼
200	Nat. Lead pf.	112	112	112	−½
100	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf	15	15	15	−9
45	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
20,700	Nevada Con. Copper	26¼	*25	25⅝	+⅝
900	N. Y. Air Brake	148	144	148	+2
8,100	N. Y. Central	96⅜	94½	95⅛	−½
200	N. Y., Chi. & St.L.2d pf	51	49	51	−6
6,600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	44½	43¼	43¼	−1
1,100	N. Y., Ontario & West.	24	23	23¾	−¼
1,690	Norfolk & Western	129	127½	129	+½
400	Norfolk & Western pf.	86½	85½	86	−⅞
700	North American	68	66	67¾	+1⅝
8,500	Northern Pacific	103⅝	102½	103½	+¼
30,435	OHIO CITIES GAS	115½	99⅞	114	+13
2,000	Ohio Fuel Supply	52½	50⅞	51¼	−½
1,100	Ontario Mining	6⅝	5¾	6⅝	+1½
1,200	Owens Bottle Machine	102½	99	102½	+3½
8,700	PACIFIC MAIL	24¼	21	23⅝	+1¼
300	Pacific, Tel. & Tel.	30⅛	30	30⅛	+⅝
900	Pan.-Am. Pet. & T. pf.	94⅞	93½	94⅞	+4⅜
23,620	Pennsylvania Railroad	54⅝	53⅛	54	−½
3,600	People's Gas, Chicago	99¾	95	98	+2¾
300	Pere Marquette, w. i.	26⅛	26	26⅛	−¾
1,025	Philadelphia Co.	38⅜	37½	37⅞	+⅞
61,000	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	49⅝	45½	48½	+2
700	Pitts. Coal pf. cfs. of d.	112⅛	110⅜	112⅛	+1⅛
600	Pitts. Steel pf.	101½	99⅞	101½	+1½
10,400	Pressed Steel Car	81¼	77	80⅞	+4⅝
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	105	105	105	+1
100	Pullman Co.	160⅝	160⅝	160⅝	+⅛
200	QUICKSILVER	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
2,600	RY. STEEL SPRINGS.	52½	51	52⅛	+1⅝
100	Railway Steel Spgs. pf.	100	100	100	..
94,500	Ray Consol. Copper	31⅜	28	*30¼	+2¾
45,700	Reading	95¼	92	93¾	+⅝
10	Reading 1st pf.	43	43	43	..
1,000	Reading 2d pf.	42⅞	41½	41¾	−1¼
73,700	Republic Iron & Steel	82¾	77½	82	+3½
1,400	Republic Iron & S. pf.	103⅞	101⅝	103⅞	+2⅜
2,700	Royal Dutch tr. r.	64	63	63½	+1½
1,500	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	20⅝	19¾	20	+⅝
1,400	Saxon Motor	58	53½	57½	+3¼
1,500	Seaboard Air Line	15⅝	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
600	Seaboard Air Line pf.	33	32⅛	32¼	..
700	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	232⅞	227	230⅜	+6
5,700	Shattuck-Arizona	29¾	28¼	29½	+1
5,900	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	67	61	66	+6
17,450	Southern Pacific	94	92⅜	93⅞	+½
100	Southern Pac. tr. rcts.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	−4⅛
200	South Porto R. Sugar	195	183	195	+15
16,200	Southern Railway	28½	27	27¼	−¾
4,800	Southern Railway pf.	59⅝	56¼	57	−3
31,495	Studebaker Co.	105	98	104¼	+4¾
2,000	Studebaker Co. pf.	103⅝	103	103¼	−¼
1,000	Stutz Motor	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	+1⅝
2,800	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	15⅞	14¼	14½	−1⅝
8,800	Texas Co.	234	225	231	+3
480	TexasCo.sub.cfs.,full pd.	230	222½	230	+6
300	Texas & Pacific	14½	14½	14½	..
1,200	Third Avenue	40⅞	38⅞	40⅞	+⅝
37,400	Tobacco Products	56	52½	55⅝	+2⅛
500	Tobacco Products pf.	100	99½	99½	+½
1,600	Toledo, St. L. & W. t.r.	8¾	7	8⅝	+1¼
3,000	Trausue & Wms.S.Forg.	45⅝	42⅞	45⅝	+3⅝
100	Twin City R. T.	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+⅛
1,300	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	107⅞	104	107	+4
100	Underwood Type. pf.	118	118	118	+¼
500	Union Bag & Paper	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	+⅝
545	Union Bag & P., new	99	97⅞	98	+3
28,500	Union Pacific	136	133⅞	135½	+⅝
900	Union Pacific pf.	82½	81½	82¼	−¼
87,000	United Alloy Steel	48½	45½	47⅝	+2
4,600	United Cigar Stores	101	98½	100¼	+1¾
700	United Drug	79⅛	78	78	−1⅛
100	United Drug 1st pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾	+¾
300	United Drug 2d pf.	91	90	90	..
9,300	United Fruit	145⅞	139	144¾	+4¾
400	United Rys. Investment	9	9	9	+½
700	United Rys. Invest. pf.	20½	20	20½	+1½
4,400	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	21⅛	19	21	+2⅞
70,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	126¼	118½	119½	−3⅞
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	102½	102½	102½	+2½
24,500	U. S. Rubber	62	54½	62	+7½
500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	108⅝	107	108⅛	+1⅛
20,700	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	64⅜	59⅛	64	+4¾
500	U. S. Smelt., R. & M.pf	50⅜	50	50⅜	−½
922,700	U. S. Steel	113¾	107⅜	112⅞	+4½
5,828	U. S. Steel pf	118¼	117½	118	+⅛
100,400	Utah Copper	117½	112	*114	+4⅜
2,800	Utah Securities	22¼	20¼	22⅛	+2½
900	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	40½	38¼	40½	+1⅝
14	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	110	110	110	..
2,200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	62	58	61	+6
20	Vulcan Detinning	7½	7½	7½	..
1,500	WABASH	12¾	12¼	12¼	−¼
7,400	Wabash pf., A	49½	47¾	48⅝	−½
3,700	Wabash pf., B	25⅝	24¾	25	+¼
300	Wells Fargo Express	101	100	101	+1⅛
1,900	Western Maryland	23¼	22¼	22¾	−⅝
200	Western Maryland pf.	39½	39½	39½	..
3,900	Western Union Tel.	95	93	94¾	+1½
36,700	Westinghouse E. & M.	51⅞	49	51½	+1¾
6,600	Wheeling & Lake Erie	[illegible]	14⅝	17	+2
3,200	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	[illegible]	37¼	39	..
1,400	White Motors	[illegible]	49	51	+2
5,000	Wilson & Co.	[illegible]	63	64	+2
18,610	Willys-Overland	36⅝	34	36	+1½
300	Willys-Overland pf.	100	99½	100	+1
200	Wisconsin Central	49	49	49	−¾
200	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	142½	142½	142½	+3½
100	Woolworth (F. W.) pf.	126	126	126	+6
400	Worthington Pump	26⅞	25	26⅞	+1⅝
100	Worthington P. pf. A.	91¼	91¼	91¼	−3¾
200	Worthington P. pf. B.	55¾	53¼	53¼	−1¾

*Ex dividend.

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Due Sept. 1, 1936
Price to yield 4%

City of Cleveland, O., 4½s
Due May 1, 1966
Price to yield 4%

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Knoxville, Tenn., W. W.	4½s	1946	106.00	4.15%
Shreveport, La., Water & Sewer	4¾s	1931-54		4.30%
Jefferson Co., Texas, Road	5s	1955-35 Opt.	103.37	4.30%
Iredell Co., N. C., Road	5s	1943	110.10	4.35%
Calcasieu Parish, La., Road	5s	1928-42		4.40%

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 10, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$16,884,500	$228,081,800
Same period last year	15,605,000	225,756,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.91	86.72	89.48	86.76
Same period a year ago	86.58	86.48	87.85	86.47

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	81	80⅝	81	2
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A	72	72	72	1
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	69	69	69	2
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103⅛	102½	103⅛	18
Am Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	102⅝	101	101	37
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	96	96	96	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103¼	103¼	103⅛	4
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	2
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅝	91	91½	74
Am. T. & T. col. tr 5s, temp. ctfs	101	100⅝	101	452
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	105	104⅝	105	52
Am. Thread 4s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	8
Am. Tobacco 4s	83½	83½	83½	3
Am. Writing Pap. 5s	91½	89¼	91¼	255
Ann Arbor 4s	64	64	64	5
Armour & Co. 4½s	94	93⅞	94	43
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94¼	93⅞	94⅛	88
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	101½	101½	101½	11
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	102½	102	102	16
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	83⅛	83¼	83¼	½
A., T. & S.F.adj.4s,sta.	85⅝	85½	85⅝	5
At., T. & S. F. 5s	100⅛	100⅞	100⅞	4
At., T. & S. F., E. Ok. 4s	96	95½	96	11
At., T. & S. F. Trans. S. L. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	5
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	20
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	84⅛	84	84⅛	12
B. & O. PR. LIEN 3½s	93⅝	93¼	93½	11
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92⅝	92⅛	92⅝	78
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	99⅞	99	99⅝	110
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	95	94½	94⅝	90
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	87⅝	87½	87⅝	4
B. & O., P. J. & M. 3½s	92½	92	92	5
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	91⅛	90⅝	90⅞	41
Beth. Steel Ext. 5s	101	101	101	2
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	99⅝	98½	99⅝	29
Booth Fish. deb. 6s	92	92	92	1
Braden Copper s. f. 6s	97	97	97	1
Brooklyn R. T. 5s, '18	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	148
Brooklyn R. T. ref.4s	75	75	75	2
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s	100	99⅝	99⅝	2
Brooklyn Union El. 5s	99⅛	99	99⅛	11
B'klyn Un. El. 5s,sta.	99	99	99	1
Bush Term. 5s	91	91	91	1
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	86	86	86	9
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	100⅛	100	100	35
Car., Clinch. & O. 5s	91	91	91	2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	101	101	101	5
Central Leather 5s	102	101⅝	102	33
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	117	117	117	1
Cent. of N.J. g.5s,reg.	116½	116¼	116½	2
Cent. New England 4s	75	75	75	5
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	90	89½	90	18
C. de Pasco con. 6s	118	115	116¼	57
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	82⅝	82	82⅝	14
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	89⅞	89	89¼	18
Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	91¼	90½	91⅛	101
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	106¼	105¼	106⅛	3
Ches. & Ohio fund 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	2
Chicago & Alton 3½s	51	51	51	5
Chicago & Alton 3s	62⅝	62⅛	62⅝	4
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94¾	94⅜	94⅝	41
C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s	98⅛	97⅝	98	132
C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s,reg.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1
C., B. & Q. Ill.Div.4s	94½	94½	94½	21
C., B. & Q. Ill. D.3½s	85⅛	85	85⅛	6
C., B. & Q., N. Ext. 4s	98	98	98	3
C. & E. I. gen. 5s, U. S. mtg. trust rects.	87½	87½	87½	11
Chicago & Gt. W. 4s	71¼	70⅝	70⅝	13
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A	93⅝	93	93	3
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	6
C., M. & St. P. re. 4½s, new	95⅝	95	95¼	50
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	91½	91	91½	10
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4½s	102	102	102	6
C. M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	104⅞	104½	104¼	21
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	5
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	99⅝	98½	99	19½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s	91½	91½	91½	9
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	82	82	82	3
C. & N. W., S. L. P. & N. W. 5s	106	106	106	13
Chicago Rys. 5s	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	24
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	88½	88	88½	12
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	72	72	72	1
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s r., stamped	70	70	70	20
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rec'ts d. stam.	65½	65½	65½	2
C. R. I. & P. ref. 4s	73⅝	73	73⅝	42
C., St. P. & M. 6s	115½	115¼	115¼	1
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	115⅛	115⅛	115¼	1
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	100⅞	100¼	100⅛	4
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	74	74	74	24
Chile Copper 7s	131	127	131	173
Cincinnati Gas ref.5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	5
C., H. & D. gtd. 4s	70	70	70	1
C.,C.,C.&St.L.deb.4½s	85½	85¼	85¼	1
C.,C.,C. & St.L.gen.4s	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	85½	84	85½	3
Cleve. S. L. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	5
Col. Fuel & I. g. 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	7
Col. Industrial 5s	80	80	80	10
Col. Midland 1st 4s	11	11	11	4
Col. Gas & Elec.1st 5s	89	87¼	89	15
Col. & So. 1st 4s	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	7
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	84	83⅛	83⅞	10
Columbus & 9th Av.5s	98½	98⅛	98½	1
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	87	87	87	3
Consol. Tobacco 4s	81	81	81	2
Con. Coal (Md.) ref.5s	94	94	94	6
Con. Gas conv. 6s	117½	116	116⅜	95½
Corn Prod. ref. 5s,'34	99⅝	99	99⅛	27
Cuba-Am.Sug.col.t.6s	101	101	101	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	3
DEL.& H.,PA.DIV.7s	101⅞	101⅜	101⅛	2
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97	95½	96¼	16
D. & R. G. con. 4s	81¼	81	81¼	12
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	67½	66½	67½	28
Det. City Gas 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
Det. United 4½s	85	83⅞	83⅞	16
Dist. Securities 5s	66⅝	63	64½	127
Du Pont Powder 4½s	104	104	104	20
E. T. V. & GA. cn. 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	1
East Tenn. reor. l. 5s	100⅝	100½	100½	2
Ed.El.Ill.of Bkn.cn.4s	88	88	88	6
Erie Co. 4s, Ser. A	62⅝	62	62	66
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	61⅞	59⅞	60	49
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	74⅝	73½	73½	2
Erie consol. 4s	82½	82	82⅛	15
Erie gen. 4s	67¼	66½	66½	4
Erie, Pa. col. 4s	90	90	90	1
Erie, Gen. River 6s	107½	107½	107½	10
GA. & ALA. 5s	102	102	102	8
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	106	106	106	3
Gen. Electric 3½s	78	78	78	5
Ga. & Alabama 5s	102	102	102	½
Granby Cons. Co. 6s, Series A	105	105	105	8
Gt. Falls Power 5s	101⅝	101½	101⅝	14
Gt. Northn. ref. 4¼s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	60
HAVANA ELEC. 5s	93	93	93	3
Hocking Valley 4½s	91	91	91	12
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	68	67¼	67⅝	60
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	20	20	20	5
Hous. E. & W. Texas 1st 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	54
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	91½	91½	91½	4
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	87	86⅝	86⅝	
Ill. C. & C., S. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	100⅛	100	100	8
Illinois Steel 4½s	92⅞	92½	92½	47
Indiana Steel 5s	103⅝	102¼	103⅝	11
Interborough R. T. 5s	97⅝	97¼	97¼	157
Int. R. T. 5s, reg.	97	97	97	1
Int. Met. 4½s	70¼	68⅞	70⅛	123
Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s	75½	74⅞	75⅛	30
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	91½	91	91⅛	170
Int. Paper 6s	100⅞	100½	100⅞	9
Int. Paper conv. 5s	100	99	100	55
Int. & G. Nor. 6s	97	97	97	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	57½	56	57½	8
KAN CITY TERM.4s	87⅛	87	87⅛	10
Kan. City So. 5s	88	88	88	1
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	82½	82½	82½	7
LACK. STEEL 5s,'23	100⅝	100½	100⅝	54
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	98	95⅝	98	167
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101	100⅞	100⅞	3
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
Lake Shore 3½s	86	86	86	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95¼	95⅝	95⅝	18
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95¼	94⅝	95	16
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	100⅞	100¼	100½	9
L. V. of Penn. con. 4s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	7
Lex. & Eastern 5s	102	101½	101½	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	4
Long Island ref. 4s	87	87	87	5
Lorillard 5s	101	100	100	3
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	95	94¼	95	15
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1936	108	108	108	5
MAN. CONSOL. 4s	91½	91¼	91½	1
Man.Consol.4s,tax ex.	92⅝	92½	92½	5
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	90	90	90	1
Mil. E. R. & L.con.5s	103	103	103	2
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	58	58	58	22
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	3
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75	74½	74⅛	10
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	48	47	47	12
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	103	103	103	4
Mo.Pac.5s,'17,col.tr.r.	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜	15
Mo. Pac. 5s,'17,g. tr.r.	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛	3
Mo. Pac.ref.5s,'23,w.i.	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	6
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	66	65⅝	65⅝	32
Mo. Pac.cv.5s,t. r.,sta.	49⅝	49¼	49¼	5
Mon. Power 5s	100	99⅝	99⅞	71
Mobile & O. new 6s	114	114	114	1
Morris & Essex 3½s	86	86	86	1
NASSAU ELEC. 4s	71	71	71	1
National Tube 5s	102⅛	102	102	25
New Or., Tex. & Mex. 6s, Series A	99	98⅞	98⅞	11
Newark Gas 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	105	105	105	5
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	108⅞	107⅞	108⅝	122
N. Y. C. deb. 6s, reg.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅛	1
N. Y. C. con. 4s, S. A.	87⅞	86½	87	40
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	92	91⅛	91⅝	9
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	84¼	83⅞	84¼	10
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	98⅜	97⅞	98⅛	86
N. Y. C., L.S.col.3½s	78⅛	77	78	20
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, reg	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	1
N. Y. C., M. C.col.3½s	78⅛	77⅞	78½	15
N.Y.C., M. C. 3½s,reg	75	75	75	7
N. Y. Conn. R.R.4½s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	7
N. Y. C. & St.L.1st 4s	93⅞	93⅛	93½	12
N. Y. & E. 1st ext.4s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	10
N. Y. & E. 4th ext.5s	102⅜	102½	102½	3
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	102⅝	102¼	102¼	13
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	85⅝	85	85½	13
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.6s	102⅞	102	102	9
N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.3½s	58	58	58	8
N. Y., O. & W. ref.4s	79	79	79	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	68	68	68	10
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	39½	38	39	83
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	99	98⅞	99	40½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	69	69	69	4
Norf. So. 1st ref. 5s	82	82	82	5
Norfolk & W. con. 4s	93⅞	92½	93½	25
Norf. & W. div'l 4s	92	92	92	10
N. & W., P. C.& C.4s	89⅛	89⅛	89⅝	10
Northern Pacific 4s	94⅛	93⅝	94	56½
Northern Pacific 3s	66⅝	66½	66½	24
Northern States P. 5s	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛	11
ONT. POWER 5s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	13
O. R. R. & N. cn. 4s	91⅛	91	91⅛	2
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	92⅞	92	92⅝	36
Ore. S. L. 1st 6s	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	4
Ore. S. L. con. 5s	108	108	108	15
Ore. W. 1st & r. 4s	84⅛	83⅛	84⅛	24
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	92	91⅛	91⅞	55
Pacific T. & T. 5s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	8
Penn. 4s, 1948	100	100	100	5
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101	100⅞	101⅞	58
Penn. gen. 4½s	102⅜	101⅞	102⅝	19
Penn. con. 4½s	105⅝	105½	105⅝	1
Penn. gtd. 4s, Ser. E.	93	93	93	2
Peoria & E. 1st 4s	70	70	70	5
Peo. Gas, Chi. ref. 5s	100	100	100	84
P. Marq. 1st 5s, w. i.	93	92⅝	93	5
Pere Marq. 4s, w. i.	75⅛	75⅛	75¼	
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	101¼	101¼	101¼	6
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I	102½	102½	102½	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series G	95⅝	94½	94½	1
Poc. Con. C. s. f. 5s	95	94⅝	94⅝	8
Public Service 5s	91½	91	91	23
RY. St. SPG. I. O. 5s	90	89	89	2
Reading gen. 4s	94⅞	94⅛	94¼	38
Reading, J. C. col. 4s	94½	94¼	94⅛	10
Repub. I. & S. 5s, '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	146
Rio G. & Wes. 1st 4s	80⅝	80⅛	80⅛	2
R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	73	71⅛	72	12
ST. JO. & GR. IS. 4s	79	79	79	3
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	8
St. L., I. M. & S. River & Gulf 4s	80	79⅝	79⅝	5
St.L.&S.F.Ry.gen.5s	104	104	104	5
St.L.&S.F.R.R.gen.5s	74½	74½	74½	1
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s, t. r.	74½	74¼	74½	2
St. L. & S. F. p.l.4s,A.	68⅛	67	67½	325½
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	85	84½	85	89
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	73⅝	72⅝	73	159¼
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	53	52⅛	53	62
St. L. & S. F. cons. 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	3
St. P. & Dul. 1st t.5s	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	1
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	73	73	73	11
St.P.& K. C. S.L.4½s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
St. P. & Sioux Cy. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
St. P., M. & M. Mon. Ext. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
San An. & A. P. 4s	63⅝	63½	63½	3
Seaboard A. L. adj.5s	62⅝	62	62⅝	27
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	66	66	66	2
Sea. Air L. ref. 5s	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	27
So. Bell Tel. 5s	85⅝	85⅛	85⅝	77
South. Pac. conv. 4s	85⅝	100⅛	100⅝	170⅛
South. Pac. conv. 5s	101⅞	83	83	20
South. Pac. col. 4s	83⅞	91¼	91⅝	45
South. Pac. ref. 4s	92	87	87⅝	4
South. Pac. S. F. Term. 4s	87⅝	101¼	101⅛	88
S. P., S. F. Term. 1st 5s	101⅞	78½	78⅛	1
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	78⅛	70	71	104
So. Ry., M. & O.col.4s	71			
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	90	88⅞	90	8
TENN COP CV. 6s. int. ctfs., full paid	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞	10
Term. of S. L. ref. 4s	105⅝	104⅝	105⅝	31
Texas Co. deb. 6s	100	100	100	2
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	1
Third Ave. 1st 5s	78	77	77⅞	24½
Third Ave. ref. 4s	68	67	67	54
Third Ave. ad. 5s	59½	59	59½	10
Tol., S. L. & W. 4s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s				
Tol., St. L. & W. p. l. 3½s	81	81	81	3
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 4s	87½	83	87½	7
Tri-City 5s	100⅞	100½	100⅞	1
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	98	97¼	98	50
U. P. 1st & ref. 4s	92⅞	92	92⅝	23
Union Pacific cv. 4s	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	19
U. R. R. of S. F. 4s	41	39⅝	41	88
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅝	102¼	102¼	26
U. S. Sm., R. & M.6s	107	105	106⅛	78
U. S. Steel 5s	106⅝	105½	106⅝	190
Utah Power & L. 5s	95	94⅝	95	15
VA.-CAR. CH. 6s	100⅛	100	100⅛	2
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s	100	99⅝	100	38
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	90¼	90⅛	90¼	6
Va. Iron C. & C. 5s	85	85	85	4
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	26
WABASH 1st 5s	105	104⅝	104⅝	18
Wabash 2d 5s	101	100⅝	101	80
Wab., Omaha 3½s	78	73	73	1
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. T. R., f. p.	34	33½	33½	8
W.P.T.1st 4s,Col.T.R. for Cent. T.R., f. p.	34	34	34	2
Western Electric 5s	72	72	72	2
Western Md. 4s	96	94	96	26
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	3
West Shore 4s	90	89½	89⅞	18
West Shore 4s, reg.	88	87½	87½	11
Westchester Ltg. 5s	102	102	102	3
Wh. & L. E. cons. 4s	79	79	79	18
Wilkes & Eastern 5s	70	70	70	1
Winston-SalemSo.B.4s	86	86	86	1
Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	102¼	102	102⅛	19
Wis. Cent. S. & D. 4s	86½	86¼	86½	8
Total sales				$8,005,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, reg.	109⅞	109¼	109⅝	2
Am. For. Sec. 5s	96⅛	95½	96	207½
Anglo-French 5s	92⅞	91⅞	92⅝	2172½
City of Paris 6s	94⅛	92⅞	94	288
City of Tokio 5s	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	1
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	98⅛	97½	98¼	8
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	97⅝	97	97⅝	15
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	98	97½	98	44
Japanese 4s	76	76	76	5
Japanese 4½s	84	84	84	3
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series, German stamp	79	78½	78	26
U.K. of G.B. & I. 5s	97⅝	95⅛	97⅝	1,141
U.K.ofG.B.&I.5½s,'18	99⅛	98⅞	99	953
U.K.ofG.B.&I.5½s,'19	97¼	95½	96⅝	1,836
U.K.ofG.B.&I.5½s,'19, new	99⅛	98⅞	99	1,130
U.K.ofG.B.&I.5½s,'21	97½	95⅞	96⅝	1,035
Total sales				$8,638,500

STATE BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4½s	115	115	115	1
N. Y. State 4s, 1962	105	105	105	5
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	104	104	104	2
Va. deb. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	61	56	56	57
Total sales				$65,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1955, reg.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	5
4s, 1956, reg.	100	99⅝	99⅝	16
4s, 1957	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	4
4s, 1959	100½	100	100¼	23
4¼s, 1960	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	13
4½s, 1967	102½	102	102	4
4½s, May, 1957	108	107½	107⅞	4
4½s, Nov., 1957	108	107½	107⅞	86
4½s, Nov., 1957, reg.	107	107	107	3
4½s, 1963	107⅞	107¼	107⅞	2
4½s, 1965	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	16
Total sales				$176,000

Total sales $16,884,500

Grand total ....

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Railroads.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	63,135	...	58,945	311,970	$270,000
Tues.	69,137	100	102,835	784,430	297,000
Wed.	41,080	200	74,165	789,005	217,000
Thurs.	29,960	565	132,650	352,970	371,000
Fri.	59,827	50	174,072	476,750	225,500
Sat.	41,535	300	138,110	315,570	284,000
Total	304,674	1,215	675,777	3,030,695	$1,664,500

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,600	•Aetna Expl.	4½	4	4⅛	..
1,800	•Aet. cfs. of d.	4½	4⅛	4⅛	..
570	Am. Int. Cp., ($50 paid)	52	51	52	+ ½
18,700	Am. Sum. Tob.	28	22	27½	+ 4⅛
4,200	•Am. Writ. P.	5½	4½	5⅛	+ 1¼
400	Barrett rights	2½	2⅛	2⅛	− ½
500	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	19	18½	18½	..
1,500	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. b.	19	18⅛	19	+ ⅝
2,000	•Butler Chem.	⅝	½	⅝	+ ¼
2	Carbon Steel	90	90	90	..
2,350	•Cal. Pack. Cp	39½	36½	38½	+ 3¼
4,900	•Car. Lt. & P.	3½	2⅝	3	+ ⅞
8,300	Carwen Steel	13⅝	12½	13	+ ⅝
100	•Cent. Foundry	16½	16⅛	16⅛	..
5	Curtiss Aero. Con., w. i.	20	20	20	− 1½
200	Charcoal Iron	8	8	8	+ ¼
200	Char. Iron pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
7,900	Chev. Motor	123	109	121½	+ 9½
75	Eastern Steel	104½	102	104	+ 4
1,700	•Ed. & J. Cp.	37⅞	37	37⅞	..
6,850	•Elite Plan St.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
540	•Emer. Motor.	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ½
1,690	Emer. Phono.	10	9⅝	9⅝	− ½
200	Hall Signal	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
200	Hall Sig. pf.	18½	18½	18½	− 1
18,200	H. & B. Car.	45	40	43⅝	+ 3¾
100	Holly Sug. Cp.	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
12	Holly S. Cp.pf.	97	97	97	+ ½
500	Hupp Mot.Car.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
150	H.-Allen Arms	20	20	20	..
200	Intercon. Rub.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
19,500	•†Joplin O.S.n.	32	27	32	+ 1
400	Kath. Br. pf.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
200	•S. S. Kreske.	13	13	13	+ 1
4,400	•Lake Tor. Bt.	9⅝	9	9¼	..
1,100	•L. T.B.1st pf.	9½	9	9	+ ¼
1,600	•Lima Loco.	58⅛	58	58¼	+ 2¼
870	•Lukens Steel.	41	33½	41	..
425	•Luk. S.1st pf.	100	99	100	+ 1
1,700	Man. El. Sup.	50	47	48	+ 8
650	Man. E. S. pf	98	97¼	97⅞	..
1,300	Marconi of A.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
300	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	91	89	91	+ 1
6,000	Man. Transit.	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
10,700	•Max. Munits.	4	2⅞	3½	..
56,700	•Midv. Steel.	58½	53⅞	58⅝	+ 3⅞
1,865	•Nat. Acme.	35	33⅝	35	+ 2
500	N. Y. Transp.	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+ ⅞
5,600	N. Am. Pulp & Paper	7½	6¾	7	..
700	Prud. Pictures	4⅛	4	4⅛	..
2,000	Pierce-Arrow.	52	50	52	..
50	•Poole Eng. & Mach. Co.	90	90	90	..
100	•Poole Eng. & M. Co. ctfs.	89	85	89	..
4,800	Redden Motor Truck, w. i.	22½	20⅝	22½	+ ½
300	•Rep. Mot. Tr. pf.	71	70	71	+ 1
450	•R. M. T. pf.	98	95	96	− 1⅞
200	Seab. S. & M.	28	27½	28	+ 1
6,550	Smith Mot. T.	7⅝	6	6½	..
1,200	Smith & Terry Transp. pf.	10	9⅝	9⅞	..
2,400	•St. Jo. Lead.	19	17⅞	17½	+ 1⅛
1,000	Steel Alloys	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	..
100	Stromb'g Car	33	33	33	..
25,700	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	26	25	24	− ⅛
20	•Sup. St.	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
195	•Sup.St.1st pf.	99½	98½	98½	− 1½
4,200	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	2¼	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
60	•Todd Shipyd.	83	81	83	..
2,500	•U. S. Light & Heat Corp.	2	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
8,400	U. S. S.S. Co.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14,900	•Unit. Motors.	41½	37½	41⅛	+ 2½
2,000	Un. Pr. Shar.	⅝	½	½	..
15,800	•Un. Sug. w.i.	37	35½	35⅝	+ ¼
1,100	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
10,100	•W.-M.A. Cp.	10½	8	8⅝	− 1
8,500	•Zinc Con. Co.	3	2⅝	3	..

RAILROADS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	•R. I. w. i.	36⅝	35⅛	36⅛	+ 1⅛
265	•R. I. pf. (A.)	85	84	84	..
50	West. Pac. pf.	50	50	50	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
45	Buckeye P. L.	105	104	105	+ 1
55	Ill. Pipe Line.	239	236	238	+ 2
74	Ohio Oil Co.	592	590	592	+ 7
65	Prai. O. & G.	615	610	612	+ 5
60	Prairie P. L.	330	328	328	+ 17
756	S.Oil Co., N. Y.	309	288	307	+ 5
22	Stan.Oil(Cal.)	302	300	300	..
140	Stan.Oil(N.J.)	690	685	690	..
20	Union T. L.	92	92	92	..
40	Vacuum Oil.	425	421	422	..

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,900	Al. Oil (a pr.)	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
7,900	•†Am. V. Oil.	24	21	22	− 2
8,200	•Bar. O. & G.	3	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
8,300	C.M.O. (a pr.)	90	75	90	..
4,300	•C.&Co.(O.R.)	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
11,500	•Cos. O. & G.	15⅞	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
1,800	•C. O. & G. pf	5⅛	5	5	..
2,100	Excelsior	24	23	24	..
23,900	•Elk B. Pet.	9⅝	8	9⅝	+ 1⅛
8,600	•Esm. Oil Cp.	1⅛	⅞	1	− ⅛
17,100	•Federal Oil.	5⅛	4⅞	5	..
500	G. R. & Prod.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3,600	•Inter. Petrol.	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ½
4,400	K. O. (a pr.)	7/16	⅜	7/16	..
45,900	•Mer. O. Cp.	24½	18⅛	24	+ 5⅝
19,000	Met. Petrol.	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	..
3,900	•M.-C. C. O. & Ut.	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ½
75,200	•†Midwest Oil	87	66	85	+ 17
10,000	•†Mid. Oil pf.	1 1/16	90	1.00	+ 11
4,000	•N. Y. & T. O.	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ 1/16
200	•Ohio F. Oil.	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅝
74,000	•†Okla. Oil.	12	9⅛	12	+ 2
5,000	Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
14,400	Ok. P. & Ref.	11⅛	10½	11	+ 2
81,225	†Omar O. & G.	55	45	48	+ 3
13,800	•Osage-H. Oil.	9⅛	8½	9	+ ⅛
6,700	Penn. G'line.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	..
12,350	•Rice Oil.	½	⅜	⅜	..
17,200	•Sap. O. & R.	11⅝	10	11⅛	+ ⅛
400	Savoy Oil.	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
5,900	Sec. P. & R.	5½	4⅞	5⅛	..
44,900	Seq. O. & R.	1 1/16	1½	1⅝	..
8,500	•Sinclair Oil.	56⅛	54¼	56⅜	+ 1½
200	•South. O. & T	4	4	4	..
600	•†Tuxpam Oil.	60	60	60	..
124,200	•U. West. Oil.	1 1/16	1 1/16	⅛	− ⅛
4,100	†Utah P. Co., (a prospect)	85	80	80	− 5
8,400	Vac. Oil. & G.	½	7/16	7/16	+ 1/16
37,700	•Victoria Oil.	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
2,900	•†W. E. O.& G	22	19	21	− 1

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10,100	A.-Br. Col. M.	9/16	½	9/16	+ 1/16
35,700	Alaska M. Cp.	1 1/16	1¼	1 5/16	..
16,350	•†Alaska S. C.	33	29	32	+ 2
43,200	•†Am. Com'r.	8	6½	8	..
21,825	•Ariz. Chlo.	⅝	⅝	½	− 1/16
950	•Ariz. C'fds.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
27,200	•†Atlanta	14	13	13½	+ ½
100	Austin Am.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
600	Beaver Con.	45	43	45	..
25,400	Big Jim.	1⅝	1¼	1 5/16	..
45,820	B. L. Cop. Co.	6	4⅞	5⅞	+ ⅝
17,185	•B. C., (a pr)	1 1/16	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
2,500	•†Booth	11	10	11	..
600	Bingham M.	12⅝	12½	12⅝	..
1,100	Buff. Mines.	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
14,400	Bost. & Mont.	71	67	68	− 5
16,700	•Brad. Cop. M.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1¼	− ⅛
16,300	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	11⅞	10¼	11½	+ ⅝
8,000	Butte Detroit.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1¼	..
1,250	Butte-N. Y.	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
400	•Calzona Min.	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
2,800	•Calav. Cop.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
21,300	•†Caledonia	69	61	66	+ 4
50,200	•Calu. & Jer.	2 1/16	1 1/16	1⅜	..
15,100	Canada Cop.	2⅝	1 1/16	2 1/16	− 1/16
7,700	Carlisle Min.	6⅛	5⅝	6½	+ ½
17,200	†Cashboy	7	6	6½	..
45,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	2¼	2 1/16	2¼	+ 1/16
12,400	Con. Cop. M.	3⅞	2¾	3⅛	..
3,600	•Con.-Holmes.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
8,000	Cress. Con. G.	6⅞	5⅝	6⅛	− ¼
9,300	Crystal C. M.	83	80	82	+ 16
5,765	Dundee-Ariz. Cop. (a pros.)	2¼	1⅝	1⅞	− 1/16
20,000	Ely Consol.	12	11	12	..
7,900	Dext. Mines.	⅝	⅝	1/16	− 1/16
1,000	Dome Ext.	28	28	28	..
50,225	•Emma Cons.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	+ 1/16
2,200	First Nat. C.	3⅜	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
17,500	•Globe D. C.	1/16	1/16	⅝	+ 1/16
4,600	•Gold W. Min.	65	63	65	+ 5
130,000	Gila Canon	⅝	1/16	⅝	..
12,900	†Goldf. Cons.	63	57	59	..
11,400	•†Gold. Merg.	7⅛	7	7½	− ½
10,000	•†Great Bend.	8	6½	7	− ½
32,000	•Greenm. Min	2⅛	1⅞	2 1/16	+ 1/16
5,500	Howe Sound.	7⅝	6⅝	7½	+ ⅛
34,200	Harg. Mining.	23	18	22	+ 2
4,270	Hecla Mining.	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4,100	Insp. N. Cop., (a pros.)	⅝	1/16	1/16	..
21,800	Ind. Lead.	16½	14½	16	..
1,950	Iron Bloss.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ 1/16
4,800	Jer. Victor.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
795,210	Jerome Verde, (a pros.)	3	1 1/16	2 1/16	+ 1 1/16
2,700	•†Jim Butler.	75	74	75	+ 1
4,250	†Jumbo Ext.	28	26	27	..
4,700	Kewanas	20	19	20	+ 1
38,300	Loma Pr. M. C., (a pros.)	1⅝	1	1½	+ ⅝
3,625	•†Loon Lake.	57	55	56	− 1
6,100	Louisiana Con.	85	83	85	+ 1
6,500	Magma Cop.	51¼	49½	50	..
2,850	•†Mag'tic Cop	25	21	25	..
800	Magma Chief.	½	⅜	½	..
5,570	Mary. G. M.	1⅛	1	1	− ¼
23,000	•†Marsh Min.	16	14½	16	+ 1
15,800	Mason Val.	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
2,900	†McKin.-Dar.	55	53	53	− 1
5,200	•M. M. Cop.	1	1/16	1⅜	+ ⅜
2,000	Miami Con.	34	33	34	..
2,000	Mines Hold.	⅝	1/16	⅝	..
6,100	Moj. Tung.	⅝	1/16	1/16	..
136,000	•†M. Min. Co.	77	58	68	− 4
26,050	•Mon. Chief.	⅝	¼	⅝	+ ⅛
47,500	•†Moth. Lode.	42	38	40	+ 2
200	Moth. L., new	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6,900	•†N. H. Mont.	90	85	90	+ 7
5,500	•Nat. Z. & L.	56	54	56	..
3,100	N. U. Bing.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
300	•N. B. Dev.	½	½	½	..
700	New. Mines.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ 1/16
100	N. Y. & H. M.	15½	15½	15½	− ⅛
2,900	Nip. Mines.	8⅝	8	8	− ⅛
2,000	Nixon Nev.	72	71	71	..
18,500	•O. C., n., w. i.	1½	1 1/16	1⅝	+ 1/16
58,800	•†Old E. L.	43	38	42	+ 2
11,800	P. M. & Mil.	⅝	1/16	½	..
9,500	•Ray H. Min.	4½	4	4½	..
4,000	Pea. Con. C.	2½	2¼	2¼	..
155,000	•†Ray Port.	1⅞	72	1½	+ ¼
7,575	•Red War. M.	1⅞	⅞	1½	+ 4
26,000	•†Rex C. M.	41	32	39	− 4
6,700	†Rochester M.	59	56	56	..
300	•†Round Mt.	44	43	44	..
5,750	•Sac. Val. C.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
520	•Section 30.	12⅞	12	12	..
6,300	Senorito Cop.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ¼
200	San Toy.	16	16	16	+ 1
700	Seneca Cop.	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
57,500	S. K. of Ariz.	⅝	1/16	⅝	− 1/16
2,400	S.K. Con. of U.	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
5,200	•St. Nich. Z.	¼	¼	¼	..
10,300	•†Silver Pick.	12½	11½	11½	− ⅛
5,560	Slocan Star.	24	22	24	..
1,700	Stand. Sil.-L.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ 1/16
39,500	Stewart	½	7/16	7/16	+ 1
29,100	•†Success M.	55	44	52	+ 1
24,200	†Superstit. M., (a pros.)	44	38	44	+ 8
500	Te'skuming.	57	57	57	..
500	Teck Hughes.	70	70	70	− 5
1,600	•Tom Reed.	2⅛	2 1/16	2⅛	..
27,600	†T. B. Gold.	25	20	21	− 3
850	Ton. Mining.	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	− ⅛
6,100	Tono. Ext.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
2,100	Tri-Bullion	⅝	1/16	1/16	− 1/16
23,700	•†Troy-Ariz.	60	50	58	− 2
8,420	United East.	5	4⅝	4⅞	− ⅛
16,600	Un. M. of A.	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
10,600	•†U. S. C. M.	8½	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
17,400	•†U. S. Tung.	26	21	24	..
4,500	•U. Verde E.	39¼	38½	39	+ ½
3,100	United Zinc.	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
7,800	Un. Western.	1	⅞	1	..
1,200	U. G. M. Co.	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
8,975	•Virginia M.	1⅛	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
7,100	†West E. Con.	83	70	72	+ 8
8,000	Wettlaufer	7	7	7	..
152,000	†W. C. M. Co.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1¼	+ ¼
300	•W. K. C. pf.	2	2	2	..
108,200	†Yer. M. C.	35	30	32	− 3

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$39,700	•Am. Sm. 5s	97	96½	96⅝	..
365,000	•Beth. St. 5s 2-yr. notes	98½	98¼	98⅝	+ ⅛
5,000	Con. Arizona	55	55	55	..
24,000	Cosden & Co. new 6s	108¼	103	108⅛	+ 1⅛
51,000	•Cosden Oil 6s	108½	107¼	107⅛	..
5,000	Int. Paper 5s	99¼	99	99⅛	..
19,000	Mason V. 6s	80	75	78	− 2
126,000	Mid. Steel 5s	96⅞	96	96⅝	+ ⅝
108,000	•Rus. Govt. new 5½s	88	85½	88	+ 2½
41,000	•Rus. G. 6½s	95⅛	94½	95⅛	+ 2½
233,000	•Southern Ry. 5 p. c. notes	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	− ⅛
470,000	•U. S. Rubber new 5s	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞	− ⅛
10,000	Sin. Gulf 6s	99¼	99⅛	99¼	..
30,000	W. P. nw. 5s	89⅞	89½	89⅞	+ ¼

•Unlisted. †Sell cents per share.

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Italy	5½	Nov. 8, 1916
Russia	5	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1913
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 1, 1915
Sweden	4½	Nov. 8, 1916
Norway	5½	Nov. 8, 1916
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 10, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	95
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	100
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	88	92½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	98
Auburn & Syr. Elec. 1st, '42				
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
Balt. County Water & Elec., '46	5	June & Dec.	63	68
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	May & Nov.	92	95½
Binghamton R. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93½
Birm. R., L. & P. gen., '54	5	May & Nov.	94½	97½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	4½	Apr. & Oct.	89	90½
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	101½	..
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Jan. & July	100	101
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	103	104
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	June & Dec.	96	..
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	Jan. & July	..	95
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	102¼	103
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	Jan. & July	89	93
Cent. Me. Pwr. 1st, '39	5	June & Dec.	104	105
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	May & Nov.	98	100
Charleston Ry. 1st, '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	97	99
Cit. Lt., H. & P. '25	5	Jan. & July	102	104
City & Sub. 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	99	101½
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	June & Dec.	102	..
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	May & Nov.	93	96
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Jan. & July	92	95
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	100½	102½
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	4½	Jan. & July	100½	102½
Do '54	5	Jan. & July	106	107
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	94	96
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	4½	Jan. & July	93	93½
Do 1st, '65	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Cons. T. of N. J. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	June & Dec.	102	102⅝
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	100	104
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	92½	97
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	May & Nov.	102½	103¼
Dayton Gas 1st, '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	99½	..
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	May & Nov.	92	95
Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62	5	June & Dec.	98	101
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	..
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	6	June & Dec.	97½	100
Do deb., '22	5	Mar. & Sep.	87½	90
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	94
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	102	103½
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	77	82
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	87¾	88¼
Hob. Ferry cons., '46	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Houston Gas 1st, '20	5	May & Nov.	101	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	100
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	5	May & Nov.	102	102⅞
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	Jan. & July	59	60
Joplin & Pitts. 1st, '30	4	May & Nov.	77	77¾
Kan. City Gas 1st, '22	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97
Kan. City Home Tel. 1st, '23	5	Apr. & Oct.	88¼	89½
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	97½	99
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	6	Jan. & July	96	97
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	96¼	98
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	96	97
Kings Co. Lighting, '54, tax exempt	5	Jan. & July	84	86
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	..	95
Little Rock Ry. & El. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	104	106
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Apr. & Oct.	103½	..
Los Angeles G. & Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25	5	Mar. & Sep.	97½	100
Middle West Util., '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	104	..
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	6	Jan. & July	98	99
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	76½	77¾
Musk. G. & El. 1st, '26	5	May & Nov.	89	92½
Nash. R. & L. cons., '53	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	100¼	102
Newark Gas, '48	5	Jan. & July	88½	90¼
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	June & Dec.	104½	105½
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	5	Jan. & July	104½	105½
N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46	4	May & Nov.	78	79
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34	5	June & Dec.	99¼	..
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	5	Mar. & Sep.	93	97
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	4	Jan. & July	78	80½
Do ref., '32	5	Jan. & July	101	102
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	Apr. & Oct.	105½	106½
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	June & Dec.	85½	87
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28	5	May & Nov.	99	100
Do improvement, '24	5	Jan. & July	101	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	May & Nov.	99½	..
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Jan. & July	83	88
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Nor. Texas Tr. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Okla. Gas & Elec., '29	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Okla. Ry. 1st & ref., '41	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	91	93½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Oregon El. Ry. 1st, '33	5	Feb. & Aug.	92½	93
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	May & Nov.	..	90
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Portland G. & C., '40	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Portland Gen. El., '35	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Port'd (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	100½	101½
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	May & Nov.	89	91
Do cons., '36	5	June & Dec.	103	105
Riverside Traction, '60	5	Jan. & July	100	100⅝
Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons., '54 (tax exempt N.Y.)		June & Dec.	93	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	100½	102
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	Mar. & Sep.	77	83
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	May & Nov.	100	101
Sag. Valley Trac., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	92
Salt L. & Ogden 1st, '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	99⅛
San Diego Cons. Gas & Electric 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	98
Do deb. 6s, '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	96	98¼
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st, '23	6	June & Dec.	98	100
Scranton Electric, '37	5	Mar. & Sep.	96½	99
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	101½	102¼
Seattle Lighting, '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	93½	97
Sierra & Santa Fe Pr. 1st, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93¼
Southern Power, '30	5	Jan. & July	97	99
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	101
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
Syracuse Gas 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	84	90
Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	84	88
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	100	103
Texas Traction 1st, '37	5	June & Dec.	98	102
United Electric Light		Jan. & July	93	..
& Power, (Balt.) '29	4½	May & Nov.	94	..
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	84	84¾
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	83	85½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	65	66
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	93	95½
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	87
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	105	106½
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	80½	80⅞
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	96	99
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	98	100¼

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 10, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	101	102
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '29	5	Jan. & July	103	105
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	97	98
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	60
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	94	95½
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 10, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	....	24⅝	25⅝
Do pf.	..	..	....	82	83
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	137	138
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	51	52
Am. Light & Trac.	c5	Q	Feb 1, 17	356	357
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	112½	113½
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	84⅝	85
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	91	92
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	38	40
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	70	72
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	11⅝	12
Do 1st pf.	..	..	....	73½	74
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	28	29
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	3	S	J. & D.	87	91
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Dec 30,16	108	111
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	90	95
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	82½	83
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	..	73
Charleston Cons. Ry., Gas & Electric	..	..	....	48	50
Cities Service	½	M	Mar 1, 17	295	297
Do pf.	½	M	Mar 1, 17	90⅝	90¾
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15,17	30	31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,16	99	101
Columbia Ry., G. & E.	..	..	....	45	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	80	90
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Feb 1, 17	59	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	81½	82½
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	72½	74½
Dayton Pr. & Lt. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	93	96
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	62	66
Do pf.	3	..	Jan 2, 17	87	92
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	99½	101
Elizabeth & Trenton	..	..	....	25	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	..
El Paso Electric	2¼	Q	Dec 15,16	..	117
Essex & Hudson Gas	8	A	....	133	135
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	14	15
Do pf.	..	..	....	52	53
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	89	92
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
International Traction	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	50	52
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	..	90
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	48	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	43	46
Do pf.	..	..	....	66	68
Kan. City Home Tel.	..	..	....	102	106
Kan. City Railways	..	..	....	25	27
Do pf.	..	..	....	64	66½
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	95	100
Mich. State Tel. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 30,16	93	95
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	80	82
Milw. El. Ry. & Lt. pf	1½	Q	Jan 31,17	95	100
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,16	90	93
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	71	74
Newark Con. Gas	..	..	....	95	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jan 15,17	182	..
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	14	15
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	56	58
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jan 20,17	102	104
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	99	100
Do warrants	..	..	....	14	17
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	59	..
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Mar 1, 17	81	85
Ontario Power	..	..	....	65	68
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	64⅝	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,17	93¼	94
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	90	96
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	c75	Q	Jan 1, 17	72½	..
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jan 15,17	42½	43½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,17	74	76
Riverside Traction	..	..	....	17¼	20¼
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	93	94
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	106½	108
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	8	A	....	129	131
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	13¼	13½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,16	40	41½
Sup. W., Lt. & Power	1	Q	....	50	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	75	..
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Feb 15,17	122	127
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	8	8½
Do pf.	..	..	....	35	39
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	49½	50¼
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	77	78
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	July 1, 16	32½	33½
Washington Gas	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	75	77
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	76	81
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 17	81¼	82¼
Western Power	..	..	....	17½	17⅝
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Jan 15,17	65	66
West. States Gas & E.	½	..	Aug 15,16	30	35
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	90	93

a—2% payable in common stock.
c—2½% payable in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	490	500
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 17	460	..
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	155	160
Brooklyn	1,500,000	*20	Q	Jan 2, 17	600	610
Central	3,000,000	†22	Q	Jan 2, 17	780	790
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jan 5, 17	305	310
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan, 1916	103	..
Empire	1,500,000	‡4½	Q	Dec 30,16	293	295
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 28,17	350	355
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	d3.12½	Q	Feb 1,17	470	480
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡4	Q	Jan 2, 17	212	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	245	250
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 2, 17	275	280
Guaranty	20,000,000	b17½	Q	Dec 30,16	452	455
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 17	140	145
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 17	640	650
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 17	125	130
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,07	100	108
Manufact're	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	145	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30,16	392½	400
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30,16	600	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11,16	965	980
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 30,16	286	..
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	80	100
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30,16	360	365
Transatlantic	700,000	5	S	Jan 1, 17	145	155
Union	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 17	420	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1000	1020
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	c11	Q	Dec 30,16	450	458

*Incl. 15% extra. †Incl. 16% extra. ‡Incl. 2% extra.
a—Incl. 6% extra. b—Incl. spec. div. of 12½%.
c—Incl. 5% extra. d—New stock.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety	$5,000,000	*2½	Q	Dec 30,16	135	143
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,17	270	280
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	..	Jan 4, 17	$54	$56
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	368	375
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	280	290
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	570	580
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	370
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	490	505
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	152	156
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 30,16	100	105
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	229	232
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	90	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	380
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	A. & O.	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	163
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 17	600	650

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 10, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	565	575
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	240	245
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	180	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	150	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 17	390	420
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	150	175
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	125	140
Bryant Park	200,000	..	..	....	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	..	..		90	100
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 17	350	355
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 17	245	255
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Oct 1, 16	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 17	392	397
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	190	195
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	490	495
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	200	205
Colonial	400,000	a6	Q	Dec 30,16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 17	325	335
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	b4	Q	Jan 2, 17	180	182½
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	342	345
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	75
Europe	150,000	..	..	....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 2, 17	4300	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	250	270
First Nat.	10,000,000	†27	Q	Jan 2, 17	1020	1040
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000		Q	Dec 30,16	180	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	e4	S	Feb 1, 17	136	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	375	390
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	..	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	220	..
Greenwich	500,000	a6	Q	Dec 23,16	310	325
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 17	700	710
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	235	245
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 17	515	530
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	218	220
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	c17½	Q	Jan 2, 17	975	1000
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 17	325	335
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	Jan 2, 17	330	..
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	250	260
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 13,17	315	318
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 17	250	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 17	285	300
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	182	187
Mutual	200,000	d13	..	Jan 2, 17	390	..
N. Netherl'd	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 16	215	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	b10	S	Jan 2, 17	400	415
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	Jan 1, 17	..	600
N.Y. Prod. Ex	1,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	195	200
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 17	270	..
Public	750,000	2¼	Q	Dec 30,16	230	240
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 17	530	540
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 17	225	..
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	c13	Q	Jan 2, 17	440	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	....	395	415
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	120	130
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	100	105
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 17	120	130
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 17	158	162
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31,16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 17	..	350
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31,16	500	575

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 20% extra and 3% of First Security Co.
a—Incl. 3% extra. b—Incl. 2% extra.
c—Incl. 10% extra. d—Incl. 6% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	28
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,17	155	170
B'l'nC.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,17	190	195
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	275	325
42d St & G. St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 17	135	150
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	108	118

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

American Brass	*1½	Q	Feb 15,17	314	318
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	61	63
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	76½	80
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	141	142
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	141	142
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15,17	40	42
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	90¼	92
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Mar 10,17	156	160
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	99	101
Automatic Elec.	4	A	....	46	49
Babcock & Wilcox	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	120½	121½
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	88½	91
Borden's Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,17	109	110
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,16	104	106
Bucyrus	..	..	....	13½	15
By Products Coke	8	*A	....	159	161½
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	..	Jan 5, 17	96	97
Card.-Am. Sugar pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	80	90
Celluloid	‡4	Q	Dec 30,16	179	183
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	168	172
Chi. Lumber & Coal	..	..	....	..	70
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	100	..
Childs	1½	Q	Mar 10,17	76	78
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 10,17	97	99
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15,17	96	98
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	101½	103
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Jan 15,17	170	185
Du Pont de Nem. pf.	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 17	102	104
Empire Steel & I. pf.	3	..	Jan 1, 17	68	73
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 17	130	134
General Baking pf.	1	Q	Jan 1, 17	42	45
Goodyear Tire & Rub.	3	Q	Mar 1, 17	235	240
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	107¾	108½
Great Lakes D. & D.	8	A	....	92	94
Hercules Powder	2	Q	Dec 23,16	295	302
Holland-St. L. Sugar	..	..	....	12	13
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	9	10¼
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	42	43
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	98½	100
Ingersoll-Rand	3	..	Jan 2, 17	250	255
Inland Steel	5	Q	Mar 1, 17	426	432
International Salt	a2	Q	Dec 30,16	59	60
Int. Silver	..	..	....	70	..
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	107	109
Kellogg Switch. & S.	f2	Q	Jan 27,17	290	294
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Feb 28,17	70	71
Manati Sugar	2½	..	Dec 1, 16	100	125
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	96	99
Mergenthaler Linotype	c5	Q	Dec 30,16	162½	164¾
Michigan Sugar	6	A	....	92	95
Do pf.	8	..	....	97	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Feb 1, 17	120	121½
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	96	98
New Jersey Zinc	‡14	Q	Feb 10,16	339	340
Niles-Bement-Pond	2½	Q	Dec 20,16	172	174
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 20,17	..	..
Northwestern Yeast	12	A	....	309	312
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	59	61
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,17	87	91
Prestolite	..	..	....	130	135
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	17¼	17¾
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	79½	80½
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	47	49
Royal Baking Powder	‡4	Q	Dec 30,16	150	154
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 30,16	102¼	103
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Dec 23,16	99	102
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	235	237
Shredded Wheat	..	..	....	135	139
Do pf.	..	..	....	95½	97
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	36	38
U. S. Gypsum	..	..	....	40	42
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 31,16	99	100
Wappler Electric, Inc.	..	..	....	42	..
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	95	99

*And 11% extra. †Incl. 5% extra.
‡Incl. 10% extra; also paid 4% extra March 10, '17.
a—Incl. 1% extra. c—Incl. 2½% extra.
d—Incl. 3% extra. f—And 33 1-3% payable in common stock.
e—Payable in stock.

Inheritance Tax
The Bank deposits of a non-resident are not taxable under the inheritance tax laws of New Jersey, and a Safe Deposit Box rented in the name of a non-resident is accessible to representatives of his estate without notice to or consent of the State.
MECHANICS' TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
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Announcement
March 12, 1917.
Dunham & Co.
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover
Mr. E. F. Dunham, formerly with Slattery & Co., desires to announce that he has opened offices at the above address and will conduct a general brokerage business.

American Brass
Motor Products
American Chicle
Remington Typewriter
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
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5½%
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Con. Indiana Coal 5s, 1935
Penn. Coal & Coke Co.
Remington Typewriter Co.
Sinclair Central Amer. Oil Co.
Lamarche & Coady
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Wm. B. Nash
25 BROAD ST. Tel. 3015-6-7 Broad
SPECIALIST IN
Peerless Motors

WANT
Chic. & East. Illinois R. R. Co.
Purchase money 1st Lien Coal Sinking Fund 5s.
Due Feb. 1, 1942
COFFIN & COMPANY
Tel. 6100 John 44 Pine St., New York

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

BEGIN NOW
The Franklin Society by reason of the careful restrictions in the Banking Law, the effective supervision of the Banking Department, and the competent conduct of its business for so many years, is a safe place for your money.
Open a savings share account with $1, or more. Write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 Park Row (Est. 1888) New York City

MISSISSIPPI GLASS COMPANY 6% BONDS SINKING FUND.

Pursuant to Article Six of the Deed of Trust made by the Mississippi Glass Company to the undersigned Trustees, under date of May 2, 1904, the Trustees will purchase $25,000 of bonds secured by said deed of trust. Sealed proposals for sale therefor must be in the hands of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., on or before March 31, 1917.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST COMPANY,
JULIUS S. WALSH, Trustees.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 16th, 1917.

THE BARRETT COMPANY (N. J.)
(Formerly American Coal Products Company)

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on both the Common and Preferred Capital Stock of The Barrett Company (N. J.) and the American Coal Products Company, payable on April 2d, 1917, to common stockholders of record as at the close of business March 19th, 1917, and on April 16th, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record as at the close of business April 5, 1917.

ERNEST J. STEER, Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Finance and Trading Corporation
For banks, trust companies and individual capitalists, we examine and report on the management, operation, sales methods and finances of industrial enterprises.
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American Pr. & Lt. Pfd.
Carolina Pr. & Lt. Com.
Colorado Power Pfd.
Consumers Power Pfd.
Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
Nor. States Pr. Com., Pfd. & Warrants
Northern California Power
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Southwestern Pr. & Lt. Pfd.
United Gas & Elec. Pfd.
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TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, DUE OCTOBER 1st, 1928.

Notice is hereby given that 223 bonds of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, of a par value of $1,000 each, amounting in the aggregate principal sum of $223,000, and being numbered as follows:

25 76 89 120 168 205 222 342 352 366 375 411 490 594 632 670 786 885 931 999 1027 1111 1125 1144 1150 1274 1332 1346 1378 1451 1484 1485
1608 1669 1778 1782 1789 1829 1844 2045 2058 2181 2183 2371 2377 2456 2513 2555 2559 2668 2761 2853 2903 2920 2923 3008 3065 3074 3100 3118 3122 3133 3174 3189
3206 3404 3428 3442 3445 3447 3508 3553 3595 3596 3600 3608 3689 3745 3788 3872 3905 3947 3965 3990 4022 4030 4231 4273 4276 4351 4361 4377 4386 4398 4451 4528
4568 4674 4675 4703 4741 4770 4853 4855 4883 5021 5025 5210 5242 5334 5480 5594 5684 5740 5758 5816 5892 5909 5936 5971 5972 6057 6097 6098 6141 6145 6198 6255
6281 6352 6440 6567 6607 6637 6638 6642 6687 6715 6732 6769 6770 6793 6868 6906 7051 7061 7091 7240 7248 7304 7319 7360 7361 7381 7388 7417 7629 7770 7783 7817
7837 7863 7876 7914 7916 7922 7931 7932 7992 7998 8062 8208 8216 8247 8265 8353 8570 8577 8688 8721 8790 8958 9065 9499 9733 9737 9821 9828 9844 9926 10110 10377
10382 10399 10412 10557 10639 10644 10654 10673 10778 10863 11207 11238 11243 11244 11275 11329 11347 11351 11366 11367 11370 11387 11453 11464 11478 11635 11812 11817 11818 11827 11984

have been drawn by lot for redemption on April 1st, 1917, and will be paid for at the rate of 103% and accrued interest at the office of the undersigned, 60 Broadway, New York City, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By George E. Warren, Vice President.
New York, February 28, 1917.

THE TOTOKETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the First Mortgage, dated March 15th, 1909, made by the Totokett Manufacturing Company to the United States Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, bonds numbered 8, 11, 100, 102, 108, 125, 144, 147, 167, 190, 193, 203, 252, 294, 309, 319, 323, 358, 381, 408, 430, 454, 465, 467, 475, 537, 581, 630, 640, 704, 717, 723, 740, 753, for $500 each, have been drawn by lot by an officer of the Trustee for redemption at par and accrued interest to March 15th, 1917, and that such bonds will be paid on presentation of the bonds and all unmatured interest coupons thereon to the Trustee at its office, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York. Interest on the drawn bonds will cease to accrue on and after March 15th, 1917.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee.
By WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.
Dated March 1, 1917.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1917, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6% bonds of The Colorado Fuel Co., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1917, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 24, 1917.
J. A. WRITER, Treasurer.

INCOR. 1803 114TH YEAR
THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK
Philadelphia, March 5, 1917.
RESOURCES
Loans and Discounts $56,203,148.25
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances 8,894,307.83
Due from Banks 16,821,634.29
Exchanges for Clearing House 3,964,312.77
Cash and Reserve 18,900,034.41
$104,783,437.55
LIABILITIES
Capital Stock $1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits (Earned) 5,367,505.65
Circulation 102,997.50
Letters of Credit 2,962,436.16
Acceptances 5,280,887.35
Acceptances Sold 1,471,413.56
Deposits { Individual $54,203,291.33 / Bank 33,894,906.00 } 88,098,197.33
$104,783,437.55
LEVI L. RUE, President
CHARLES P. BLINN, JR., Vice Pres. WILLIAM S. MADDOX, Vice Pres.
HORACE FORTESCUE, Vice President and Cashier
O. HOWARD WOLFE, Ass't Cashier GEORGE F. GENTES, Ass't Cashier
STEPHEN E. RUTH, Ass't Cashier DAVID W. STEWART, Ass't Cashier
FRANK P. STEPHENS, Ass't Cashier EDGAR ROSS, Mgr. Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS
Richard Ashhurst, George Wood, Alfred C. Harrison, Levi L. Rue, George H. McFadden, Randal Morgan, R. Dale Benson, Samuel Rea, Pierre S. du Pont, Thomas S. Gates, Asa S. Wing, Samuel M. Vauclain, William H. Donner, Wallace D. Simmons, Samuel D. Warriner, Alva C. Dinkey, Eldridge R. Johnson, J. Howard Pew, J. Kearsley Mitchell, William S. Godfrey

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $11,879,247.72,) market value		$11,879,247.72
Private securities, (book value, $17,705,659.98,) market value		17,705,659.98
Real estate owned		1,471,620.03
Mortgages owned		534,154.26
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		184,963.80
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		53,264,477.07
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		26,737,937.11
Overdrafts (secured)		497.22
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$66,084,071.49	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	5,354,041.26	
		71,438,112.75
Specie		12,866,839.95
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		172,540.00
Federal Reserve notes		329,460.00
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,483,333.28
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$841,337.01	
Advances to trusts (secured)	15,138.71	
		856,475.72
Total		$198,924,218.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$15,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,709,168.32	
		17,709,168.32
Surplus on book values, $17,709,168.32.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$480,346.00	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	20.15	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	1,229,023.14	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	140,942,041.08	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	12,013,764.39	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,357,494.10	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	48,088.56	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	15,388,080.14	
Total deposits		173,458,857.56
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,483,333.28
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes	$183,825.30	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	883,711.01	
Estimated unearned discounts	205,323.42	
		1,272,859.73
Total		$198,924,218.89

To Holders of Empire Gas and Fuel Company First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, dated May 1, 1916:

Proposals are invited to be made to BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall Street, New York City, as Trustee under the Indenture between EMPIRE GAS AND FUEL COMPANY and said Trustee, securing the above bonds, for the sale to the Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund provided for in said Indenture, of bonds of said issue at prices not to exceed 102% of the principal of such bonds, plus accrued interest thereon to May 1st, 1917. On or before May 1st, 1917, this Company will deposit with the Trustee sufficient funds to retire on that date, at a premium of 2% of the principal thereof, with accrued interest to said date, bonds equal in aggregate face value to $400,000, and it is the intention of said Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of such indenture, to apply the fund so to be received to the purchase or redemption of bonds of said issue, at not to exceed the price above mentioned. All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposal for Sale of Bonds to Sinking Fund under Indenture of Empire Gas and Fuel Company, dated May 1, 1916," must be for all or any part of the bonds offered, and must be received by said Trustee at or prior to 3:00 o'clock P. M. on March 26th, 1917.

Advices as to bonds accepted will be mailed on or before March 27th, 1917, by Bankers Trust Company, Trustee.

Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates covering accrued interest should accompany all accepted bonds.

Dated, March 5th, 1917.
EMPIRE GAS AND FUEL COMPANY,
By Frank W. Frueauff,
Vice-President.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
United States Trust Company of New York
at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,206,000;) market value		$1,296,250.00
Private securities, (book value, $11,407,948;) market value		11,511,235.00
Real estate owned		1,195,000.00
Mortgages owned		3,047,281.65
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		45,165,485.50
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		10,486,683.37
Due from approved reserve depositaries		9,470,293.00
Specie (gold certificates)		5,000,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered		534,829.16
Total		$87,707,062.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$12,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,782,818.97	
		14,782,818.97
Surplus on book values	$14,589,281.97	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$7,148,850.04	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	9,436,305.17	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets (U. S. Postal Savings Trustees)	605,520.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	35,734,609.18	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	10,374,944.59	
Other certificates of deposit	1,811,411.85	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	5,049,896.78	
Extend total deposits		70,161,537.61
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$138,700.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	589,085.49	
Estimated unearned discounts	34,920.61	
		762,706.10
Total		$87,707,062.68

To the Holders of First Mortgage 5% Bonds of the COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY Due January 1, 1927:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned company under the mortgage from said company to the undersigned, successor trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund, to the extent of One hundred Twenty-seven thousand Four hundred ten and 16/100 ($127,410.16) Dollars will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 16th, 1917, at 12:00 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals. Bonds accepted must be delivered on April 17th or security furnished that day if required that delivery will be made within ten days.

Dated, New York, March 9, 1917.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By G. E. WARREN, Vice-President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST LIEN SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY, DUE MARCH 1, 1942:

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned company under the mortgage of said company to Columbia Trust Company as Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund to the extent of Twenty-nine thousand Four hundred and Seventy dollars and Ninety-six cents ($29,470.96) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 9, 1917, at 12:00 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By G. E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, March 1, 1917.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY
Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. First Lien Gold Equipment Sinking Fund Bonds of 1901, due March 1, 1921.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Equipment Agreement dated March 1, 1901, given to secure the bonds described above, hereby gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on March 26th for the sale to it for account of the Sinking Fund established by Article Tenth of the said Agreement, of bonds of the issue described above, sufficient substantially to exhaust $176,040, at a price not exceeding $1,050 per bond and accrued interest.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
as successor to
Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
March 9th, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.

The ten per cent. dividend upon the common stock and the first installment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which were declared on January 26, 1917, will be payable on April 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on March 15, 1917; the second installment of the dividend upon the preferred stock will be payable on July 2, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on June 15, 1917; the third installment on October 1, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1917; and the fourth installment on January 2, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

Dated March 1, 1917.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY,
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE:
Seven Per Cent. Cumulative First Preferred Stock,
Four Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, and
Common Stock
of the International Traction Company.

The Board of Directors of the INTERNATIONAL TRACTION COMPANY has this day declared dividends as follows:

One and Three-Fourths Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Seven Per Cent. Cumulative First Preferred Stock;

One Per Cent. (1%) on the Four Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock;

One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock, payable on March 31, 1917, to Stockholders of record on March 20, 1917.

GEO. W. WILSON, Secretary.

Dated, Jersey City, N. J., March 8, 1917.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 87, and an extra dividend of $1 per share, being Dividend No. 88, will be paid on March 15th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 24th, 1917.

F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.

Boston February 16th, 1917.

CUBA CANE SUGAR CORPORATION.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending March 31st, 1917, payable April 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1917.

H. F. KROYER, Treasurer.

March 2nd, 1917.

Motor Products Corporation.

An initial dividend of one dollar a share has been declared, payable on April 3rd, 1917, to stockholders of record March 21st, 1917.

M. L. BROWN, Secretary.

March 10th, 1917.

NATIONAL CASKET CO.
Executive Offices, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid March 31st to the stockholders of record March 20th. Transfer books will be close on March 20th and opened April 5th, 1917.

W. E. CARNAHAN, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 4, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 17, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 5, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated, January 2, 1917.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, 175 Remsen Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on Monday, the 26th day of March, 1917, at 11:00 o'clock in the morning, and that the annual election of directors of said company and of three inspectors of election to serve for the succeeding year will be held at the same place on the same day between the hours of 11:00 and 12:00 in the morning.

For the purpose of the annual meeting, by resolution of the Board of Directors, no transfer of stock will be made on the books of the company from the close of business on March 22nd, 1917, to the close of business on March 26th, 1917.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

Brooklyn, February 24th, 1917.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.
Parsons, Kansas, March 1, 1917.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors, in conformity with Chapter 197, Laws of Kansas, 1895, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, including the ratification of such action at any time taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, or the executive officers of the Company as may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 6, 1917, until 10 A. M. April 6, 1917.

C. E. SCHAFF, President.
E. F. BROOMHALL, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF RAW SILK TRADING COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Raw Silk Trading Company will be held at the office of the Company at No. 354 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1917, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock from $100,000, consisting of 1,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $250,000, consisting of 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each.

Dated, New York, March 2nd, 1917.

PAOLINO GERLI, President.
EDMONDO GERLI, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of TIETIG-WOOTEN, INC., will be held at the office of said corporation, Nos. 48-56 West 38th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1917, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, February 16, 1917.

JOHANNA TIETIG, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEEL, GALVANIZED pipe, boiler tubes, chain, steel rolling door, brass tubing, trolleys, geared blocks, track jacks, locks, hasps, electroplating apparatus, fire hose, waste baskets, pens, pencils, typewriter ribbons, copying books, manifolding books, manila folders, writing paper, turbine engine oil, and millwork.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., March 31, 1917, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (No. 1130) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. Earl I. Brown, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DIStrict of Columbia, March 1, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., March 30, 1917, for constructing a Fish Market and appurtenant buildings on Water Street, between 11th and 12th Streets, Southwest, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, plans, and specifications may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars is required until the return of specifications and plans. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING BY contract thirty-eight submarine torpedo boats, Nos. 108-145, will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, April 11, 1917, when they will be publicly opened. Circular of requirements and plans and specifications relating to said vessels are ready for distribution among prospective bidders. Forms of proposal and contract may be had on application to the Department. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. March 8, 1917.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF THE Partnership Firm trading under the name of PRUDENTIAL TOBACCO COMPANY, consisting of ISRAEL W. SCHENKER and AARON SCHRIER, Copartners.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the above-named Israel W. Schenker and Aaron Schrier was on February 28, 1917, dissolved by mutual consent, effective as of March 1, 1917. Liquidation of the firm will be carried on by both members, who will make payment jointly of all debts. Moneys due to the said copartnership are payable to them at their temporary office, No. 343 Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated, New York, March 12, 1917.

(Signed) AARON SCHRIER,
ISRAEL W. SCHENKER.

AMERICAN SMELTERS HAS A RECORD YEAR

Gross Earnings of $25,242,297, an Increase Over 1915 of $8,999,877.

HANDICAPPED IN MEXICO

But President Guggenheim Says the Company Will Enter the Mining Business in Chile.

The American Smelting and Refining Company's report for 1916 says that in spite of railroad congestion, labor shortage and the scarcity of many materials needed for operating the mines and smelters, the amount of refined metals being produced at the end of the year was greater than ever before. The results of the year were displayed in gross earnings of $25,242,297, a gain of $8,999,877 over the record for 1915 and of $14,430,382 over 1914. From this deductions of $3,090,047 were made, leaving earnings applicable to dividends amounting to $22,152,249. The amount available for common stock dividends was $16,158,991, a total equal to more than 32 per cent. on the shares on which dividends were disbursed.

The management carried $13,018,415 to the profit and loss account and credited property account with $3,136,558 from surplus. Besides this special appropriation, $6,000,000 was set aside for enlargement and extension of facilities. The summary of earnings showed that the first half of the year brought in $11,145,693 in net and the second half $11,006,555.

President Daniel Guggenheim informed the shareowners in his statement that the company had decided to enter the mining and smelting business in Chile, and to this end the Caldera Smelter, together with mineral lands, had been bought. The stock of the Carrizal Smelting Company was also purchased.

"While none of the Mexican Smelting plants of the company were operated," Mr. Guggenheim continued, "some few of the mines were worked entirely under Mexican supervision. At the time of the writing of this report steps are being taken to open up both the Monterey and Matehuala plants. Movement of materials in Mexico will be largely effected through the use of locomotives and cars belonging to the company. Favorable arrangements have been made with both the national and State Governments, and it is evidently the earnest desire of the Mexican people, both in official and private life, that accustomed business shall be resumed. Until, however, the destructive effect of the last few years have been largely overcome, all business in Mexico must expect to be greatly hampered by high costs, especially in taxation and freight."

The company plans to use a part of the current high earnings for the enlargement and extension of its operations, says the report, to the end that production may be more diversified. This work is expected to insure a continuation of earnings which could not otherwise be hoped for. The expanding consumption of metals caused the Directors early in the year to make ready for big plant expenditures, which totaled $5,000,000. This new construction, together with operations now under way will give the company by June 30 a capacity for producing 1,300,000,000 pounds of electrolytic copper per year.

Production in the year comprised 780,438,000 pounds of copper, against 551,798,000 pounds in 1915; gold to the amount of 2,662,011 ounces, against 2,672,703 ounces; silver weighing 71,868,451 ounces, compared with 76,117,453 ounces; lead to the amount of 279,144 tons, in contrast with 296,986 tons in 1915, together with many by-products.

The book value of ore, bullion and factory products on hand as of Dec. 31, 1916, was $105,254,064, an increase of $46,671,922. The value was arrived at by figuring copper at 12 cents a pound, far below the market price, while the other metals were also conservatively valued. The cash working capital was increased $4,731,610, and at the end of the year the total of cash in bank and loans secured by Stock Exchange collateral was $19,941,491.

The company employed 21,073 men, compared with 15,556 in 1915, and paid out in wages and salaries $17,047,944, against $11,392,503 the year before. An average increase of 20 per cent. was voted the daily wage earners, and benefits in the way of life insurance and welfare work were increased. The technical and executive staff received bonuses at the end of the year aggregating $575,000, employes with moderate salaries receiving bonuses 50 per cent. greater than the year before.

TO SELL CHILE COPPER BONDS.

$35,000,000 Convertible 6 Per Cents Will Be Underwritten by Syndicate.

The Chile Copper Company has completed arrangements for the sale of $35,000,000 convertible 6 per cent. bonds which will be underwritten by a syndicate headed by Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co. The bonds will be offered to share owners at par, the sale being subject to approval of stockholders at a meeting in a few days. The proceeds will be used to pay off the company's floating debt and to increase funds available for expanding plant capacity. The management proposes to extend the smelting facilities until 27,000 tons of ore may be handled daily, in contrast with the present capacity of 10,000 tons.

The new bonds will be convertible into stock at $35 a share. They will mature in fifteen years from date of issue and will not be callable except as a whole. After the $15,000,000 convertible 7 per cent. issue now outstanding is paid off in 1923 the new bonds will be the first lien upon the stock of the Chile Exploration Company, the operating concern, all of which is owned by the Chile Copper Company. The company was organized by the Guggenheim and allied interests in 1913.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held January 26, 1917, the following petition was received:

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York:

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY, a New York corporation, owning and operating a street surface railroad in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, City of New York, hereby petitions for a franchise to construct, maintain and operate a double track extension of its existing railroad in the Borough of Manhattan, in, upon, along and over the following described route:

Beginning at and connecting with the existing tracks of the Company in West 207th Street at or near its intersection with Amsterdam or Tenth Avenue, thence southerly upon and along said Amsterdam or Tenth Avenue to its intersection with Nagle Avenue, thence southwesterly upon and along Nagle Avenue to its intersection with Dyckman Street, thence northwesterly along Dyckman Street to the existing tracks of the New York Central Railroad Company at the foot of Dyckman Street.

The Company proposes to operate said extension by an overhead current of electricity, similar to that employed by the Company on its existing lines of railroad, except that it proposes to operate on Dyckman Street by an overhead current of electricity up to and including June 10, 1925, and thereafter to install an underground system of electricity on Dyckman Street and to operate thereby.

Dated: New York, January 11th, 1917.

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY,
By EDWARD A. MAHER, Vice-President.
Attest: SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.
(Corporate Seal)

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Edward A. Maher, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Vice-President of Union Railway Company of New York City, the petitioner herein, that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

EDWARD A. MAHER.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1917. CHARLES WITZEL, Notary Public, Bronx County, New York; Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.; Bronx Co. No. 21; Bronx Reg. No. 704; N. Y. Co. No. 27; N. Y. Reg. No. 7058. Commission expires March 30, 1917;

and at the meeting of February 23, 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The foregoing petition from the Union Railway Company of New York City, dated January 11, 1917, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held January 26, 1917;

Resolved, That in pursuance of law this Board sets Friday, the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, That the petition and these resolutions shall be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in The City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary, Room 1307, Municipal Building. Telephone, 4560 Worth.

New York, February 23, 1917.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.
March 5	4.75 7/16	4.75	4.75 7/16
March 6	4.75 7/16	4.75	4.75 7/16
March 7	4.75	4.75	4.75
March 8	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼
March 9	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
March 10	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16

	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
March 5	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
March 6	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
March 7	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
March 8	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
March 9	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
March 10	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75	4.76 7/16
Same week last year—		
High	4.76 5/16	4.76 13/16
Low	4.75 13/16	4.76 5/16
Year to date—		
High	4.7585	4.7647½
Low	4.75	4.7641½
Same period last year—		
High	4.78	4.78¾
Low	4.73⅝	4.74⅝

PARIS.	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
Mar. 5	5.85½	5.85½	5.85½	5.84½	5.84⅝	5.84⅝
Mar. 6	5.85½	5.85½	5.85½	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½
Mar. 7	5.85⅝	5.85⅝	5.85⅝	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½
Mar. 8	5.85⅝	5.85⅝	5.85⅝	5.84	5.84	5.84
Mar. 9	5.85½	5.85½	5.85½	5.84	5.84	5.84
Mar. 10	5.85¼	5.85¾	5.85½	5.84	5.84	5.84

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.85½	5.84
Low	5.85½	5.84½
Same week last year—		
High	5.89½	5.83¾
Low	5.91½	5.90⅞
Year to date—		
High	5.84⅝	5.83¼
Low	5.85⅝	5.84⅝
Same period last year—		
High	5.82⅝	5.82
Low	5.94	5.93

BERLIN.	Demand High.	Demand Low.	Demand Last.
March 5	68.00	68.00	68.00
March 6	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½
March 7	68.25	68.25	68.25
March 8	68.50	68.50	68.50
March 9	68.25	68.25	68.25
March 10	68.06¼	68.06¼	68.06¼

	Cables High.	Cables Low.	Cables Last.
March 5	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½
March 6	68.25	68.25	68.25
March 7	68.37½	68.37½	68.37½
March 8	68.62½	68.62½	68.62½
March 9	68.37½	68.37½	68.37½
March 10	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	68.50	68.62½
Low	68.00	68.12½
Same week last year—		
High	73.31¼	73.37½
Low	72.25	72.31¼
Year to date—		
High	73.00	73.12½
Low	66.25	66.37½
Same period last year—		
High	77.50	77.62½
Low	72.25	72.31¼

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cables.
Mar. 5	5.02½	5.01½	40.37½	40.43¾	7.73½	7.72¾
Mar. 6	5.02¾	5.01¾	40.25	40.37½	7.65	7.65
Mar. 7	5.04¼	5.03¾	40.37½	40.43¾	7.76	7.75
Mar. 8	5.04¼	5.03¾	40.31¼	40.37½	7.75	7.74
Mar. 9	5.04½	5.03⅝	40.31¼	40.37½	7.79	7.78
Mar. 10	5.04	5.03	40.31¼	40.27½	7.81½	7.80½
Week's range—						
High	5.02½	5.01½	40.37½	40.43¾	7.65	7.65
Low	5.04¼	5.03¾	40.25	40.37½	7.81½	7.80½
Same week last year—						
High	5.23½	5.22½	42.37½	42.62½	6.70½	6.69¾
Low	5.24	5.23	42.18¾	42.37½	6.71¼	6.70½
Year to date—						
High	5.00½	4.99	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88¾	6.87¾
Low	5.06	5.06	40.25	40.37½	7.81½	7.80½
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.59½	6.58¼
Low	5.26	5.25	41.57½	41.93¾	6.79	6.78

	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cab's.	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cab's.	Russia. Dem.	Russia. Cab's.
Mar. 5	11.06	11.08	20.00	20.05	28.15	28.20
Mar. 6	11.12	11.10	20.00	20.05	27.75	27.85
Mar. 7	11.35	11.40	20.00	20.05	27.70	27.75
Mar. 8	11.35	11.40	20.00	20.05	27.70	27.80
Mar. 9	11.15	11.17	20.00	20.05	27.70	27.80
Mar. 10	11.15	11.18	20.00	20.05	27.70	27.80
Weeks range—						
High	11.35	11.40	20.00	20.05	28.15	28.20
Low	11.05	11.08	20.00	20.05	27.70	27.80
Year to date—						
High	11.80	11.82	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	10.60	10.62	19.70	19.75	27.70	27.80

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Copenhagen. Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Stockholm. Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Christiania. Cab's.
Mar. 5	27.60	27.70	29.60	29.60	28.10	28.20
Mar. 6	27.90	27.98	29.50	29.60	28.35	28.45
Mar. 7	28.35	28.45	29.55	29.65	28.75	28.85
Mar. 8	28.60	28.70	29.55	29.65	28.80	29.00
Mar. 9	28.75	28.85	29.50	29.60	29.00	29.10
Mar. 10	29.60	29.70	29.55	29.65	29.60	29.70
Week's range—						
High	29.60	29.70	29.65	29.65	29.00	29.10
Low	27.60	27.70	29.50	29.60	28.10	28.20
Year to date—						
High	29.60	29.70	29.60	29.72	29.60	29.70
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Hongkong. Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Peking. Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Shanghai. Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	55.75	55.85	89.25	89.37½	84.25	84.37½
Low	55.95	56.05	89.25	89.37½	84.25	84.37½
Year to date—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	88.00	88.12½	83.00	83.62½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	INDIA. Bombay. Cab's.	INDIA. Calcutta. Dem.	INDIA. Calcutta. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	SPAIN. Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	JAPAN. Kobe. Cab's.	JAPAN. Yokohama. Dem.	JAPAN. Yokohama. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	21.35	21.35	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.18	21.25	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—						
High	21.30	21.45	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.06	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Buenos Aires. Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Rio. Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.37½	44.50	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.37½	44.50	23.62½	23.75
Year to date—				
High	44.62½	44.87½	23.76	23.87½
Low	44.06	44.12½	23.50	23.60

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 5	$1.91⅝	$1.87¼	$1.61⅝	$1.57⅝
March 6	1.91⅞	1.88⅝	1.61½	1.58⅝
March 7	1.92	1.87	1.60	1.57
March 8	1.89⅝	1.85½	1.59	1.56¼
March 9	1.91½	1.87½	1.61	1.56½
March 10	1.89¾	1.85⅞	1.58⅞	1.56¼
Week's range	1.92	1.85⅝	1.61⅝	1.56¼

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
March 5	$1.48½	$1.45⅞
March 6	1.48⅛	1.46¼
March 7	1.47⅞	1.45¼
March 8	1.47	1.44¾
March 9	1.48⅜	1.44
March 10	1.47	1.45¼
Week's range	1.48⅝	1.44¾

CORN.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
March 5	1.08⅝	1.06⅛	1.08¼	1.06¼	1.07⅞	1.05⅜
March 6	1.09¼	1.06⅝	1.08⅝	1.06⅜	1.07	1.05¼
March 7	1.09⅝	1.07¼	1.09	1.06⅝	1.07⅝	1.06
March 8	1.09¾	1.06⅞	1.08⅝	1.06⅜	1.07	1.05⅝
March 9	1.10¼	1.08½	1.09½	1.07⅝	1.08¾	1.06½
March 10	1.10⅝	1.08¼	1.09¼	1.07⅜	1.08½	1.07
W'k's re.	1.10⅝	1.06⅛	1.09½	1.06¼	1.08¾	1.05¼

OATS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 5	60⅞	59¼	59½	57
March 6	60¾	59⅝	58¼	57¼
March 7	60⅝	58⅝	58¼	56⅝
March 8	59⅝	58½	57⅝	56¼
March 9	61	59⅛	58⅜	56⅞
March 10	60⅛	58⅞	57⅞	56⅜
Week's range	61	58½	59½	56¼

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 5	$19.52	$19.25	$19.50	$19.25
March 6	19.52	19.30	19.55	19.35
March 7	19.40	18.70	19.42	18.75
March 8	19.00	18.77	18.97	18.75
March 9	19.02	18.70	18.97	18.70
March 10	19.25	18.87	19.20	18.92
Week's range	19.52	18.70	19.55	18.70

RIBS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 5	$17.95	$17.65	$17.92	$17.70
March 6	17.92	17.75	17.97	17.80
March 7	17.87	17.42	17.90	17.50
March 8	17.52	17.37	17.60	17.47
March 9	17.52	17.35	17.60	17.42
March 10	17.70	17.45	17.67	17.60
Week's range	17.95	17.35	17.97	17.42

PORK.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 5	$33.90	$33.40	$33.45	$33.25
March 6	34.00	33.80	33.42	33.37
March 7	33.97	32.95	32.65	32.25
March 8	33.25	33.00	32.50	32.35
March 9	33.60	33.10	32.90	32.25
March 10	33.50	33.32	32.80	32.60
Week's range	34.00	32.95	33.45	32.25

NEW YORK.
COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
March 5	18.03	17.62	17.93	17.56	17.86	17.41
March 6	17.95	17.55	17.91	17.60	17.75	17.43
March 7	17.90	17.63	17.78	17.40	17.59	17.27
March 8	17.63	17.55	17.59	17.40	17.45	17.29
March 9	17.88	17.73	17.74	17.55	17.61	17.42
March 10	18.13	18.08	17.95	17.73	17.75	17.62
W'k's re.	18.13	17.55	17.95	17.40	17.86	17.27

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
March 5	16.75	16.72	16.82	16.50	16.86	16.64
March 6	16.91	16.91	16.82	16.56	16.90	16.70
March 7	..	..	16.75	16.47	16.83	16.60
March 8	..	..	16.69	16.56	16.79	16.70
March 9	..	..	16.78	16.67	16.88	16.80
March 10	..	..	16.97	16.80	16.99	16.91
W'k's re.	16.91	16.72	16.97	16.47	16.99	16.60

FEARS FEDERAL OWNERSHIP.

Ivy L. Lee Pleads for More Liberal Regulation of Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11.—Ivy L. Lee of New York declared tonight before the Westminster Forum that unless the Government and the public took a more liberal attitude toward the railroads, Government ownership was inevitable. He said the error of present regulation was that the Government, in response to public opinion as the authorities saw it, had prevented the railroads from earning more than a reasonable return as a maximum, but had made no provision for lean years, with a result that financiers had stopped investing money in railways, and the extension of transportation facilities was therefore at a halt.

"Unless all signs fail," said Mr. Lee, "the close of the year at June 30, 1917, the end of the full first ten years of railroading in the United States under Government regulation with teeth, promises to witness this exhibit of conditions:

"1. A vastly increased railroad investment, an even greater percentage of increased service rendered, and no return earned upon the increased investments.

"2. Railroad building at a very low ebb, railroad facilities congested, no adequate plans being made to provide for future requirements.

"3. Issuance of new stock for railroad construction wherein investigators take their chance in the enterprise at an end.

"In view of these facts, unless the fundamental principle upon which Government regulation of railroads as now practiced in the United States is changed, Government ownership is inevitable."

BIG LOCKOUT IN CLEVELAND.

Building Operations of Entire City Threatened with a Tieup.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 11.—Complete tieup of building operations here within the next few days seemed likely tonight, following the declaration of a city-wide lockout by the Building Trades Employers' Association, to take effect Thursday or Friday. In answer labor leaders declared that they stood ready to call out all union men in the city in a sympathetic strike if necessary to win the fight with the building trades, which has been in effect for weeks.

The proposed lockout would throw 20,000 men out of work and halt more than 300 building operations throughout the city. Two thousand building trade laborers locked out by the employers for alleged violations of agreements and several thousand building trade workers employed on jobs where the laborers were locked out are now idle.

MONEY RATES.

	On Call. High.	On Call. Low.	On Call. Last.	On Call. Renewals.
Mar. 5	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Mar. 6	2½	2¼	2½	2½
Mar. 7	2½	2	2¼	2½
Mar. 8	2½	2	2¼	2¼
Mar. 9	2½	2¼	2½	2½
Mar. 10	2½	2¼	2¼	2½

Week's range—		
High	2½	2½
Low	2	2¼
Same week last year—		
High	2½	2¼
Low	1¾	2
Year to date—		
High	3	3
Low	1½	1½
Same period last year—		
High	3	2¼
Low	1¾	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	On Time. 90 Days.	On Time. 6 Mos.
Mar. 5	3¾@4	4	4 @4¼
Mar. 6	4 @4¼	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Mar. 7	3¾@4	3¾@4	4
Mar. 8	3¾@4	4	4 @4¼
Mar. 9	3½@3¾	4	4
Mar. 10	3½@3¾	4	4
Week's range—			
High	4¼	4¼	4½
Low	3½	3¾	4
Same week last year—			
High	2¾	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	2¾
Year to date—			
High	4¼	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3½@4

Commercial Paper.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....4
4 to 6 months.....4¼@4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4½@5

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4½	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	..
St Louis	4½	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Mar. 5	Par	†15c	†15@5c	*10c
Mar. 6	Par	†15c	†15@5c	*10c
Mar. 7	Par	†20c	†15@5c	*10c
Mar. 8	Par	†20c	†15@5c	*10c
Mar. 9	Par	†20c	†15@5c	*10c
Mar. 10	Par	†15c	†15@5c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short. Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Mar. 5	4¾	5⅛	5⅛	27f 82c
Mar. 6	4¾	5	5	27f 82½c
Mar. 7	4¾	5	5	27f 82½c
Mar. 8	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	27f 82½c
Mar. 9	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	27f 82½c
Mar. 10	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	27f 82c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
March 5	52⅝	91½	61f 55c
March 6	52⅞	91⅝	61f 45c
March 7	53	91¼	61f 45c
March 8	53	91⅝	61f 25c
March 9	52⅝	92	61f 25c
March 10	52⅝	92	61f 25c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
March 5	37 5/16d	76⅝c
March 6	37 5/16d	76⅝c
March 7	37¼d	75⅞c
March 8	37⅛d	75⅞c
March 9	37⅛d	75⅞c
March 10	37⅛d	75⅞c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 10, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	835,908	485,231	267,806
Tuesday	925,994	554,796	210,270
Wednesday	854,445	533,828	175,229
Thursday	529,028	699,142	171,655
Friday	761,226	589,945	226,989
Saturday	571,512	235,328	75,039
Total week	4,478,113	3,098,280	1,126,988
Year to date	35,751,081	32,896,060	11,687,775

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$1,862,000	$2,367,000	$2,630,000
Tuesday	2,089,000	3,558,000	2,503,500
Wednesday	2,358,500	3,128,500	2,463,000
Thursday	2,415,000	2,385,000	1,920,000
Friday	4,940,500	2,819,500	1,842,500
Saturday	3,218,500	1,346,000	1,259,000
Total week	$16,884,500	$15,605,000	$12,708,000
Year to date	228,081,800	225,756,090	127,018,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week a year ago:

STOCKS.

	Mar. 10, '17.	Mar. 11, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	4,478,113	3,098,280	*1,379,833

BONDS.

	Mar. 10, '17.	Mar. 11, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$8,005,000	$11,518,500	$3,513,500
Government	8,638,500	3,543,500	*5,095,000
State	65,000	23,000	*42,000
City	176,000	520,000	344,000
Total, all	$16,884,500	$15,605,000	*$1,279,500

*Increase.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Jobber will place immediate orders on ladies' and children's plush coats. Call with samples. 30 West 22d St., 5th floor.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Eastern, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at, all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

CREPE DE CHINE, TUSSAHS.—Three-thread crepe de chine and plain tussah for cash. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Wanted, contractors making better grade of cotton dresses. Call with samples, 25 West 31st, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on snappy silk, Georgette, sport, and cotton dresses. Room 803, 71 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Stock orders placed on good-looking sport and wash dresses. 6 West 32d, 11th floor, rear.

HANDBAGS.—Contractors wanted for silk handbags. The Four Season Jobbing House, 162 West 23d St., New York City.

HANDKERCHIEF MANUFACTURER who can stitch and make up handkerchiefs, large quantity. H. J. M., V 218 Times Downtown.

JUILLIARDS.—Open for quantity Juilliards, tan and navy checked silk, Style 420. Simon Costume and Dress, 44 East 32d.

MALLINSON'S KHAKI KOOL; any quantity wanted at $2.35. Phone 6691 Mad. Square.

PLUSH.—Open for large quantities Salt's; will pay cash. Stuyvesant 1247.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for Salt's or Hind & Harrison. Phone 4234 Madison Square.

POPLINS.—Will pay spot cash for heavy poplins, in all colors, at the price. Charles Cohen & Bros., 113 West 17th St.

POPLINS, Serges, Broadcloths, &c., at price; state quality, color, price. T 190 Times.

POPLINS, all colors; also serges, all colors. Greeley 4379.

SERGES.—Wanted for export, large quantities 0936 or similar fabrics; cash payments. Telephone 2180 Madison Square.

SERGES.—French serges, gabardines, Poiret twills, silk and wool poplins; immediate delivery; submit samples, quote prices. P 196 Times.

SILK SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on low priced taffeta and sport suits. Call after 2 P. M., 3 West 29th St., Room 603.

SILK SUITS wanted, good styles; reasonable price; cash. John Henle, 334 5th Av.

SILKS.—Pay liberally silks, any quantity; also remnants yard and over. T 77 Times.

SILKS.—Cash for large and small quantities. V 12 Times.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on suits and coats, especially silks; will buy jobs. Call all week, 4th floor, 151 West 26th; near elevator.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits, medium price; also stout. Call all week, P. M., 126 West 22d St., 8th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on suits and coats. Call with samples, 45 West 34th, Room 803.

SUITS AND COATS.—Newest styles. Orders given if snappy models. See Mr. Massoff, 12th floor, 141 West 28th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at the better grade. Tenth floor, 145 West 28th.

TAFFETA, black, wanted; 50 pieces. Telephone Chelsea 8428.

VELOUR.—Open to buy rose and apple green velour; state best price. Farragut 2347.

VELOUR.—American 15002, gold, green, navy; $1.50. Farragut 9406.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested buying Juilliard's 3594 serge, 4050 satin; Lawrence's S. G. D. cloth; Lorraine's 1071-3680 serge; Bennett. Rector 6114.

Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTH.—Forstmann & Huffmann, white, at $2.50; also all colors of velours, $1.85. Louis Noschkes, 37 West 28th.

BROADCLOTH.—White, all wool, 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

CHINCHILLAS, white, single width, fine quality, cheap. Greeley 4376.

COATS.—Don't fail to see the velour coat at $7.75; best value in the market; immediate delivery. Ellner Co., 49-51 West 24th St.

COATS, $3.50 to $12. The coat house of unmatchable values; immediate delivery. Ellner Co., 49-51 West 24th St.

COATS.—We are ready to show, jobbers only, silk plush coats, trimmed bottom, $8.75 up. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—We are ready to show plush coats, fur trimmed, to jobbers; preference to resident buyers. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 W. 27th.

COATS, 100; suits, 100; dresses, 100; skirts, 100; waists, 100; for sale at sacrifice. Z 317 Times Annex.

COATS, American woolen poplin, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Quantity plush coats, fur, beaver trimmed, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COLLARS.—Suit manufacturers, we can save you money on broadcloth embroidered collars if you use quantities. Rann, 1,133 B'way.

CORDUROYS.—A big lot of Spring and Fall corduroys to close out cheap. Call or phone Hyman Levin Co., Inc., 54 West 21st St., New York Cit. Tel. Gram. 6162.

CREPE METEORS.—Silk and wool poplins, satins; all grades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES.—75 French serge and 75 taffeta dresses to close out at $4.75. Standard Dress Co., 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—300 crepe de chine, taffeta, georgette, close out at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES on hand for immediate delivery; big stock of all kinds of silk dresses at low prices. J. Holtzman, 134 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—100 serges to close out at sacrifice. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, silk, to sell in job. 20 West 18th St., 7th floor.

DRESSES.—All-wool French serges to close out. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

EMBROIDERIES.—Dress manufacturers, we can positively save you money on Swiss embroideries; our patterns or yours. Rann, 1,133 Broadway.

EMBROIDERY SILK for stitching purposes, all colors; coarse sizes; suitable for millinery; on spools; cheap. Logan Textile, 874 Broadway.

GABARDINES, POPLINS. — Cream serges. Wellington Woolen Co., Farr. 8857, 1,133 Broadway.

GABARDINES and serges, all grades, at reasonable prices. H. Cohen Co., 45 West 25th St. Farragut 2950.

GEORGETTES, taffetas, and peau de cygnes; immediate delivery. Luvan Silk Co. & Elbe Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

GUNNIBURLS. — Poplins, Poiret twills, serges, velours; all colors at low prices. Farragut 2368.

JERSEY CLOTH, all wool, best quality, in all shades; immediate delivery. Samson-Mendelsohn Co., 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

LACES.—Embroideries, collars, trimmings; close cheap. Call after 10, Room 626, 160 5th Av.

PIECE GOODS.—Striped taffetas and plaids for immediate delivery. Silk and Dry Goods Exchange, 425 4th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

POIRET TWILL.—Navies, tan, U. S. serge; poplin, gold, tan, 235; navy and black, $1.40 net. Madison Square 448.

POPLIN.—Silk and wool poplin, taffetas, Georgettes, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-3446.

POPLINS.—Wool and Susquehanna silk, shepherd checks, below mill prices. Farragut 5246.

POPLIN, gabardines; cream serges. Farr. 8857. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 B'way.

POPLIN, silk and wool, also black and white check, to close out. Farragut 5245.

POPLIN.—For immediate delivery, Amoskeag 5158, tan, navy. Gramercy 3043.

SERGE.—Botany 11433, sponged, at $1.32½. Greeley 1039.

SERGE.—Navy cotton warp, for sale below market price. Ellner Co., 49-51 West 24th St.

SERGE.—Botany 11433, high shades, to sell. 23 West 31st, 12th floor.

SERGE.—Whitman's, styles 9 and 104, to close out. Greeley 4582.

SERGES.—Amoskeags 6301 and 7614, also high shades velour, low prices, for immediate delivery. 56 West 22d St., 5th floor.

SERGES.—Storm, mannish, and French, all colors. Chelsea 9868.

SERGES.—Juilliards 54221 and Botany 11433, all colors. Farragut 3816.

SHEPHERD CHECKS, printed, 24-inch, 3 cases to sell cheap. Spring 2514.

SILK DRESSES, high grade, to close. I. Laxer, 19 West 21st.

SILK FAILLE, about 500 yards 36-inch ivory, superior quality, at 80c. net; no discount. Telephone Stuyvesant 3640.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported finish, finest quality, largest output; all sizes; immediate deliveries; extraordinary inducements for large quantities. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 B'way, Suite 635-637. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS, finest quality only, lowest prices to dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1808 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS. — Spring fasteners for export; immediate delivery; bulk or carded or your own cards if desired. Spring 9539.

SUITS—10,000, in high shades. Latest models at the right prices. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 20th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Silks and cloths, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS, all shades, for immediate delivery, $7.00 up. Hirschhon Bros., 12 West 27th.

TWEED.—Fisher-Kennedy, American, black gabardine, at right price. Madison Sq. 448.

VELOURS.—All colors; French, mannish, and storm serges, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; low prices. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

WAISTS.—Job, large quantity of crepe de chine, Georgette, and lace waists, prices from $27 to $45 per dozen, to close out at a sacrifice. Original Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 20th St.

WAISTS. — 300 dozen crepe de chine and georgette. Maurice Rob, 133 West 21st St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; L. J. Hofmayer, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The Fashion Shop; L. M. Gamson, waists; 1,150 B'way.

ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. McKeown, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, women's, children's, infants' Fall coats; 11 East 31st.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss S. A. Brock, boy's furn. goods; D. S. Michael, Miss Mooers, jewelry, leather goods; H. Rafeld, girls', children's, juniors' coats, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—Eiseman Mfg. Co.; R. Eiseman, infants', children's wear; 18 West 33d.

CHICAGO—Lederer Bros. & Co.; Wm. D. Lederer, dress goods; 256 Church.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. E. Chapman, men's, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. M. Kyser, jewelry, leather goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; A. J. Frick, trimmed hats; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Lederer Bros. & Co.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 256 Church.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. Y. Pierce; men's furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. F. Brown, H. MacMullen, millinery; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss K. Meier, women's negligees; J. F. O'Neill, women's, children's apparel; 104 Worth.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Beaudry-Allen Co.; G. F. Beaudry, Jr., dry goods; Breslin.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike, Kumber Co.; H. S. Ames, general mdse.; Miss M. Garlock, misses', children's ready-to-wear, petticoats, infant's wear; 220 5th Av.

DETROIT—Emrorium World Millinery Co.; L. Kaufman, millinery; 621 B'way.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss O. Kirscher, leather goods, silverware; 116 West 32d.

EASTON, Penn.—Rose Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Schultz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

HONESDALE, Penn.—J. Katz, dry goods; Broztell.

INDIANAPOLIS—William H. Block Co.; M. S. Block, cloaks, suits; 1,261 B'way.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; S. Goldberg, notions, hosiery, gloves, leather goods, laces; 225 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Taylor D. G. Co.; C. Smith, waists, 209 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith-McCord D. G. Co.; P. Barber, silks; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; W. B. Silberman, jobs coats, suits, waists, dresses; 23 E. 26th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. B. McLain & Co.; W. B. McLain, silk underwear; 27 W. 34th.

MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster Co.; C. Kant, dress goods, silks; 105 Grand.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dayton Co.; Mrs. F. Kenne, muslin underwear; 1,170 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.; L. S. Donaldson Co.; F. Chicoine, furn. goods, underwear; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; A. Awsumb, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—C. A. Kaufman Co.; C. M. Kaufman, wash dresses; 1,140 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. C. Gellwicks, dress, wash goods, silks, linens, laces, white goods; 1,133 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mrs. Wernian, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss F. Ridley, ladies' wear; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. J. Shamberg, Spring Coats; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss M. Gibran, waists; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; L. S. Bickert, men's furnishing goods; 118 W. 32d.

PORT HENRY, N. Y.—E. D. Brooks, dry goods; Breslin.

PORTLAND, Ore.—H. Liebes & Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists, petticoats, underwear; 303 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; A. Kramer, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Anderson-Lewis-Gray Co.; T. L. Anderson, cloaks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—F. W. Bowman, millinery; Imperial.

SAN FRANCISCO—City of Paris D. G. Co.; Miss K. Jenas, coats, suits; 170 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—H. Liebes & Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists, petticoats, underwear; 303 5th Av.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. W. Conklin, millinery; 621 B'way.

SEATTLE—Frederick & Nelson; J. D. Zahrt, dress goods, silks; 450 4th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—McDougall & Southwick Co.; Miss Allen, women's, infant's wear, corsets; 23 E. 26th.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A. W. Smith Co.; H. F. McGee, dry goods; Collingwood.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss M. L. Carlos, women's blouses, girls' coats, dresses; 230 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; O. Putnam, hosiery; 377 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Lindell D. G. Co.; S. Rubin, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; E. J. Glaber, gloves; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; A. Schuchart, china, glassware; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Kline's; Miss J. Flynn, waists; Miss Bennett, dresses; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; L. Toben, rugs, upholstery goods; 395 B'way.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

TROY, N. Y.—Reynolds Co.; J. K. Hoyt, carpets, rugs; Grand.

UTICA, N. Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; M. Fuhrman, notions, jewelry, leather goods; Grand.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; J. F. Finnin, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 432 4th Av.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest Sons; D. A. Garver, art goods; 105 Grand; Grand.

HAROLD J. GROSS, JAMES H. HURLEY and E. TUDOR GROSS, Auctioneers.

LIQUIDATION SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION
(By Order of Barnaby Manufacturing Company)

Real Estate, Machinery, Equipment, Stock of Yarn, Stock of Roving, and Other Property
OF THE
Barnaby Manufacturing Company
QUEQUECHAN STREET, WATUPPA LAKE, and NEW BEDFORD BRANCH OF N. Y., N. H. & H. RAILROAD,
Fall River, Massachusetts

2—PARCELS OF REAL ESTATE—2
To Be Sold Separately

PARCEL NO. 1—MANUFACTURING PLANT—3 granite main buildings, connected, and 4 detached buildings; total floor space, 258,000 sq. ft. Equipped with power plant, sprinkler system, electric wiring, heating plant, elevators.

THE LAND contains 9.15 acres, fronting on Quequechan Street and extending into Watuppa Pond to the channel of the Quequechan River.

PARCEL NO. 2—MANUFACTURING SITE—Adjoining Parcel No. 1. Containing 5.65 acres, fronting 475 ft. on Quequechan Street, about 1,130 ft. on the New Bedford Branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, extending into Watuppa Pond to the channel of the Quequechan River.

The Real Estate Will Be Sold at 10 o'Clock A. M., on the Premises,
Tuesday, March 27th, 1917.

2800 — — LOTS — — 2800

Cotton Machinery; Dyeing and Finishing Machinery; 1039 Looms, of which 167 are Silk Looms, 101 Model E Automatic Draper Looms; Stock of Yarn; Stock of Roving; Office Furniture.

To Be Sold Separately in Lots to Suit Purchasers
TUESDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1917
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1917
THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1917

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., each day, on the premises, and continuing in the order numbered in catalogue until all the lots are sold.

Apply for Descriptive Catalogue to
G. L. & H. J. GROSS,
MANAGERS OF ESTATES 170 WESTMINSTER STREET
Providence, Rhode Island.

$114,690,145 FOR BUILDINGS.

Report for New Structures in Manhattan Shows Big Increase.

According to the yearly report submitted by Superintendent Alfred Ludwig of the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings, plans were filed for 564 new buildings, costing $114,690,145, in addition to alterations to 3,884 buildings costing $19,387,899. This made a total expenditure of $134,078,044, an increase of $60,504,370 over 1915.

The report showed that there were 11,490 passenger elevators, 5,800 freight and 5,000 sidewalk elevators in Manhattan. The Revised Building Code greatly improved the inspection of these last year, although in the period accidents resulting in the deaths of thirty-nine persons and the injury of forty-two were reported. Most of the deaths were due to carelessness on the part of operators or passengers.

From 1906 to 1916, inclusive, plans were filed for 4,607 tenement houses, costing a total of $454,480,600, and for 1,541 store and loft buildings, costing $211,796,750. This made a total expenditure of $666,177,350 on 6,148 buildings of these classes during the decade. Owing to lack of co-operation between the public and managers of buildings, Superintendent Ludwig stated, little progress was made in the year to close the gates of elevators. He estimated that twenty-five or thirty lives could be saved every year in Manhattan if elevators were equipped with some device making it impossible for cars to leave floors until cars, shaft doors, and gates were closed.

The report contained the suggestion that the Board of Aldermen pass an ordinance requiring architects and builders to be licensed. Also that steps be taken to remedy conditions to prevent serious collapse or catastrophes in buildings under construction.

Capt. Sohlberg Changes His Name.

HIGHLAND FALLS, March 11.—Captain Oscar Sohlberg, U. S. A., has been granted permission by County Judge A. H. Seeger to change his name to Sohlbert. In the papers filed with the application Captain Sohlberg says Sohlbert is the correct spelling of the family name. Captain Sohlberg is Instructor of Engineering at West Point Academy, was born in Sweden, and is of French descent.

Spain Announces New Loan.

MADRID, March 11, (via Paris.)—Announcement was made today by Governmental decree of the flotation of a new Spanish loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas. The loan will be issued at 5 per cent., and will be redeemable in fifty years. Subscriptions will be opened March 31.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair and cooler; moderate s. w. to w. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Tues. in n. w.; moderate s. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, cooler in n.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair, except rain in extreme n. w.; moderate e. winds, except s. e. over n. w.

Ala.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. probably rain; moderate s. winds.

Miss.—Fair Mon., cooler in n., rain at night or Tues.; moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy and colder Mon.; Tues. rain.

Ky.—Cloudy and colder Mon.; Tues. rain or snow.

Ind.—Cloudy Mon.; colder in s. Tues.; cloudy, probably snow in n. and snow or rain in s.; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon.; colder in s. e.; Tues. cloudy, probably snow in s.; moderate n. winds.

Ohio—Cloudy and colder Mon., probably snow in n.; Tues. cloudy, probably rain or snow by night; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Ill.—Cooler Mon., with fair in n. and unsettled in s.; Tues. unsettled, with rain in s.; moderate to fresh n. e. winds.

Mo.—Unsettled Mon., cooler in e. and s.; Tues. probably rain or snow; fresh n. e. winds.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; cooler Mon. in e.

Iowa—Cloudy Mon. Tues. unsettled.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Neb.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., with probably rain or snow in s.

Kan.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably rain; cooler Mon.; fresh moderate winds.

La. and Ark.—Occasional rains Mon.; colder Tues. unsettled.

Okla.—Fair Mon.; much colder. Tues. fair.

E. Tex.—Unsettled Mon.; occasional rains; much colder in n. Tues. fair; colder.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon.; colder. Tues. fair.

Auction Sales

NOW ON VIEW.
PLAZA ART ROOMS, Inc.
5-7 East 59th St.
(at Fifth Av.)
Edward P. O'Reilly, Auctioneer.

An Important Collection of
Old English and Lacquered Furniture
Fine Tapestries, Rare Bronzes and Marbles, French and Chinese Porcelains, Including Han and Ming Pieces, Oriental Rugs, Paintings, and a Fine Collection of Prints and Etchings.

From a private consignor
BY ORDER OF
Mr. Edward T. Cockcroft, Esq.,
of this City.

With additional items, including A notable Collection of Ecclesiastical Vestments, Capes, Chasubles, Stoles, etc., embroidered in gold and silver.

The Property of
S. Van Lille, of Antwerp, Belgium.

Auction Sessions, Friday & Saturday of this week (March 16-17), at 2:30.
Catalogue on application.

Public Auction Today (Mon.) and 5 following days at 3 o'clock

IN SILO'S Fifth Ave. Art Galleries,
"Silo Building,"
546 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
and
1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers.

915 Beautiful Examples of
PERSIAN & CHINESE
RUGS and CARPETS
In a large variety of sizes and weaves in Unique Designs and Rich Coloring, embracing many rare specimens.

ON VIEW TO TIME OF SALE.

1200 SUITS
ON-THE-RACK
$8.75
SERGES—POPLINS—GABARDINES
FRANK & FRANK
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IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Popular Priced
SILK & COTTON **DRESSES**
PHIL. MARK & CO.
71 W. 23d St. TELEPHONE GRAMERCY 4414

DRESSES
For Delivery
SILK and SERGES 6.00 up
Tip Top Waist and Dress Co.
134-142 W. 37th St.

BROADWAY BRAND RIBBONS
SATINS—GEORGETTES—CREPES
Dainty—Unique—Exquisite
MAX FEIST, Greeley 4846
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Crowley Neckwear for Women — That Something New
Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style.
Nationally Advertised.
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.
40 E. 22d St. N. Y.

SEE THIS OFFERING House & Porch DRESSES
Ab. & A. Franklin
151 West 26th Street 75c to $3

SILK DRESSES at $6.75.
MAJESTIC DRESS CO. 129-133 W 29th St

SILK From $2.75 to $4.50 **DRESSES** All Latest Models
Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT,
118 WEST 22D STREET.

BRIGHTON CARLSBAD SLEEPING WEAR
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen,
38-40 West 32d Street.

STOUT WAISTS
IN COTTON—$12 DOZ. UP
IN SILK—$2.75 AND UP
AMERICAN LADY WAIST CO.

LININGS America's foremost specialty linings distributing and converting house.
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated,
America's Linings Leaders
92-94-96 Bleecker St., New York City.

Simon Ginsburg & Bro. Showing Complete Spring Line of Suits, Coats & Separate Skirts
116-18 West 22d Street.

Sport & Silk Dresses—Popular Price
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 120 W. 27th St.

COATS Spring serge, $3.75 up. KLEPPER BROS., 48 W. 21st.

Silk Dresses $6.75 15.00 Annette Waist & Dress Co. 109-111 West 27th St.

WASH DRESSES $1.50 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-43 W. 26th St.

Coats & Suits, new Spring models now ready. Joseph Schwartz, 157 W. 25th St.

SKIRTS WIENER BROS. 19 West 21st St.

COATS, SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERY M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d

Coats and Suits H. B. RUBIN 38-54 WEST 28th St.

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY. E. S. HIRSCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 326 Canal St.

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Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise,
Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children,
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Marie Antoinette TRY ONE
Sold Wherever Quality is in demand
10¢ and UP
Made by E. KLEINER & CO., N. Y.

5,000 Feet Office and Showroom
PARTITIONS
At Rock Bottom Prices.
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Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

ADVANCES MADE ON YOUR
Outstanding Accounts
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AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

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13-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2756.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 1232.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold four five-gallon cans of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 483, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Auto Co<Seaton.
General calendar:
Rennolds<US (2.)
Blake<Perrin.
Staples Transp Co<Volunteer.
Phoenix Sand Co<Eureka.
Eclipse Ltge. &c, Co<Cornell Stmboat Co.
Shoninger Bros<Donner Bros Co.
Davidson<Am Blower.
Marsh<Leseman.
Crescent Mfg<Wilson.
Re Zeis.
Re Monarch Acetylene Co.
Stallo<Wagner.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 285, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bankruptcy discharges:
O & L Orseck,
Charles C Hamilton,
Louis F Froelich,
Henrietta Bromberger,
Samuel E Bleyer,
John J Garraty,
Anna Briskie,
Louis Gilbert,
Peter McMahon,
Samuel Blechman,
Jay J Man,
Margaret A Donohue,
Samual Goldman,
Rufus G Shirley,
Jacob Prokesth,
Orlando W Groff,
Anna Prokesch,
Mommouth B Wilson,
B & D Goldring.
Under objections:
Samuel Lerner,
Wm F Norton,
Joseph Goldberg,
Claudat & Lorme.
Adjourned cases:
Robert T Kent,
Winifred T McDonald,
Henry H Pasadiso,
Charles Wicentowski.
Involuntary case:
Petition<H F Granger.
Motions:
Louis Bean,
Martin Sesslen,
Kurten & Sufrin,
E J Rieser & Co.
Charles S Allen,
Frederick Knapp,
Capital City Cap Co,
Wolf Leifert,
S Dessaus Sons,
I & L Novick,
Riverside Garage Co,
Abingdon Const Co,
G & J Biner.
Brook Feat Film Co,
Joseph Lemport,
Slavin Bros.
Frederick B Roach,
Samuel Braun,
Weisslitz & Scharf,
Charles N Freedman,
Julius S Rosenthal,
Fieldsteel & Co.
Lasker & Levitan,
Abraham Lewis,
Brock Feat Film Co,
Elias Resueck.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Levi Straus Co<Silverstein.
Silverstein<L Straus.
MacDonald<Mandeville.
Rosenberg<Int M M Co, (2.)
Noetzle<Penn RR.
Brenner<same.
Fry<same.
Czerweny<Mitchell.
Ianello<Beth Steel.
Wagner Spec Co<Manning, Maxwell & Moore.
Davidson Chem Co<Gillespie.
Rosenfeld<Penn RR.
Trunk<Heavy Haul Co

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Hunt<Ph & Rdg RR.
Swanson<Tug Genesee
Penn RR<Tug Transfer No 21.
Chiarello<C RR of NJ
Luckenback<Schooner M D Cressey.
Tice Tow Line<Penn RR.
Kirsch<SS San Guglielmo.
Kronman<same.
Pastene<same.
Dailey<SS Guvane.
Arthur<Tug Jas McDonough.
Booth SS Line<Dalzell.
Penn RR<Tug Catherine Moran.
Walls<Tug A Kill.
Bradley Imp Co<Tug C Blakesless.
Lund<Yacht Acushla.
Campbell<Tug Johnstown.
Creighton<L V Transp

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Victor Talk Mach Co<Globe Talk Mach Co.
Brown<Fletcher (2.)
Mutual E & I Corp<Mutual E & I Corp of Amer.
Autopiano Co<Storey & Clark Piano Co.
Proctor & G Co<Berlin Mills Co.
A B Dick Co<Underwood Typew Co.
Gt A & P Tea Co<Cream of Wheat Co.
Edmonds<Stern & M.
Bryant<Harrison.
Waldes<A L Clark & Co, Inc.
Auto Ins Co of Hart<Guaranty Sec Corp.
T A Wilson & Co<Hudson Prod Co.
Klaw & Erlanger<Nirdlinger.
Am Thermos Bottle Co<Simplex Vac Mfg.
Barber<Reo Motor Car Co of NY, Inc.
J Lovera Co<Mansky.
Metal Arts & Crafts Co<Hudson Br Wks.
Blum & Koch, Inc<Bonar-Phelps Co.
Scully<T De La Rue & Co, Lim.
Chi Car Heat Co<Gold Car H & L Co.
Andrews<Heywood Bros & W Mfg Co.
Richardson<Germania Bank.
Munger<Perlman Reiss Corp.
W A Rogers, Lim<Rogers Sil R Bureau
Am Graphoph Co<Am Parlograph Corp.
Gold<Ewing.
Griffin<Kennerley.
Friedley-Voshardt Co<Nat Metal S & S Co
Waldes<Weingarten & Ebstein.
Cohn<Pomper.
Paulsen<Gray.
Garrison<Watson Wagon Co.
Pearlman Co, Inc<East Z Ref Co, Inc.
De Forest Radio T & T Co<Experi Pub Co
Sparnaw<Meany.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 11:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.

The following causes will be called and tried as reached. Other causes will be added to calendar as needed:

Steinbrugge<Abrams.
Armsby Co<SS Esrom.
Gray<Tottenville Hygeia Ice Co.
Manchester<Paper Makers' Imp Co.
Hastorf<Leon Michel Brew Co.
Ferguson<SS Vestris.
Neville<462 Tons of Egg Coal.
Shotter<SS Com'ander Chapin.
Same<SS Canarsie.
Hidalgo<SS Verdi.
Jordan Ship Co<SS Adriatic.
John Wilson<SS Vassari.
Duhig<SS Vestris.
Anderson<SS Vauban.
Leone<SS Boniface.
Medie et al<SS Bronwen.
Yalif Ali<same.
Brown<SS Westmeath.
Miller<Steamtug Bern.
Ohsen<SSInveran.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Causes for call.

Medie<SS Bronwen.
Hardy<Bkntine Windrush.
Peters<SS Edison Light.
Nielson<SS Rhine.
Tomsen<Bark Belmont

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.
Clubb<Cooke et al.
Reimert<Schmidt.
People<Archiello.
Weedsport El Lt Co<Vil of Weedsport.
Seeley et al<Osborne.
Bay et al<O'Brien.
Manion<Loomis Sanitorium.
Weissberger<NY Mut Gas Light Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Bradstreet's Coll Bureau<Bradstreet Co.
Planten<Nat Nass Bk
Greenwich Sav Bk<Hopper.
Frogane<Alpha Portland Cement Co.
Burns<Walter.
Kennett Cowan Co<Invest Registry (2).
Glass<CNY.
CNY<Campbell.
Pugh<F C Realty Co.
Vinton<Universal Film
Re CNY<Towns.
Fredk Zittel & Sons<Brown Bros.
Morrison<Smith.
Reilly<Ward.
Vexler<Snyder (2).
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Champlin<Hutler.
Siskind<Flaks.
Aarons<Gutzman.
Parrott<Cook.
Re Stern.
Hannel<Segal.
Kramer<Carmana Realty Co.
CNY<Consumers Fertilizer Co.
Beeke<Beeke.
John Wanamaker<Coyle.
Kaback<Hamilton.
Berry<La Roche.
Harte<Berghorn.
Schermerhorn<Gabrael
Titus<Cent Pk, &c, R.
Weinberg<Natl Gum & Mica Co.
List<O'Bierne.
Re Freygang.
Friedman<Franklin.
McDuffee<Eisen.
Hagenaers<Caballero.
CNY<Schwinn.
Sherwood<Sinclair.
Kaplan<Kaplan.
Esterson<Ostrander.
Russell<Bueb.
German Sav Bank<Hauser.
Donohue<Mattlage.
Zwalisky<N Y Rys.
Stewart<same.
Steinberger<same.
Richman<same.
Padronastro<same.
Landreaners<same.
Guaranteed Mtg<Strauss.
Friedman<N Y Rys.
Esposito<same.
Donohue<same.
Cannon<same.
Munroe<Mercadante.
Bien<Ali.
Shelly<Shelly.
Lawyers Title & T Co<Buttenweiser.
Re Brodsky.
Dodd<Crawford.
Kahn<Kahn.
Kane<Kane.
Finley<Finley.
Bowery Sav Bk<Eagan
Court<Fleischer.
Re Turbe-Elec Const.
Re Smith (Lyvere St).
Ridley<Ellis.
Maria<Puglisi.
Kopf<Kopf.
Greenhut<Rotoprint Graveuer Co.
Dressler<Beard.
City R E Co<Rosemary Realty Co.
Natl Surety Co<Mass Bonding Co.
Peterson<Eighmie.
Plitch<N Y Rys.
Scherer<same.
Union Trust<Harris.
Garrizzo<N Y Rys.
Hoppin<Gordon.
Gruber<N Y Rys.
Coughlin<Whitman (3)
Sanford<Sanford.
Hasco Bldg Co<Harris S B Co.
Rayner<Riedel.
Rosenberg<Freedman.
Graham<Graham.
Schwall<Singer.
Tilton<Brown.
Henry Remeike<Albert Romeike.
CNY<Morris.
Jonas<Jonas.
Suter<Leh Val RR.
Minassian<Babayan.
Peters<Gregory.
Heins<Klesk.
Re Pelella<Illinois Surety Co.
Cellara<Garford Mtr Truck Co (2).
Smith<Staten Island Land Co.
Brooks<Blexham (2).
Candler<Schulman.
Daum<Essanbee Film.
Phillips<Sonn Bros.
Jacobs<Del Genevese.
Goshen Sav Bank<Schlanger.
Soc of St Johnland<Granley Co.
Melnick<N Y Rys.
Leinkram<same.
Cottesfeld<same.
Feinberg<same.
Eber<same.
McElroy<Roth.
Suter<Leh Val RR.
Re Murphy.
Vandeweghe<Star Fur.
Re Dreyer.
Kirsch<Kirsch.
Saltzman<Chapkewitz.
White<Bloch.
Gerstenzang<Josephy.
Carolyn Landy<Mais.
Dillen<Pan American Theatrical Co.
Call<Call.
Adler<Adler.
American & British Mfg<Int Power Co.
Re Kaplan.
Zipkin<Zipkin.
Natl Surety Co<Natl City Bank.
Re Sanborn (Barber).
Re Sanborn.
Re Stiller.
Sherwood<N E Theatres Co.
Ferguson Coal & Coke<Guaranty Trust.
Bodenstein<Oppenheimer.
Ettlinger<Prudential Bond & Mtg Co.
Re Chiumento.
United Dressed Beef<E M Price Co.
Re Pulis.
Rudolph Wurlitzer<Reis Circuit Co.
Re Davison.
Wulff<Int R T.
Depew<Dahr.
Openhym<Le Vien.
Re E Fucini & Co.
Re Himmel Dress Co.
Re S D Davis Const Co (2).
Re Realty Economies.
Re Kaplan.
Dinny<Straus.
Edward J McCabe Co<J P Devine Co.
Dale<Dale.
Woods<Altoria Rlty & Const Co.
Re Wright.
Citizens Benev Assoc<Window Cleaners.
Deal<Deoch & Doris.
McGovern<McGovern.
Sherwood<N E Theatres Co.
Karon<Levy.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Re Sisson (Cert 4,091, Stratford House).
Del Mar<Tallmadge.
Clark<Bankers Trust.
Met By-Products Co<Van Name.
Horvath<Horvath.
Rainish<Rainish.
Lipman<Wile.
Berman<Berman.
Re Sisson (Barbuleany).
Erb<P V Baranowsky.
Sheridan<Sheridan.
Luckes<Hughes.
Re Int R T <Chadwick.
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Bodenstein<Oppenheim.
Sherrill<Sherrill.
De Jahn<de Jahn.
Metal<Metal.
McManus<McManus.
Re East 180th St.
Kittel<Kittel.
Heckler<Heckler.
Preferred causes:
Knox Hat<Kernochan.
City R E Co<Hoytreis Const Co.
General calendar:
Case on—Broadway Bldg<E W Martin.
Rinaldo<Helstein.
Turner<Turner.
Levine<Holbrook,C&R
Jasper<Berkowitz.
McCreery Rlty Corp<Sadowsky (2).
Bosch<Bosch.
Wix<Wix.
Grill<Grill.
Dobratz<Dobratz.
Frankel<Motor Car Spring Co.
Dollinger<Dollinger.
Madison Real Prop, &c, Co<Schwebel.
Calapai<Calapai.
Tarlovsky<Tarlovsky.
Richard<Normann.
Legniti<Mechanics & Metals Natl Bank.
Pekarsky<Pekarsky.
Silberstein<Silberstein.
Tuchfeld<Tuchfeld.
Howard<Howard.
Fraser<Fraser.
Dickey<Metro Picture.
Gross<Gross.
Bartlett<Brown.
Trufanoff<Met Magazine.
Parlagreco<Parlagreco
Holder<Holder.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Title Guar & Trust<Gerosa.
Dunn<Nevins.
Barter Realty<O'Rourke.
Sanborn<Rinehart.
Bradley Knitting Co<Sudbury.
Schwitzer<Dessauer.
Metzger<Home Sav Bk
Internatl Battery Co<Westreich.
Kelly<Internatl Film.
Robbins<Lay Fish Co.
Berman<Axtell.
Kirschenbaum<Swoboda.
Kouri<Bannerman.
Levine<Universal Holding Co.
Howard<Am Navigation Co.
Berghoff Brew As<Maurice & J, Inc.
Case on.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Inq.—Geller<Dollard.
Messer<Hagedorn.
O'Connell<Hurlburt Motor Truck Co.
Tomalsky<Dondero.
Babcock<N Y Rys.
Davis<Belt Line Ry.
Brewcinska<NY Cent.
Romano<Abraham.
Dearie<Third Av RR.
Bender<N Y Rys.
Block<Bernstein.
Green<Int R T.
Lisewski<Del & Hud.
Fields<Peter Doelger Brewing Co.
Paolino<Ludin Rty.
J Hesse, Jr<CNY.
J Hesse<same.
Cohen<Guttentag.
Marshall<Pneuman (2)
Wolf<Linch.
Gasparini<Gielleilo.
Margulies<Kocher.
Cohen<N Y Rys.
Fink<Willetts.
Truscelli<Hotel Arthur
Tuohy<Hall.
Brenner<Landsmann.
Dacunto<CNY.
Tevlin<Interborough Transfer Co.
Schnur<Forbes.
Blum<John Randles.
McNamara<Hinckle.
Davis<Mersing.
O'Brien<Barrett.
Falletta<60 Wall St.
Montgomery Mfg<C S Atkinson.
Greenberg<Lawrence Holding.
Duncan<Int R T.
Lukasak<Kraut.
Hoffman<Yeska.
Duffy<Beaver.
Buckowski<Hexamer.
McQuillen<Birch.
Lynn<Shapiro.
Smith<Stanchfield.
Biscula<Weill.
Valleno<Clark.
Cohen<Friedfeld.
Weinstein<Altmark.
McIntyre<Burrows.
Gleason<Soule.
Stephens<Marine Paper Stock Co and E R R.
Bleichrode<Kohn.
Kelly<Int R T.
Barrett<Lindhoff.
Buckowski<Hexamer.
De Groff<Baltzly's Pharmacy.
Gabriel<Wells & N Co
Pierno<Bd of Educ and CNY.
Grant<Thorn.
Klein<Price.
Teicher<Freeman.
Cohen<J & D Cooper.
Kramer<Menaco.
Napolitano<Union Ry.
Henning<Stillwell Co.
Heyman<Emery.
Shanley<Kriegel.
Carmody<Barret.
Connolly<Union Ry.
Cohen<Levy.
Grad<Lebolt & Co.
November<CNY and Bradley Cont Co.
Horowitz<Dressner.
Martin<Themey Auto Service, Inc.
Miness<10 West 30th St and I A Hopper.
O'Brien<Field.
Scanlan<Rose & H.
Trost<Hetinger.
Hansen<Franck.
Norton<Riverside Taxi Service, Inc.
Taylor<Block and 5th Av Coach Co.
Cohen<Burns Bros.
Kapatkin<Wm C Reynolds, Inc.
Sobel<Erie RR.
Boese<McDowell.
Castringno<Jack's.
Duncan<Ocean SS Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Goldfarb<Drucker.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Connoly<N Y Ry.
Traynor<same. (2.)
Keely<42d St. &c. Ry.

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Clark<Bowery Sav Bk.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Penn<Tribune Assn.
I Koerner<Merowitz.
B. Koerner<same.
H Perlowitz<Italia-Am Marble Co.
I Perlowitz<same.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Israel<Stewart.
D Cohen<Bruder.
F Cohen<same.
G Cohen<same.
Jacob Cohen<same.
Jod Cohen<same.

PART X.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bellinger<Rome Mfg.
Yeo<Newhaus.

PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Graham<N Y Rys.

PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Goldstein<Goldfarb.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Inq.—Jackson<Greenberg.
Smith<Gotham Nat Bk
Sarnia SS Corp<Trudell.
Etnyro<McQuade Stevedoring Co.
F W Dodge Co<W Ludwig Schultz Co.
Same<Crimmer.
Fisher<Romer & Reiss
Wagner<Haight.
John J. Hearn Const Co<Naughton.
Lieberman<Graf Rty H Co.
Straus<Shanley.
Stadler<Scott.
Lustig<Cohn.
Conklin<Daniell.
Sherman<Eaton.
Evans<Col M P Corp.
People<Magnesite Prod Co.
Rieser<CNY.
Amory<same.
Martin<New Trinidad Lake, &c, Co.
Sugden<Repetti.
Kolburn<Ursuline Rlty Co.
McSorley<Donovan.
Doern<Doern.
Ahnert<Nat Ben Franklin Ins Co.
Weintraub Brass Mfg Co<Emerson Phono.
Owens<Toscani.
Sliman<Morris.
Hart & Hutchinson Co<Buckley Const Co.
Hart<Fox.
Lemberger<Lemberger.
Hunyady<Winter.
Clarke Cont Co.<CNY.
First Nat Bk<Oman.
Jackson<Bonwit.
Romero<Kennedy.
Pechenick<J Robenstein & Sons Co.
Slocum<Leavit.
Hanauer<Norris.
Hagenauer<Hauser.
Sid Olcott Internatl Prod<Lubin Mfg Co.
Sound Reproduction Co.<Union Spec, &c, Co.
Haggin<Blair.
Clarke<Federal Sign Co.
Hadba<B & O RR.
Burkan<Kaltman.
Lewis<Smith.
Livingston Radiator, &c, Co<Morton Trk, &c, Co.
St Nicholas Airdrome Co<Hebron.
Burns<Washington & Southern Bk.
Cragin<Berkley.
M B Brown P & B Co<Reiss.
Mendelson<Strada.
Goldsmith<Lowell.
B Altman & Co<Sydco Photoplay Corp.
Lagendorff<Lagen.
Pershall<Larchmont H Co.
Swan & Finch Co<Jas Carofano & Sons.
Herman<Palmer.
Same<Mead Drug Co.
Jupp<N Y Comm'l Tercentenary Comm.
Baum<Barthel.
Nicobelli<Freedman.
Stoltz<Wokal.
Case on.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVII. (Feb. Term cont'd)—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part V. Hall<Kenny. Adjourned to March 19.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Margaret Clarke,
Isabel W. Easton,
Ernest O. Jacobson,
Margaretha Straub,
Ann McCarthy,
Adolph Steinhardt,
Margaret Wiegan,
Michael Paterm,
James Milliken,
Lazarus Wolfert,
Abraham R. Lawrence

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Margaret A. Steele,
Flora Douglas,
Catharine A. Conckiln,
Samuel H. Valentine,
William R. Goodheart,
Eliz. Jane Haynes.
Joseph Robinson,
Catherine Lyons,
Rebecca Zinken, also known as Beckie Zinken.
Adolph Gray.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Laegner Co<Giant Silk Mfrs.
Abelow<Bradley Cont.
Casselberg Bee Hive Jewelry<Smith.
Steinberg<Israel.
Homan<Data.
Michel<Ivascko.
Century Fireproof Door<245 W 69th St.
Pottier & Stymus Mfg & Imp<Isaacson
Olshansky<Gruenstein.
Lewi<Alo Realty (2.)
Siegel<Harrington.
Saal<Ginsburg.
S Jurow & Co<Westchester Fire Ins.
Geo Backer Const<Wightman.
Serlin<Everett.
Sprinz<Newman Mercantile Co.
Haas<Milch.
Vogel<Ottman.
Handeman<Ariel Rty.
Haaker<Williams.
Edelstein<Stern-Miller Co.
Siegel<Harrington.
Gerstenzang<Rosenberg.
Kelly<S B C Holding.
Abgott<Weil.
A Pardi Tile Co<Aetna Accident & Liability Co.
Seigel<Kuflik.
Levitt<Kauflik.
Rouchwager<Rowan French Pastry Co.
Bryan<Runkle.
Bedrock<Bauer.
Stiner<Levitt.
Sall Bros<Spero.
Schreiber<Diamondston.
Kantor<Winat.
Gelb<Unger.
Goldmuntz<Haskell.
Schnuer<Kaiser (2.)
Pipinos & Son<Montiadis.
Finkelstein<Jos Berg & Co (3.)
Schweitzer<Solomon.
Maloney<Palmer.
Chambers<Sterling Auto Mfg Co.
Pneumatic Placing<Litchfield Const.
Scalia<Scalia.
Bass<Epstein.
Moreau<Harrington (2.)
Marschall<Strauss & Adler.
Russell Uniform Co<Drury Lane Co.
Kretzer<Brown.
Quasdorf<Salomon.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Green<Shick.
Brucks<Schnee.
Kilbert<Lagozin.
Festina<3d Av RR.
Steinkritz<Morgenstern.
Deravin<Clover Farms
Sardow<N Y Rys.
Saenger<Adams.
Avitman<Taylor.
Kellogg<Giles.
Kretzer<Bernknopff.
Rafferty<N Y Rys.
Baron<same.
Grossman<Childs Co.
Holtzman<Cohen.
Fishman<Freedman.
Goldreyer<Bellino.
Brooks<Mertin.
Shapiro<Werner.
Landweiler<3d Av RR (2.)
Vancortland<Narcorth Realty Co.
Boisella<Weisl.
Kalish<Int R T.
Mills<Shaw.
Mulvey<Peshkin.
Sullivan<Harry Goodstein Realty Co.
Williams<Kutzlieb.
Goldman<Baum.
Tenenbaum<Sanitary Wet Wash Ldry.
Maltz<Burns.
Lucas<Dock Cont Co.
La Rosa<Du Bois Mfg Co.
Goldstein<Burns.
Kreuter<29 West 69th St Realty Co.
Samuels<Int R T.
Spiess<Drosher.
Hickson<Ziegfeld.
Firson<N Y Rys.
Hutton<Cockroft.
Chelsea Exch Bank<69 West 90th St.
Deery<Raphael Tuck & Sons.
Landsman<Gross.
Neiman<Sheffield Farms-Slawson-D.
Diamond<Friedman.
Weinstein<Eisner.
Roachfeld<same.
Rothaus<Fishman.
Berkowitz<Finkelstein.
Wisner Mfg Co<Int R T.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Finkelstein<Wimpfheimer.
Sacharowitz<Rickert-Finlay Rty Co.
Rubin<Kirshman.
Clear.
Joyce<Hudson Nav.
Sillery<Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Gobel-House-Cantor Co<Lionel Mfg Co.
Kelly<Marinucci.
Man Produce Co<McNamee.
Automatic Fire Detector Co<Faulhaber.
Klein<Autocrat Co.
Chelsea Exch Bank<Manhattan Club.
Hanauer<H J Hyman.
Reich<Reich.
Stevens<Rosenvasser.
Rutchik<Polonsky.
S Casola & Bros, Inc<Stehelin.
Yarnssi<Delancey.
Schlein<Slater Bros.
Oronson<Crosby.
Schroeder<Ingulia.
Locatelli<Vandyck Churchill Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—McCracken<McCracken—Julian M. Wright. Cramp<Rader—Donald B. Abbott.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Brinckman<Dorn.
Romer<Webster Av Realty Co.
Littau<Alleman.
Mulligan<Univ Hold & Leas Co.
DeHaven<Beddon Realty Co.
White<Trainor.
Moller<Godwin.
Teitz<Nurnberg Co.
Stahl<NY C RR.
City Kalemein Co<Webster Av Rlty Co.
Charniack<Charniack.
Cullen<Straus.
Sisson<Fortner.
Graham<Fox.
Re Campell.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

State & City Rlty Co<Goodwin.
Packard<Sun Ins Office.
Ill Surety Co<Fetzer.
Pendleton<CNY.
Univ Hold & Leas Co<Rosenthal (3.)
Truelson<Seddon Rlty.
Manda<Hawes.
Harrison<DeHart.
Selmon<Ryan.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.

Inq—Kleinfelder<Bronx Trucking & Carting Co.
Inq—Chambers<Hogan
Chadwick<Buchholz.
Leonard<Benenson.
Becker<Noonan.
Schwartz<Schumer (2)
Vogel<Benenson Rlty.
Berman<Union Ry.
Hughes<De Menna.
Bouchstein<N Y Int R T
DeGaetano<Witridge.
Clug<McAvoy & Koester Const Co.
Hughes<Bickmore.
Maldinsky<Simonwitz.
Katz<CNY.
Fried<same.
Hirsch<same.
Kogan<same.
Brown<Sauter.
Poti<Gilman.
Weinberg<CNY.
Kunkel<Howley.
Evans<Goerlitz.
Kelly<O J. Stephens.
Walsh<Eldert.
Tedesco<Stand Plumb Sup Co.
Taubman<Inter R T.
Kenney<Nicholson.
Knoch<Standard Ice Cream Co.
DeBaun<Friedlander.
Borowsky<B Holl & Co
Rorke<CNY.
Bernstein<Nutkoff.
Evands<Linch.
N Side R & C Co<CNY
Leibowitz<Kossow.
Gittler<Int R T Co.
Krall<Steinfeld.
Zucker<Zarembowitz.
Fluhr<Davis.
Levy<Tanovsky (2.)
Grant<Grant.
Pelligrino<Bollettino Della Sera.
Siegel<Union Ry (2.)
Roth<Cen Union Gas.
Beller<Goldberg.
Hart<Kast.
Kantor<Forward Assn.
Campagano<Cuomo.
Bennett<Hetzner.
Levine<Gimbel Bros.
Lehrer<same.
Shanley<Lawrence.
Levine<Benenson.
Schulze<Footers Dye Works.
Dahlgren, Jr<Lisser, Inc.
Schultz<Morris.
Krouse<Goldsmith.
Chambers<Yonkers RR
Martin<Brand (2.)
Kanjo<Cen Union Gas
Assy<Corp Trinity Ch.
Recupero<O'Keeffe.
Santora<Martinucci.
Goldstein<Bernstein.
Cunningham<Mallett.
Jacoby<CNY.
Israeloff<North Sand.
Mulshine<Handy.
Westphal<Feldstein.
Goldbaum<Breslin.
Katz<Rikoon.
Sidowsky<Int R T Co.
Faber<Straus.
Froelich Cabinet Wks<Pescia.
Schreiber<NY & L I Traction Co.
Pregiato<Tobin.
Lynch<Farson.
Green<Snare & Triest.
Strothkamp<Guy.
Walsh<Spear & Co,Inc
Mallett<Kelly.
Kuper<Union Ry.
Kaufman<Werfel.
Hirsch<Fidanza.
Leventhal<Rothchild.
Heaton<Talbot.
Spahr<Strube.
Paff<Int R T Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 819.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.
Fishbein<Burstein.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Wills for probate:
David Carl Moon,
Augustus W Colwell,
Josef Halavas,
Robert A Koempel.
Motions:
Fred'k H Muhlbach,
Mollie Goldberg,
Miranda Wigley,
Elizabeth Douglass.
Accountings:
Catherine E Lawley, also known as Elizabeth C Lawley.
Helen M Lawley,
Henrietta G Everard,
Laurence Katz.
Guardianship:
Lillian Goldberg.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Univ Soc, Inc<Brown.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.

Erickson<Tidewater Paper Co.
Town of N. Hempstead<Leeds.
Arnold<Frank.
Quinn<Thacher.
Michel<Walton T Co.
Fried<NY, NH & H RR.
Koster<Westch Br Co.
Madden<Avitabile.
Stein<Snyder.
Pulman<Mergenthaler.
Re Brown.
Westch L Co<Vil of Ossining.
Nolan<Fach.
Re Layting.
Bklyn Bk<Metro Tr Co, (2.)
Motion calendar:
Re Bklyn Bar Assoc.
Witschief,&c<Whitney
Di Pakker<Stokes et al.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Hartman<Tran Dev(2)
Levy<Lindon.
Flannigan<Pasquarello
Onderdonk<Poliner.
East Dist Sav Bk<Magnolia Rty Co.
Union Hgts Rty Co<Rochford.
City<Ficcher.
Same<Robinson.
Same<Amer Female Guardian Socy.
Baker<Levine.
Morris<Fiedler.
Kosinski<Knick Ice.
Coward<Luyster.
Selah<Selah.
Sternecker<Bond.
Straub<Harbor L Co.
Gerhardt<Kaplan.
Gerard<Werbelovsky, (2.)
Ferguson<A E Norton
Prog Rty & Imp Co<Hoffman.
Barnard<Hughes.
Zimmerman<City.
Sheedy<Sheedy.
Kessler<Kessler.
Gold<Slutzky & B, Inc
Eibler<Eibler.
Watch-Oak Park Rty Co<Cromwell D Corp
Krause<Phillips.
Reilly<Scotto.
Same<same, (Scamardella.)
Uhr<Vogel.
Wolfe<Wolfe.
Streep<Streep.
Shaw<Shaw.
Modern Barber Towel Supply Co<Cooper.
Bklyn Napkin Sup Co<same.
Goldstein<Marx & R.
Eckhardt<N E RR.
Grothe<same.
McLachlan<same.
Nicholas<same.
Tassey<same.
Neidhardt<C I & B RR.
Aulenbach<B H RR.
McGuinness<same.
Marley<same.
Reilly<same.
Simonson<same.
Evans<Compton.
Story<Sinnott.
Ellerman<Fredericks.
The Thrift<Gatto.
Rabito<Della.
Stratton<Burnett.
Phipps<Tulley.
Riggs<Hedges.
Fleishman<Wallach(2)
Telescope Cot Bed Co<Griffin.
Feinberg<Ullman.
Riccio<N E RR.
McCleane<NY Con RR
Flynn<B H RR.
Brand<B, Q Co & S RR.
Re Frank J Feigenhauer Co, Inc.
Seaman<Menken.
Starke<Starke.
Moore<Berns.
Square Lumber Co<Brody Con Co.
Pacific Burt Co<Kimball.
Re Duckman (Black.)
Re Avidon, (Kaplan.)

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.

Gayer<Gayer.
Cohen<Cohen.
Mathison<C T Silver Motor Co.
Lengvon<Freedman.
Marx & Son, Inc<Allborough Rty Co.
Lee<Lee.
Kellogg<Kellogg.
Clark<Clark.
McHugh<Schultz.
Edmonds<Edmonds.
Morris<Fiedler.
Schwab<Schwab, (6.)
Schneider<Crean.
Julian<Bremen.
Hunn<Hunn.
Willen<Willen.
Altobelli<Abruzzi Citra Gabriele Soc.
Lawyers Title Co<Tuthill.
Monahan<Monahan.
Ackerman<Ackerman.
Mahoney<Buckley.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3936.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Sicien, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.

CNY<Nunez et al.
Thompson<Anderson Elec Car Co.
Sisson, Comm'r, &c<Condon, (413 Kent Av.)
Gradzinsky<Marks.
Frothingham<Nas RR.
Madden<Underhill.
Stubmann<CNY.
Schultze<Rosenblum et al.
Moroney<Mannell.
Nelson<B H RR.
Warsdale<Int R T.
Carlson<Estates of Long Beach et al.
Riesenberger<Frooks.
Kastrinsky<Traiber.
NY Con RR<Hanf et al.
Lewis<CNY.
Matonti<Bottaro.
Milne et al<Cruikshank et al.
Mutz<Gorny.
Huott<Wood.
Kerr<CNY.
Bleiweiss<same.
Roberts<Grohs.
Spear<Gustin et al.
Levy<Blossom.
Himmelmann<C I RR.
Loos et al<Kuhn.
Hyland<Nass RR.
Micelli<Ducker and C NY.
Ungerland<Doyle.
Walton<Nas RR.
Cohen<Zibiloff.
Brunswick<N Y Municipal Ry.
Lehman<Dinkel.
Egan<Hammerdinger.
Cotter<CNY.
Ring<Staten Island Midland Ry.
Ruppert<Nassau RR.
Hooper<CNY et al.
Ewart<Nass RR.
Hirschenson<same.
Bolomey<same.
Penton<B H R R.
Schwartz<Mattison.
D'Apolito<CNY.
Wienig<Burger.
Graff<Lion Brewery of New York.
Plunkett<Bohan.
Fastofsky<Loeser.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Barren<N Y Consol RR.
Goldberg<Nass RR.
Pharo<B H RR.
Stockinger<Scotillo.
Burstin<NY Rys.
Schwartz<Goldman.
Brown<B H RR.
Van Zandt<Belt Line Ry.
Bronrott<Inerfield.
Tardi<Nassau RR.
Facciola<same.
Kearney<Vitagraph.
Altieri<Janson.
Elder<Franklin Trust Co Com &c.
Lynch<B H RR.
Scher<Ill Surety Co.
Da Silva, Levin<McCloskey et al.
Cartwright<Am Feeding Products Co.
Shanahan<Nass RR.
Agne<Diebold Safe & Lock Co.
Ahrens<Woulghmuth.
Brooks<Belbar Rty.
R & L Co<Sullivan.
Von Braunsberg<Blumenthal.
Traub<CNY.
Cedarholm<Nass RR.
Flannacca<B H RR.
Pearsall<C I & G RR.
Linker<Jamison et al.
Ness<Shieber.
McElrath<Nass RR.
Morrison<B'klyn Un Gas Co.
Bakke<Ohl.
Bree<Helbrecht.
Beedle<N Y Con RR.
Berringer<Rocks.
Breuckner<Fulton.
O'Brien<Shapiro et al.
Coutts<N Y Mu Ry.
Castle<Namm & Son.
Levine<Tartarsky.
Prusch<So B'klyn Ry.
Altgeld<Brown.
Burling<B'klyn Un Gas Co.
Roberts<Wolf.
Glaster<Levin, Kronenberger & Co.
Morch<C I & B RR.
Meserole Masons Material Co<CNY.
Rosbach<Rap Trans Sub Const Co.
Hunter<Nass RR.
Sloop Rty Co<Concordia Fire Ins Co.
Same<Ariz Fire Ins.
Hassenstein<Prov Wash Ins Co.
Same<Ohio Farmers Ins Co.
Cressingham<C I RR.
Blank<Cohen.
Kramer<N Y Con RR.
Devine<Schwagerl.
Frazer<Heyman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8764.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Johanna C Schreimer,
Mary Brehan,
Max Geschwind,
Henry Rubman,
S M Nicholl,
George W Spraight,
Henry Rosenbaum,
Henry Rackelbrandt,
William Smith.
Administration of:
Louis Mendelson.
Accounting of:
Amelia Miller,
Moritz Paul,
Joseph Eppig,
Josiah Smith,
Lydia Cairus,
Emma Becker,
Charles Scofield,
Mary A Stewart,
Edward W Day.
Joseph Casserly,
Hamilton Salmon,
Joseph McGray,
Estates of:
Philip Froelick,
Mary Mahon,
Mary Scranton,
Soloman Bergman,
Louis Winckler,
Elizabeth McKenzie,
Annie McKenzie.
August Hagenah,
Adolph Gans,
Mary Farnham,
Wilhelmina Zepplins,
John Villas.
Bernard Leifels.
Guardianship of:
Archer infants.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Benjamin Nuesbaum.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V., Fawcett, J.

Packtman<B H RR.
Levy<Nassau El RR.
Rakow<same.
Kemp<C I & B RR.
Oginsky<Goldman.
Eisenberg<Krinsky.
Sellers<Carr.
Robertson<C I & B RR.
Gilman<Weinberg.
Duffy<Vonderleith.
Hartje<Duncan.
Ryan<B H RR.
O'Connell<Straight.
Berger<Spiner Constr.
Gialombardo<Cranford Co.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 5544; on call, 5660.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.

Abrahams<Harris.
Mahlstedt Lumber & Coal Co<MacDonald.
Hepburn<Long.
Johnson<Parodi.
Leary<Jenkins.
Goldsborough<Staab.
N Y, N H & H R R Co<McKenzie.
Paul<Paul.

Highest number reached on call, 367.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Buynofsky<Lehigh Valley RR Co.
Walter<Oakley.
O'Connor<Webber (2).
Koczenasz<Lehigh Portland Cem Co.
Vitanza<O'Neill.
Walter<N Y, West & Boston RR.
Schwartz<Taylor.
Fusco<NY, NH & H.
Seigel<March.
Vredenburgh<O'Brien.
Myers<N Y C RR Co.
Levine<Gerardi.
Wilson<Taylor.
Doern<Olcott.
Nickerson<Brinberg.
Eskotter<Sens.
Reilly<Pelham Sun.
Petitte<NYC RR Co.
Koch<Borardelli.
Fried<NY, NH & H.
Lichovicz<YonkersRR
Kuerguski<same.
Quaretz<same.
Dufft<City Mt Ver.
Alexander<Chase.
Pechulis<Phila & R Coal & Iron Co.
Schuster<Tompkins.
Capano<Eggleston.
Johnson<West St RR.
Denton<Denton.
Stover<N Y C RR Co.
Romard<Cahill.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Williams<Bauman.
Coleman<Mason & M.
Carpenter<Wright.
Paolillo<Union Ry.
Tschantre<West El R.
Wunder<Herzberger.
Duffy<West St RR.
Bell<N Y C RR Co.
Pfoh<West Elec RR.
Berkhout<Int R T.
Fryer<same.
Sause<West Elec RR.
Shaw<Solomon (2).
Gooley<West Elec RR.
Borden<Healy.
Hilke<Maxwell B Co.
Odell<Goldstein.
O'Connor<N Y C RR.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.—

Inq.—Nat Bk of Far Rockaway<Freund et al.
Walling<Comm'l Advertising Assn.
Feder<John J Hearn Construction Co.
Johannes<Becker et al.
Yara<Cohen et al.
Soultice<same.
Casmus, an infant<Conway.
Bichovsky<Home Title Insurance Co of NY.
Manheimer<Greenbaum.
Kruger<Bernstein.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Dorney<Rutherford Ruber Co.
Eichhorn<Baillie & Johnson Co, Inc.
McQuillin<Nas El RR
Hannon, an infant<Keiser et al.
Haviland<Tew.
Christmann<Freimann et al.
Murphy<B H RR et al
Mueller, an infant<Levy.
Kiefaber<Manhattan & Queens Trac Co.
Martin<Thomas Crimmins Contracting Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,576.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Pankewicus<Nichols Copper Co.
Cocurullo<Brooklyn, Q C & Sub Ry Co.
Lunenfeld<same.
Karwowski<Lukowska.

Highest number reached on General Calendar is 245.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 11.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 120 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 170 miles S. at noon.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 240 miles S. at noon.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 248 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 354 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 27 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Royal Arrow, Baton Rouge to New York, was 37 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 167 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 34 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS H. R. Mallory, Galveston to New York, was 248 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 212 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, France, Gibraltar, and Italy—Sailings uncertain.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—No sailing at present.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China, except Shanghai City, (specially addressed only,) (via Vancouver)—Monteagle..Mar. 15
Hawaii, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Korea Maru ....Mar. 15
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ....Mar. 16
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Ixion........Mar. 17
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Awa Maru...Mar. 17
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Great Northern ....Mar. 18

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three five-gallon cans of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three boxes, each containing two five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 26, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 6, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..6:13 | Sun sets..6:00 | Moon rises..10:12

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:40	10:01	3:46	3:47
Governors Island	9:40	10:01	4:06	4:03
Hell Gate	11:53	12:00	5:56	6:00

Arrived—Sunday, March 11.

SS Koan Maru, Boston, March 10.
SS St. George, London, Feb. 6.
SS Shonga, Dakar, Feb. 18.
SS Port Antonio, Cuba, March 4.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, March 5.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, March 8.
SS Runa, Manzanillo, March 4.
SS Rayo, Port Arthur, March 1.
SS Rita, Barcelona, Feb. 23.
SS Edith, Porto Rico, March 4.
SS Mississippi, London, Jan. 26.
SS Georgianna Weems, Havana, March 4.
SS Spencer, Santos, Feb. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Parthenon	Gibraltar	Feb. 12
Ausable	Santos	Feb. 22
Hudson	Cherbourg	Feb. 22
Romney	Plymouth	Feb. 25
Thor	Santos	Feb. 23
Borglum	Buenos Aires	Feb. 2
Mar Mediterraneo	Marseilles	Feb. 18
Algonquin	Turks Isl'd	Mar. 6
Belita	Cristobal	Mar. 2
Morro Castle	Havana	Mar. 9
Brazos	San Juan	Mar. 7
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 9
Alicante	Barcelona	Feb. 18
DUE TOMORROW.		
Havana	Havana	Mar. 10
Metapan	Havana	Mar. 9
City of Savannah	Savannah	Mar. 10
Creole	New Orleans	Mar. 8
El Mar	New Orleans	Mar. 8
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Commewijne	Haiti	Mar. 8
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 12
Advance	Cristobal	Mar. 7
Munamar	Antilla	Mar. 9
Manchioneal	Kingston	Mar. 9
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 11
El Oriente	Galveston	Mar. 8
DUE THURSDAY.		
Caracas	San Juan	Mar. 10
Almirante	Kingston	Mar. 10
El Siglo	Galveston	Mar. 9
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 10
DUE FRIDAY.		
Satsuma	Marseilles	Feb. 23
Vienna	Bordeaux	Mar. 2
St. Andre	Bordeaux	Feb. 28
Perouse	Havre	Mar. 2
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 13
El Sud	Galveston	Mar. 10
DUE SATURDAY.		
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Feb. 28
Wentworth	St. Nazaire	Mar. 7
Rance	Bordeaux	Mar. 7
Maumee	Buenos Aires	Mar. 2
St. Stephan	La Pallice	Mar. 2
DUE SUNDAY.		
Mexico	Havana	Mar. 15
Stavangeren	P't au Prince	Mar. 5
City of Augusta	Savannah	Mar. 15
Bjornefjord	Santos	Feb. 22

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Montanan, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Bantu, Rio Janeiro	—	3:00 P.M.
Munwood, Sagua	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Santa Marta, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Morro Castle, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Australplain, Pitcairn Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tocantins, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Sixaola, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Belita, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Dakotan, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Isle	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Bahia	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ohioan, Argentina	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Munamar, Matanzas	—	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
Neches, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

South and Central America Mails.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 10 A. M.—Montanan....Mar. 12

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Canal Zone and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Kingston, Cristobal, Cartagena, Savanilla, and Santa Marta, at 8 A. M.—Santa Marta...Mar. 14

Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via Mayaguez, La Guayra, Curacao, and Maracaibo, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.;)—Zulia...Mar. 14

Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) and Cuba, via Nassau and Havana, at 9 A. M.—Morro Castle ....Mar. 15

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,)—Colon..........Mar. 15

Pitcairn Island, (New Zealand and Australia, via Auckland and Sydney, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Australplain ....Mar. 15

Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal, and Maceio, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Maceio, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Tocantins ....Mar. 15

Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) via Nassau, (specially addressed only,) at 12 M.—Belita...Mar. 16

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize. (British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Sixaola ....Mar. 16

Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Havana.......Mar. 17

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Brazos..........Mar. 17

Bermuda, via Hamilton, at 9 A. M.—Bermudian ....Mar. 17

Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Manchioneal ....Mar. 17

Turks Island and Dominican Republic, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12 M.,)—Iroquois..........Mar. 17

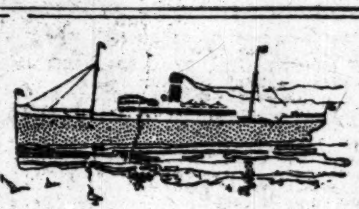
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Metapan..........Mar. 17

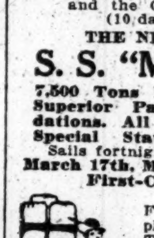
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 1:30 P. M.—Ohioan ....Mar. 17

St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Barbados, and for Guiana, via Georgetown, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 2:30 P. M.,)—Parima...Mar. 17

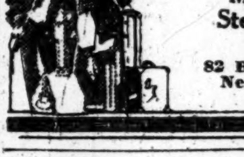
THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $2.
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily, at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6 P. M.





Munson Steamship Line
New York to Matanzas, Cuba
in 3½ days
Visit the beautiful Yumuri Valley and the Caves of Bellamar
(10 days round trip)
THE NEW AMERICAN
S. S. "MUNAMAR"
7,500 Tons Displacement, With Superior Passenger Accommodations. All Staterooms Outside. Special Staterooms de Luxe.
Sails fortnightly from New York
March 17th, March 31st, April 14th
First-Class Fare $40.
Further information on application to any authorized Tourist Agency or to the General Offices of the
Munson Steamship Line
82 Beaver St., New York.



WARD LINE
New York to
HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings Thursdays and Saturdays.
MEXICO Regular Sailings
to Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico.
NASSAU—Weekly sailings from New York to Nassau and Havana.
Fleet of large steamers built in America and sailing under the American Flag.
Special tours including any or all of the above points and rail-water circle tours going or returning via New Orleans may be arranged.
Easter Holiday Tours, including hotel expenses at Havana, at special reduced rates. Reservation books are now open.
Excellent service, spacious passenger quarters. Booklets, rates and schedules promptly supplied on application.
NEW YORK and CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
General Offices, Foot of Wall St., New York

AMERICAN LINE
Weekly Sailings Resumed
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Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mails
Full information from Any Agent of the
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OCEAN CO., Inc.
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Foreign Freight Contractors
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Detailed information regarding rates, sailings, etc., furnished upon request.
Telephone—Broad 7180.
Branches: Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Services
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CUNARD DRAFTS. Convenient-Reliable. Payable in Great Britain and Ireland. Good Rates.
For further information apply
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Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent
WEEKLY DEPARTURES
For All Particulars Inquire
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

White Star Line
New York—Liverpool.
Inquire for Sailings, etc.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply
Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES
N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Oran—Naples.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

BERMUDA--FLORIDA--OLD POINT
Washington—Everywhere. Surprisingly Low Rates. Booklets. Tel. Bryant 7170.
Dellevie's Tours, 1476 Broadway, New York.

Delightful Short Sea Trip
Restful and Healthful.
SAVANNAH LINE, 140 W. 42d St., New York

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., ex. Sun., 2 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, lv. Pier 27, E. R., daily, except Sunday, 3:00 P. M.

RESORTS.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE BURLINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Four blocks from White House; 431 rooms; absolutely new; finest Southern cuisine; room and private bath, American plan, $4 day; room and private bath, $2; two to six rooms, bath and kitchen, fully furnished, china, silver; week or month.
MICHIGAN.
Mt. Clemens Mineral Baths for Rheumatism, Nervous and Blood Diseases. Write Business Men's Ass'n, Box 28, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

PEASE & ELLIMAN announce that they now have complete list of vacancies from October, 1917, in all buildings in the Fifth & Park Avenue sections.
Selected lists with plans and booklets containing full details will be cheerfully sent to prospective tenants upon request.
They advise immediate action on the part of all who are contemplating a change of residence in the Fall, as there are but few vacancies in the Park Avenue section and these are rapidly being taken.
A call, letter or telephone, will put our renting department at your service without cost to you.
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue, at 43d St.
'Phone Murray Hill 6200.

FOR LEASE
WILL ERECT A BUILDING FOR A TENANT WHO WILL TAKE A LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
TWO OR MORE STORIES AND BASEMENT
Dimensions 59x181 ft., about 10,600 sq. ft. to a floor.
At the corner of
WESTMINSTER, SNOW and CHAPEL STREETS
In the Heart of the Shopping Center of
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND
G. L. & H. J. GROSS,
Managers of Estates 170 Westminster Street
Providence, Rhode Island

RARE CHANCE. $2,000, EASY TERMS
AND $4,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BUYS THIS
Artistic All Year Home Near Water
PLOT 111 BY 150 FEET. SUPERB VIEWS.
7 Rooms, Tiled Bath.
CONVENIENT COMMUTATION. EXPRESS SERVICE.
House is new, unusually well arranged; tremendous living room, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; four large bedrooms, tiled bath; large veranda, open terraces and sleeping porch; best of outdoor sports; select neighbors; in mountains free from epidemics. Golf, Country Club near by.
F. B. WELLS,
170 Broadway, N. Y.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
LAUREL in the PINES
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
A Modern Hotel in a Noted Winter Resort.
SHELTERED BRIDLE PATHS. WELL KEPT WALKS. ATTRACTIVE DRIVES.
TENNIS COURTS AND PUTTING GREENS.
UNEXCELLED GOLF COURSE.
DAILY CONCERTS AND DANCES.
Branch Office Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

Hotel Palmer
LAKEWOOD, N. J. A modern hotel noted for its cuisine. Capacity 150; elevator; running water; private baths. T. T. DOLBEY, Mgr., formerly Hotel Gladstone, Narragansett Pier.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire block of ocean front in the fashionable Chelsea section; 200 bedchambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL.
On the ocean front. A house of charming features and refined atmosphere with capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths.
AMERICAN & EUROPEAN PLANS.
Magnificent restaurant. French cuisine. Daily concerts in hotel promenade.
Reservations for Easter Holidays can now be made.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
·ORCHESTRA·DANCING·
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Hanstein, Prop.

Hotel St. Charles
with its handsome new 12-story fireproof addition. Capacity 500. On the ocean front. Orchestra. Noted for service and cuisine. Hot and Cold Sea Water in all baths. Spacious porches and sun parlors. Auto buses meet all trains.
NEWLIN HAINES CO.

GALEN HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Resident Physician.
Diet Kitchen and Hydriatic Department

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front in the heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Grill. Orchestra. Garage. Capacity 400. Open always.
MACK LATZ & CO.

ISLESWORTH
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Capacity 600. American and European plans, with famous cafe and grill. White service. Sea-water baths. Orchestra. Indoor ice skating. Booklet.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at trains.
A. E. WAGNER, Propr. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special—$15 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL SHOREHAM
Virginia Ave., near Beach. Elevator, private baths, phone; open surroundings; $2.50 up daily, special weekly. Bklt. W. B. COTTEN, Mgr.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW
just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as sun parlor for the winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500; worth $5,000; $450 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B. HARBOR, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

4-ROOM COTTAGE, $1650
complete, with large plot, fruit trees, berries, and vegetable patch, grape arbor, chicken run, &c.; near trolley and bay; $100 down and $12 monthly to quick, reliable party. Welch, 270 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
SEASHORE HOME
Amityville, on Great South Bay, cozy 6-room cottage ready for occupancy; large plot; absolutely dry, 40 feet frontage on deep water; price $3,300; liberal terms.
KOSTER-CORNEHLSEN CO.
367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco Sections at prices below their cost and present worth.
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
REED, CLARK & LEE CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Tel. 1516.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
FARMS, ESTATES, DWELLINGS
BOOKLET SENT ON REQUEST.
EUGENE V. WELSH 133 Morris St., Morristown, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
15 West 34 St.
RIKER BUILDING,
OPPOSITE WALDORF-ASTORIA
FOURTH LOFT 50 x 114.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Also 2 Fine Offices on 8th Floor.
INQUIRE ROOM 805.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
3-4 ROOMS and BATH
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one box containing thirty-five one-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 2, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 50 cases, each containing 48 packages of tomato pulp.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 26, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 5, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted—$29,000 first mortgage on 400 city lots. Owner, 62 West 51st.

REAL ESTATE

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy brick dwelling, new baths, electrics, fine decorations; park slope; $4,900; bargain; open. 354 East 5th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$200 cash, $5 monthly, buys 5-room cottage, 27 minutes to city, near station, trolley to N. Y. within ½ block; plot suitable chicken, vegetable raising; $1,475, good title. Call, write Rossel, 562 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful restricted bungalow sites by the sea; charming, convenient location; private bathing beach; fruit trees, forest; boating, fishing; low prices; easy terms; title guaranteed; particulars mailed. Great Kills Beach Corporation, Southfield Boulevard, Great Kills, S. I.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful home, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 6 bedrooms, large living room and open fireplace, oak floors, hardwood trim, 70-foot porch; every improvement; near station on parked street; thirty minutes from New York on electric trains; must sell at once; small payment, balance as rent. W. T. Little, Laurelton, L. I.

$950 for small house, near large towns, plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up and will make a good year round home; $100 down and $10 month; call or write for information and tickets. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$6 monthly and $50 cash buys my 3-acre farm; hour out in large town; good soil; full price, $700. Farm, Box 274 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain chance; $2,000 on easy terms and first mortgage of $5,000 buys this new craftsman home; near water; actual lake rights; easy commutation, ex. service; after the $2,000 is paid $33.21 pays interest, taxes, and water rent; house has 9 rooms and 3 tiled baths, living room 27 feet long, open fireplace, all modern conveniences, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; a large, livable home in the country near the city; ideal sports, boating, bathing, fishing in Summer; fine schools, churches; send for floor plans and particulars. Owner, Box 61 Times Downtown.

THE BEACH HOUSE.

One of the best-known hotels on the Jersey Coast; 636 feet on ocean; 120 bedrooms; grill. ONLY LICENSED HOTEL AT SEA GIRT. Fronting on three avs.; contains about 9 acres; 2 cottages, all fully furnished. Easy terms and great bargain. Send for particulars.

J. T. JACKSON CO.,
Chestnut and 13th, Philadelphia, Penn.

AN IDEAL suburban home, a model of perfection, inside and out; 6 large rooms, all improvements; sewers, gas, water, electricity, streets fully improved, restricted neighborhood; price, $4,600. Call, write or phone. Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

A bargain to the right party, 7-room house, all improvements, ¼-acre ground, rose bushes, fruit trees, grapes, beautiful lawns; best suburban home for the money. Call, write or phone. Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

$2,700 to $3,300 for my modern homes and bungalows, six rooms, bath, steam, gas, electricity; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row, New York.

Near Morristown; 3½ acres; new house; ideal place for poultry farm or boarding; 14 rooms; all improvements; barn and henhouse; 100 fruit trees; on main road. Particulars H. Post, Broadway Trust Co., 92 West Broadway.

Plainfield.—Palace houses, 3 bathrooms, &c.; near centre of city; big bargains; easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Company, Woolworth Building.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

DUTCHESS COUNTY ESTATE FOR SALE. On line of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., (Harlem Div.,) about 75 miles from New York; on State road; direct route to Berkshires; exceptional building site; running spring water; beautiful view up and down valley; land fertile and adapted to all crops, and can be worked with a tractor; only a small barn, (23x48,) and chicken house on premises; river runs through the farm, also trout brook. Fine, picturesque roads across country in all directions; 262 acres; no waste land. An ideal farmer's farm or gentleman's estate. Excellent neighborhood; 2 miles from village and railroad station. Address Country Estate, Box Y 308 Times Annex.

Florida—For Sale or to Let.

Manavista Hotel, Bradentown, Fla., largest and best in famous Manatee County, town of 5,000; tourist centre; boating, fishing, golf, motoring and tennis; hard-surfaced roads; first-class train service; hotel building of concrete block, fronting on Manatee River; 76 rooms, completely furnished, in excellent condition; to close an estate, offered at a sacrifice on satisfactory terms to responsible buyer. For full particulars, address Jay E. Bigham & Co., Tampa, Fla.

Real Estate Wanted.

House, eight or nine rooms; all improvements; gas and electricity, 2 baths preferred; want some ground for garden; house must be in good repair; within 20 miles of New York, 10 minutes' walk to station; what have you got for rent, $50 to $60? Address Roe H. Smith & Co., 152 Fulton Av., Astoria, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

128 WEST 49TH ST.,
Between Broadway and 6th Av.

Four-story building, 25x100; lease for long term, low rent; will make alterations. Arthur M. Bullowa, 280 Madison Av. Tel. Vanderbilt 5385.

Offices to sublet; good size; light, desirable room in 5th Av. Building, 200 5th Av., facing street; rental half original lease. Uptegrove & Beckwith, 1,031 10th Av., Long Island City. Astoria 2771.

4th Av., at 20th St.; front offices, facing elevator; about 1,100 square feet; fine light; possession April 1; will sublet reasonably. Hurst & Co., 432 4th Av.

Flat or roll-top desk, $8; newly furnished or unfurnished private offices, $16 to $40. Telephone and towel service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

46th, 19 West, just off 5th Av.—Parlor store, only 10 feet above sidewalk; present tenant would pay one-third rent. Apply Gilman, premises.

LOFT.

19 East 32d, 25x100; light manufacturing; strictly fireproof; immediate possession.

Brooklyn loft, 4,800 square feet, for rent; fireproof; Bushwick section; also basement. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Absolutely greatest bargains. Offices containing 700 square feet, $50. Offices, 1,250 sq. feet, $90. Concessions. 110 W. 40th St.

19 West 46th.—Parlor store; exceptional neighborhood; present tenant wants space. Gilman, premises.

Lofts, second floor, 390 11th Av., corner 34th St.; steam power.

Two light lofts; very accessible; 4,000 square feet each floor. Phone Greenpoint 4800.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Loft, (or part,) food manufacturing; gas, water; not over $25. T 172 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold four five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. Notice is hereby given that on December 13, 1916, Elias C. Benedict filed his petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the gasoline launch "ONEIDA," for damage or injury arising on April 23, 1914, through the grounding of the barge "SPEEDWAY" while in tow of the launch "ONEIDA"; that the petitioner has transferred his interest in the said launch to Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., as Trustee; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before April 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS.

'17 Studebaker.	Lexington.
'16 Reo Six.	'15 Overland "80."
'16 Lozier Touring.	'15 Scripps-Booth.
'16 Mitchell.	'15 Briscoe Coupe.
'16 Olds "8."	'14 Abbott Roadster.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 WEST 47TH. BRYANT 2411.

CHALMERS 1916 RUNABOUT.
1917 MITCHELL 3-PASS. RUNABOUT.
1916 SPORTY TYPE MERCER SPEEDSTER
1916 STUTZ RUNABOUT.
1915 STUTZ 4-PASS. BULLDOG.
1916 NATIONAL TWIN-6.
1916 OLDSMOBILE 5-PASS.
1913 Packard Special Speedster. Very Fast.
MANY OTHERS.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1694 BROADWAY. PHONE CIRCLE 3249.

CHUMMY ROADSTER, 1916, four-passenger, excellent; extras. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th. Bryant 2411.

COLE 1916 model 8-60 touring car, driven 4,500 miles, equipped with wire wheels and extra shoes.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars. 1916 and 1915 production. All have been gone over in our own repair shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

ELECTRIC.—For sale, a General vehicle, 3½-ton electric truck; Gould battery; first-class condition; 3 years old. Inquire 321 West 13th St.

FIAT, 30 H. P., inside drive sedan; has been run 8,000 miles. Inquire Mr. Guenther, 52 Vanderbilt Av., Manhattan.

MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT.
PIERCE "38" TOURING.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1916 ROADSTER.
STUTZ, 1917, 1916, BULLDOG & ROADSTERS.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 BROADWAY.

OAKLAND SIX.—If you are interested in a new Oakland, I can save you $150; list price of car, $875; immediate delivery. Address K 87 Times.

OVERLAND
USED CARS.
'16 Willys-Knight touring.
'15 Packard 3-38 phaeton.
'16 Willys-Knight limousine.
'16 Overland 7-pass. touring
'16 Studebaker touring.
'16 Overland roadster.
Mercer Special raceabout.
'16 Oldsmobile touring.
'16 Overland 5-pass. touring.
'15 Paige touring car.
'16 Overland, with Winter top.

There's only ONE price for every car—that is the RIGHT price and the honest value; the Willys-Overland policy is to give the purchaser full value; that value is represented by the price in plain view on each car.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Used Car Dept.,
Broadway at 50th St.
Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD, 1916-Twin 6; 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price, $1,950. Williamsburgh Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburgh Bridge, Brooklyn.

SIMPLEX, 1915, roadster; elegant condition. Burrell, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th St.

USED CARS.
Large assortment to select from. Among them are: 1916 Moon touring; 1916 Chandler six touring; 1916 Studebaker 6-cylinder touring; 1916 Saxon 6-cylinder touring; 1915 Cole light six touring; and others selling as low as $250.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine for hire, hour, day, or month; owner drives. Harlem 6545.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sizes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Lightweight automobiles; buy for spot cash. 1,763 Broadway, upstairs.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y.M.C.A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.	Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson.

Private instruction by special arrangement.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.
Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.	Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24275.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN ROBERTSON HOYT, Bankrupt. Creditors of said John Robertson Hoyt are hereby given notice that on March 5th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 22nd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24287.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL KROTENBERG, Bankrupt. Creditors of said Samuel Krotenberg are hereby given notice that on March 7th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 22nd, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24,163.
Notice is given that MAUD S. WATERS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 16th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24,051.
Notice is given that JOHN W. PACE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 16th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—UNITED NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION, Plaintiff, against THE SUPERIOR PRINTING COMPANY, Defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.
Dated February 24th, 1917.
GOULD & WILKIE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant, The Superior Printing Co.: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of February, 1917, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1917
Dated New York, February 24th, 1917.
GOULD & WILKIE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—TRIAL desired in the County of New York.—RALPH P. HOVEY, Plaintiff, against GERMAN AMERICAN MERCANTILE BANK of Seattle, Washington, Defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Trial desired in the County of New York.
Dated New York, February 19, 1917.
PERCY S. DUDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 26 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant, German American Mercantile Bank of Seattle, Washington:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of February, 1917, and filed, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1917, the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 20th day of February, 1917.
Dated New York, March 8th, 1917.
PERCY S. DUDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 26 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Unfurnished large sunny front room, alcove, bath; open fireplace, accessible subway, elevated; sublet to Oct. 1, $37.50. Fisher, or janitor.

40TH, 123 EAST.—For rent, April to Oct. 15, very large studio, beautifully furnished; alcove, bath, club service. Apply on premises.

ARTISTS' sunny, dainty, distinctive apartment, six months; $65. Telephone 725 Gramercy, mornings.

APARTMENTS. Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4382.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; 1 block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

PARK AV., (near 62d.)—Sublet handsomely and completely furnished 8-room apartment; can be had four months or longer. K 63 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

341 WEST 45TH STREET,
JUST OFF BROADWAY.
Just completed new fireproof building. Housekeeping or non-housekeeping, furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, tiled bath, with shower, tiled kitchens and kitchenettes, choicest furniture, maid service optional, highest references indispensable; $50 up, monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

52D, 43 WEST.—Splendid front apartment, private bath, electricity, steam; business man only.

69TH ST.—Sublet, high-class elevator apartment; southern exposure; $75. Telephone Greeley 4605.

73D, 126 WEST, Hotel Nobleton.—Sublet three rooms and bath, exquisitely furnished; full hotel service; meals reasonable and optional; very exceptional in sunshine, light, location, and value; $135 monthly.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Corner apartment, outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; subway. 3515 Audubon. Ellsworth.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

THE JOSEPH HOTEL, 205 WEST 101st,
3 doors from Broadway; strictly
high class, newly furnished;
5, 6, 7, 8 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator, telephone, and maid service; $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Thorn Dyke Apartments, 205 West 56th.
2 rooms, bath, maid service; low rates.

TO SUBLET from April 1 or sooner, extra large, light sitting room, bedroom, and bath; exceptionally well furnished; eleventh floor; Great Northern Hotel, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.; rent $150, reduced from $180. Seen by appointment only. Address Great Northern Hotel, Room 1,129.

Unfurnished—West Side.

152D, S. E. Corner, 745 Riverside Drive.—Six rooms, $75; seven, $83.33; sublet.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, south corner of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

WEST END AV., 450, (Corner 82d St.)—Choice apartment of 9 unusually large, light rooms and 3 baths; all modern improvements; exceptionally high-class house; possession April 1. Apply on premises. Schuyler 3821.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Attractive single rooms; exceptional board; references. Stuyvesant 4275.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths, steam heat; electricity; references.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large front, sunny room, third floor, suitable for two.

53D, 87 EAST.—Hall room, running water, electricity; references; table board.

MADISON AV., 1,069, (near 81st.)—Large room, suitable two; bath; refined house.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Small room, table board; references; men preferred.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Suite, two large rooms, southern exposure; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Large room, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room with private bath; excellent table; telephone; references.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room; private bath; suitable couple; gentlemen also; smaller room.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.—The Idamarks, Far Rockaway, Lakewood, N. Y.; two handsomely furnished rooms and bath; single and suite; excellent board.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also parlor suite, private bath; fine table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; references; near subway and "L."

76TH ST., (West End Av., 344.)—Select house, double rooms, three flights; private baths; steam; electricity; reasonable; best table.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated second-floor suite, connecting or separate, bath adjoining; excellent table; moderate.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house, to unusual people, at usual prices; one large room; electricity, steam heat; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Room, private bath; excellent table; references; Southern family.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house, quiet, accessible neighborhood; large room, southern exposure, lavatory, adjoining bath; excellent table and service; gentlemen only. Telephone 3034 Riverside.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Two gentlemen or married couple; comfortable outside room, next bath; private family; liberal table. Riverside 5933.

102D, 249 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; high class; board optional. Riverside 6343.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Front room, overlooking Columbia; excellent board, table guests.

118TH ST., 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; with, without board; excellent cuisine.

121ST, 157 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room; electricity; home cooking; references.

156TH, 553 WEST, LAFAYETTE INN.—REASONABLE ROOMS, HOME COOKING; ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

FIFTH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private bath; electricity; switchboard; refined service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (109th.)—Large, beautiful room; overlooking Hudson; in modern, tenth-floor private apartment; breakfast optional; gentleman preferred. Phone Mrs. H., Academy 1509.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d, Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; handsome room, with private bath.

WEST END AV., 696, (94th.)—Attractive large or small room; excellent Southern home cooking; private tables; near subway express.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, desirable rooms; excellent table; references.

WIDOWER, alone, with beautiful home, University Heights, accommodate three or four congenial, refined guests; superior table. Fordham 1197.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold six five-gallon cans of scallops.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

BOARD WANTED.

REFINED married couple desire two large rooms, with board, not over hour out from Grand Central and ten minutes' walk to station; superior accommodations desired, with refined surroundings; state full particulars in first letter. Mortimer, V 22 Times.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, Christian, desires room, with breakfast and dinner, in private family, west side; no boarding houses; state terms and particulars. R 108 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

Spend early Spring at the beautiful Heathcote Hall Club; convenient for commuters and their families; bountiful table; quiet; homelike; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with private bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

55TH, 506 EAST.—Two splendid rooms, all conveniences; good transit facilities.

93D, 81 EAST.—Comfortable, large, front room, in private house; all conveniences.

170TH ST., 601 EAST.—Beautiful outside room, southern exposure; steam heat, bath; private family. Jonasson.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Dainty, large front room; phone, electricity; running water, with or without twin beds; moderate rate.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large sunny room; also hall room; steam-heated; telephone; reference.

21ST, 226 WEST.—Large front room; private entrance; suitable for two. McGuwan.

28TH, 33 WEST.—Large, well furnished front parlor, room adjoining; running water.

51ST, 318 WEST.—Rooms in richly furnished apartment to sublet, singly or en suite. Columbus 3817, Apt. 6.

56TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive room, for one or two; third apartment. Mrs. Clark.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Highly desirable rooms, one with bath, one without, suitable for two.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; reasonable.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath, electricity; gentleman; reference.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Second floor front; also small room; references.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, newly furnished, exclusive house.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated room, dressing room; twin beds; electricity.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Near park, large and small rooms; southern exposure; $4-$9.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room, with bath; electric light; privte house.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable medium sized rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $8.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence, large rooms, with, without private baths; electricity, steam heat; $6-$15.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Desirable, large, warm room; suitable two; all conveniences; private house.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Small, medium sized rooms, second floor apartment; references. Jacobsen.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large front room, with dressing room; all conveniences.

84TH, 268 WEST, (near West End.)—Front rooms; electricity; lavatories; gentlemen. Haskins.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor room; private bath; electric light; telephone; also small room.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Excellent floor, two large rooms; dressing rooms; will divide.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Small room, shower; reference; gentlemen, $4.50.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive double room private bath, twin beds, electricity; other rooms.

104TH ST., WEST.—Large, sunny, cheerful suite, attractively furnished; high-class elevator apartment; convenient to "L," subway, and surface cars; private family; references. Academy 354.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Well furnished room, elevator apartment; near elevated and subway; references required. Apartment 51.

111TH, 610 WEST.—Bright, sunny room, for business lady. Apt. 52.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Comfortable single room; all conveniences; business person; $4. Apt. 24.

122D, 520 WEST.—Comfortable, well furnished room; elevator apartment; telephone; Apt. 6, southwest.

LARGE front room, adjoining bath; private family; reasonable; every modern convenience. Telephone St. Nicholas 9722. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson; private house, 79th.

WELL-FURNISHED room, elevator apartment, all convenience, central neighborhood, with breakfast privilege for gentleman; reference required. T 109 Times.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior room; private bath; breakfast; gentleman. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 822, (Corner 100th.)—Front room; adjoins bath; gentleman; $10.

WEST END AV., 664.—Large front room; running water; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN desires light, airy room with modern conveniences, west side, above 72d St.; about $5 weekly. G 443 Times Annex.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. CONSTANTIN TSOUCHLOS, Defendant.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to CONSTANTIN TSOUCHLOS, Greeting:
You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, wheresoever the said Court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by The United States of America, and to do further and receive what the said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under the penalty on you of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.
Witness, Honorable LEARNED HAND, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 8th day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.
Seal
ALEX GILCHRIST, JR., Clerk.
The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this Court, within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.
ALEX GILCHRIST, JR., Clerk.
To Constantin Tsouchlos the defendant above named:
The foregoing Writ of Subpoena is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin T. Manton, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 9th day of February, 1917, and on February 10, 1917, filed with the Writ of Subpoena and Bill in Equity herein, in the office of the Clerk of the said United States District Court, Southern District of New York, at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.
Dated February 15, 1917.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF, Office and Post Office Address, United States Court House and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE STANDARD ENGINEERING COMPANY:
In pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Howard K. Stokes is complainant and the Standard Engineering Company (a corporation) is defendant, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said company to present to Benjamin F. Jones, the Receiver of said company, at his office, No. 786 Broad Street, in the City of Newark, County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, their several claims and demands against said company, duly verified under oath or affirmation, within thirty days from the date hereof, or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court from the assets of said company.
BENJAMIN F. JONES,
Receiver Standard Engineering Co.
RIKER & RIKER, Solicitors of Complainant and of the Receiver, 164 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Dated March 6th, 1917.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on February 16, 1917, SUGAR PRODUCTS CO. and SUGAR PRODUCTS SHIPPING COMPANY, INC., filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steam tug "C. W. MORSE," for any loss, damage or injury arising out of or connected with the loss of the said tug "C. W. MORSE" and of the lives on board for the reasons mentioned in said petition; that the petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of their interest in said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz.: Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000), with interest from June 23, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said loss are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before MAX ROCKMORE, Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before May 28, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CARD FILERS.—Wanted, experienced and competent card filers, periodical subscription department large publishing house; must be thoroughly trained, familiar with mailing lists and subscription work; salary to start, $8 per week; if you will not be worth more the first month do not apply. Address Permanent, 222 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL GIRLS.

We can place a number of girls and young women in clerical positions.
Girls who have had some high school education and who are over 17 years of age are preferred. These positions are permanent; working conditions are pleasant; the pay is somewhat in excess of what is generally received for this kind of work, and advancement is dependent solely upon the ability of the individual. GOOD PENMANSHIP ESSENTIAL.
Call Monday, Wednesday, or Friday afternoon, 2 to 4 P. M.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

DESIGNER MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—A PROMINENT MANUFACTURER HAS AN OPENING FOR A WOMAN WHO CAN DESIGN SNAPPY, UP-TO-THE-MINUTE STYLES OF POPULAR AND MEDIUM PRICED COTTON AND SILK UNDERWEAR; MUST BE ABLE TO MAKE OWN PATTERN AND HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF THE DETAILS OF MANUFACTURING; AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR RIGHT PERSON; WRITE, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS; LETTERS CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS E. M. C., V 289 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER LADIES' NECKWEAR; GOOD POSITION FOR ONE WITH ORIGINAL IDEAS; CALL MONDAY, AFTER 2, OR WRITE AND MAKE APPOINTMENT. MORRIS S. MAYER, 5 EAST 17TH.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER in small family; good wages; city references essential. Z 208 Times Annex.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, to pick orders in large mail order house; clean work; good opportunities for advancement; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

GIRL to do general housework; no washing; $30 per month; three in family; city references required. Call today, Apt. 8-E, 318 West 100th St.

HOUSEKEEPER desired by family of two; houseworker, who is competent, in refined surroundings, able and willing to work; no washing; good home in suburb; only those fully competent desiring permanent position need reply; state qualifications, age, and wages. T 879 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER with reference; family of three; good home; good wages. Call 9 to 12, Apt. 11C, 2 West 86th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working, to take entire care of bachelor apartment house; call Tuesday, 11-12. 147 Lexington Av.

MILLINERS.—Wanted, first-class milliners. Apply all week, Breval, 24 East 57th St.

MODELS FOR GOWNS AND WRAPS; REFINED APPEARANCE, TALL AND GRACEFUL; SIZES 36 AND 38. APPLY AT ONCE, J. M. GIDDING & CO., 564 5TH AV., NEW YORK CITY.

NURSE OR GOVERNESS for two boys, 5 and 2 years old; experienced, educated person with city references desired; salary $40 to $45. Call Sunday, 11 to 12:30; Monday, 10:30 to 12, at 12 West 84th St.

NURSE or attendant for institution work; salary, $22 a month. Address Dr. E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

NURSE.—Competent nurse for child 4 years old. Apply Apt. 4A, 25 Claremont Av.

SECOND GIRL for small family; references required; country in May. Z 805 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.—Art director of a national publishing house wants alert secretary; knowledge of art, printing, and engraving terms and styles necessary; must be rapid stenographer. G 441 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT TO executive; young woman of refinement and intelligence; must be efficient, experienced, with good education, and capacity for accurate detail work; should have sufficient resourcefulness and self-reliance to act on own initiative if necessary. Answer in own handwriting, with references and salary expected. R 111 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, automobile concern good opportunity right girl. Write S. Y., 3,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law experience, with knowledge of switchboard; salary desired. K 826 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—At once; must be experienced and able to translate English into Spanish. Room 1,335, Singer Building.

STENCIL CUTTERS.

We are installing the Rapid Addressing System, and would like to secure at once competent typists who have had some experience making stencils. We are using typewriters with special stencil attachments; good pay and permanent positions to girls who qualify. In connection with this work we can use several experienced typists even though they have not had experience doing this particular kind of work.
Call Monday, Wednesday, or Friday afternoon, 2 to 3 P. M.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

STOCK AND ORDER CLERKS.—Experienced on celluloid novelties; references required. Write C. W., 14 Avenue A.

TEACHER OF TYPEWRITING.—State experience and qualifications; excellent opportunity for good disciplinarian. Box S. 775 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

TYPISTS.—Young ladies, 17 to 25 years of age, in large mail order house; steady position; good opportunity for advancement; also beginners. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

YOUNG LADIES for parcel wrapping in large mail order house; clean work, steady position and opportunities for advancement; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

Employment Agencies.

SECRETARY, $75 month. Saleslady, high-class traveling position; salary $30 per week and expenses; no canvassing. Stenographers, typists. Business Service Bureau, 309 B'way.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, broker's experience, $30; many other high-class stenographic vacancies; registration free. Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, addressers, numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AMERICAN GIRL wants employment; speaks French; excellent references. M. M. M., 253 West 24th.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; high school graduate; experienced, neat, accurate, businesslike; $10. V 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; seven years' experience; thoroughly competent, reliable; references; typist; $18. T 229 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—American lady seeks position as generally useful companion or managing housekeeper; accustomed to directing servants. T 194 Times.

DAILY MAID SERVICE will keep your apartment clean; $2 weekly. 7048 Morn., ext. 41.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN desires position as manager or saleswoman in gift shop or any specialty shop; references. Z 295 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady wishes position as managing housekeeper or useful companion; best references. Address T 193 Times.

HOUSEWORK by Swedish girl in small plain family; references. Write Strom, 128 West 50th St., Bayonne.

MAID.—Refined girl as lady's maid; would care for one or two children; willing, trustworthy, generally useful; also willing to travel; best reference. Address A. V., Box 214, Fords, N. J.

MASSAGE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.—Swedish medical gymnast wishes more patrons, only ladies and children; has hours free—4 to 6 P. M. and 8 to 10 P. M.; six years' New York practice, and hospital experience; recommendation from leading physicians; children's corrective exercises a specialty; fee, $3 an hour; special rates for course of exercise. Address Swede, Z 310 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Cultured young woman, accustomed legal, technical work, desires responsible position high-class firm; $20. T 297 Times Downtown.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one five-gallon can of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, energetic; willing worker; good speller and grammarian; fast dictation; accurate typist; $15. Miss G., Bryant 1318. 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; good references; $18. E. Fried, 81 West 127th St.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; excellent reference furnished; $12. T 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; German and English; desires position downtown. T 210 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Neat appearance, cautious; downtown preferred; intelligent; $9. T 248 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165, Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, clerical, switchboard. Florence Bloch Agency, 47 West 42d. Vanderbilt 2547.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 209 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, (27;) executive and correspondent; ten years' experience; familiar especially with importing business; consider any commercial line. G 430 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 25 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior university student, now employed, desires permanent connection downtown. R 69 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 23, experienced, seeks connection with public accountant; highest credentials. B 240 Times Downtown.

ART EXPERT from England gives opinions on paintings by European old masters. R 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER-AUDITOR.
Have had 10 years' experience at this work in employ of a concern of national reputation; went out of my line by accepting position as salesman with them; want to return to work I am better fitted for; will furnish best of references from present employers. T 392 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (37,) five years' experience, real estate and insurance business; $25; same line, city or out of town. T 346 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; thoroughly experienced, reliable, neat; financial statements, good correspondent; opportunity for advancement; permanent. T 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, capable, trustworthy; young man, 21, high school graduate; best references; moderate salary. V 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Experienced, capable; salary, $10-$12. Louis Goldblatt, 245 West 135th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 26 years, single, very careful driver; does repairing; 5 years' experience; 1 year last employer; absolutely sober; does not smoke; honest and trustworthy; wishes good and steady position with private family; drives any car; excellent references; city preferred. Address S. J. J., Hewlett, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. A. P. Koster, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; useful; very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 260 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 12 years' experience, first-class reference; also experience on motor boats. T 72 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years' last employer; can make own repairs; Pierce-Arrow. R 36 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Recommended by present employer. Edward C. Ely, 128 West 72d St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, good reference; private preferred. Corbett, 369 West 48th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swede; permanent position; private; city; references. Johnson, 773 Lexington Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR, (22,) experienced, reliable, own repairs, references, wishes position. Phone 8186 Lenox.

CORRESPONDENT, several years' experience; college graduate; executive ability. Box A 22 Times Downtown.

COST MAN.—Factory; thoroughly familiar with every detail of the work; long experience in manufacturing business; highest references. B 241 Times Downtown.

CUTTER, experienced, who is representing A1 establishment on the road in the State of Michigan and who has New York experience, would like to connect with a first-class house. Address S. Armistam, 120 East Palmer Av., Detroit, Mich.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN OF HIGH STANDING DESIRES SITUATION IN A MANUFACTURING CONCERN TO TRAVEL OUTSIDE NEW YORK; HIGHEST REFERENCES. Z 246 TIMES ANNEX.

EXPERT RENTER, 33, married; furnished kitchenette apartments; fourth year large realty company; give age, references; $23 weekly; April 1; energetic. Address 2,057 8th Av.

GARDENER, Japanese, wishes position on private estate; expert in Japanese garden-making; all branches of horticultural work; highest references, character and ability. P 151 Times.

GENTLEMEN: I can work; satisfaction assured. You aren't sure of that? That's just it. Why don't you find out? J. B., 253 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Young man, 25, desires position; 8 years with present employer; managerial, buying, and selling experience; excellent references; salary moderate. R. S., 104 East 14th.

LAWYER, with initiative, recent Yale graduate, desires position. V 25 Times.

MAN of wide business experience, commercial, real estate, insurance, retiring from present business, desires executive administrative or selling opportunity with manufacturing or mercantile establishment in New York or elsewhere; highest credentials as to character, standing, and ability. Willing to start at moderate salary. Address Willing, Room 514, World Building.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, ten years' experience managerial and general office work, competent bookkeeper and systematizer, A1 references, desires position with concern who can offer advancement to the right man. Z 281 Times Annex.

RUSSIAN Commercial School graduate desires position as interpreter, clerk, translator; experience; references. G 435 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.

Are you looking for a young man—25—of ability and good appearance to train for your sales force? Has six years' purchasing experience; not afraid of hard work. T 274 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with ability will permanently locate in Oklahoma City in a few days and will work the State; wishes to take a live line of merchandise on commission; write before Thursday. Address P. B., 500 Times.

SALESMAN desires line; experienced in leather, shoe findings, dry goods. Box 134, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—(28;) 5 years' road experience; A1 record; desirous of making change; interview solicited. G 442 Times Annex.

SALESMAN desires children's knit goods line for city. Albert Heilbrun, 754 Kelly St.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 34, unmarried, good penman, fine education; understands stenography, bookkeeping, finances; LL. B.; fine appearance and address; desires employment as confidential secretary to lady or gentleman of means. T 107 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (24,) experienced, capable, desires position with manufacturing concern that recognizes ability; $18. R 40 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (24,) experienced, capable, desires work evenings. R 41 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, capable, take complete charge, any department; wishes connection with reliable manufacturing concern. T 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law and commercial; Christian; experienced in all secretarial and office duties; excellent references; salary $18. R 93 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; nine years' experience; expert stenographer; neat, rapid typist; familiar with bookkeeping. T 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; good in spelling and English; willing worker. Mr. B., Bryant 1319. 1,605 Candler Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 4 years' experience; good references; salary $15. V 244 Times Downtown.

TECHNICAL graduate, eight years' experience, including manufacturing, designing, plant maintenance and equipment, desires position; salary moderate. Z 236 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE INSTALLER, A1, would like employment at once in any city or State; 16 years' experience. Address Room 1, Journal Building, Providence, R. I.

TWELVE years' training purchasing, selling, correspondence; age 30; temperate habits; best references; open engagement March 25. T 326 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, eight years' business experience, desires position, purchasing, sales or accounting department, where ability and concentration will receive advancement. Krauss, 950 Trinity Av.

YOUNG MAN.—Young college educated man with some experience in office work and salesmanship desires connection with reliable concern where advancement may be secured through investment. Reply, stating particulars, T 80 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires permanent connection with future; willing to start at bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,571 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position; high school and some college education; chemical line preferred. K. E., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) Gentile, now employed as salesman, desires position at anything with good future. D. W., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, clerical experience, desires position. T 365 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, educated, understanding bookkeeping, desires position with advancement. R 59 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) experienced retail salesman, desires position; references; formerly jewelry line. B. Cohen, 344 East 74th St.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) experienced office man and bookkeeper; fast, accurate, willing. M. Barbanell, 101 Williams Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wishes position, advancement, future, to learn wholesale business. P 189 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING—A1—SOLICITOR.
Profitable commissions. Wilson, 151 Grand; afternoons.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted; experienced residence, steel work and concrete. C. W. P. Co., Asheville, N. C., Ronald Greene, Chief Architect.

BOY.—Living in Brooklyn, for machine shop; large Brooklyn firm; good chance learn machinery trade; $6 to start. Cameron Machine Co., 57 Poplar St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOY wanted for office and errands; prompt promotion for bright boy. S. Karper & Bros., 111 West 37th St.

BOY wanted in large law office; salary $6. V 222 Times Downtown.

BOYS, about 16 years, for clerical and mechanical positions in large mfg. firm; opportunity for advancement. T 263 Times Downtown.

BRAKEMEN wanted by the New Haven Railroad; experienced men only. Apply Employment Car, 133d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

COLLECTORS.—Three experienced installment collectors for city work; must come well recommended and furnish surety or realty bond; salary to start $2 per day and commission; splendid opportunity to right party; call between 10 and 12 A. M. Leslie Judge Co., Room 801, 3 West 29th.

CORRESPONDENT
wanted by a large ladies' shirt waist manufacturer; a young man of force and ability to take charge of order and advertising department.
MUST BE GOOD CORRESPONDENT.
Excellent opportunity for right man.
Z 314 Times Annex.

CUTTER experienced on ladies' neckwear; steady all-year position for a good man who is willing to work and can prove his ability to fill the position. Slater, Apple & Co., 28 East 22d St.

DESIGNERS.—Reinforced concrete, wanted for New York designing office; also general plant layout men; only first-class men need apply; submit complete details, experience and qualifications. Z 299 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS.—Reinforced concrete, wanted for New York designing office; also general plant layout men; only first-class men need apply; submit complete details, experience and qualifications. Z 268 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS, structural steel, wanted for New York designing office; only first-class men experienced on industrial plants need apply; submit complete details, experience, and qualifications. Z 300 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—We have an openining in our engineering department for several experienced mechanical draftsmen familiar with steam power plant layout, piping systems, foundation work, shafting, steel, and timber structures, &c.; also architectural and structural draftsman familiar with steel and masonry factory building designs; applicant having less than five years' practical experience will not be considered; location Brooklyn, N. Y. K 67 Times.

ELECTRICAL MAN wanted for central station distribution system; must be experienced in high and low tension overhead line construction; give age, experience, and salary expected. Wm. Foster, 1,208 N. 31st St., Phila., Pa.

ELECTRICAL.—Wanted, experienced overhead line foreman; must be experienced on high and low tension construction; give age, experience, and salary expected. Wm. Foster, 1208 N. 31st St., Philadelphia, Penn.

EXPERT PACKER.

A mercantile concern shipping several hundred packages of merchandise by freight and express has an opening for an experienced packer of heavy merchandise. This man must be a practical packer, not necessarily an executive. We want him to show us how to pack crockery better than we are doing it now. We want him to improve the packing of our hardware. He must show us better ways of shipping our drugs, electrical supplies, kitchen furnishings, etc. He must know how to do these things by having actually done them. This is a good paying permanent position, and unless you have had several years of practical packing of heavy merchandise lines do not answer this ad. We do not want an export packer, as all our shipments are domestic. Apply by letter, giving age, past experience, and pay expected. All replies treated confidentially.
Z 312 Times Annex.

FOREMAN MACHINE SHOP; FIRST-CLASS; ABLE TO HANDLE SHOP DOING GENERAL AND MARINE WORK; NO LABOR TROUBLES; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY; OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON.
V 24 TIMES.

LEDGER CLERK; must be rapid poster, understand bookkeeping, have good handwriting, and be accurate at figures; state age, salary, and experience. Ledger, 144 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, EXPERIENCED IN MARINE ENGINEERING WORK; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY; OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON.
V 23 TIMES.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, over 25 years of age, who can detail from layouts; electrical experience not necessary; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Department, Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced man for boiler house design; excellent opportunity, steady employment; location within 125 miles of New York City; state full particulars in letter as to age, nationality, experience, salary, and references. Z 260 Times Annex.

PHOTO GELATINE OPERATOR wanted, able to retouch, mount, and photograph; state fully experience, age, nationality, wages required; progressive prospects to good man; not for New York State. Reply Z 303 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Young man, knowledge of commercial and graflex work; state age, experience, salary wanted by letter. E. Levick, 108 Fulton St., New York.

SALESMAN on ladies' neckwear; 10% commission; all territories open. K 104 Times.

SALESMEN.

We want two men who are either experienced in oil and gasoline or who are real order-producing salesmen in some other line and have good reason to believe they can sell ours.
We are producers, refiners, and marketers, and are a quality house from start to finish; our future in New York is big and there is no limit to what you can earn if you really produce and grow with us; that is said earnestly.
We will pay you enough to live on at the start and increase the salary just as soon and as fast as you can show returns on our first investment of time, money, and territory in you.
Address Box R 107 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED
to travel Eastern States; training, leads, transportation, and drawing account against commission given; must be 25-40 years old, have high school education, and refer to past employers; we are paying $75-$150 to good salesmen; phenomenal success of our general advertising requires increase in sales force. Call Encyclopaedia Britannica, sixth floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.
SHERR BROTHERS, 546 BROADWAY,
manufacturers of ladies' shirt waists, wish to connect with a high class man to take care of the department store trade, New York City and vicinity; salary or commission; only those having thorough experience and influence in this trade need communicate; any interview or correspondence will be treated in the strictest confidence.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The western disturbance is now central over Western New York, with decreased intensity, and general rains have fallen from Tennessee northward and northeastward, and also considerable snow in Upper Michigan.

It is decidedly warmer in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the South, with temperatures from 10 to 25 above the seasonal average. In the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, Kansas, and Oklahoma temperatures have fallen considerably, but only to about normal conditions, while further west they remain quite low for the season.

There will be rain Monday in the Middle Atlantic States and snow or rain in the lower Lake region and New England, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday. In the South Atlantic States the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday.

It will be somewhat colder Monday in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and on Monday night and Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow or rain north, rain south Monday, colder at night. Tuesday fair, colder.

Delaware and New Jersey—Showers Monday, cooler at night. Tuesday fair, cooler.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Monday, cooler at night. Tuesday fair, cooler.

Southern New England—Rain Monday. Tuesday fair, somewhat colder.

Northern New England—Snow Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain south; rain or snow north Monday; somewhat colder. Tuesday cloudy.

Western New York—Local rains or snows Monday. Tuesday cloudy.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate to fresh, shifting, with rain; Middle Atlantic, moderate west and northwest; fair weather.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	22	35	4 P. M.	34	43
6 A. M.	19	38	6 P. M.	30	44
9 A. M.	24	39	9 P. M.	27	47
12 M.	27	41	11 P. M.	28	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 41; for the corresponding date last year it was 26; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38, at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature 47 degrees at 9 P. M., minimum 35 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity 82 per cent. at 8 A. M., 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.78 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M.		Loss.
3:20	605 W. 115 St.; not given	Slight
6:05	374 Washington St.; F. Remeo & Co.	$5,000
6:30	402 1 Av.; J. Tobin	Slight
6.40	151 W. 24 St.; Eagle Uniform Co.	$1,000
8:30	101 5 Av.; Hand Embroidery Co.	Not given.
9:55	438 W. 34 St.; Mrs. Winkelman	Slight
11:15	229 E. 109 St.; L. Salano	Slight
P.M.		
12:40	511 W. 172 St.; A. Wilson	Slight
1 05	464 10 Av.; Margaret McDonald	Slight
2:15	529 Tiffany St., Bronx; T. Murphy	Slight
2 45	Surface Car, Lexington Av. & 84 St.; N. Y. Railway Co.	None
3:45	1,582 Hoe Av., Bronx; N. Goldberg	Slight
3 55	543 E. 86 St.; Catherine Lerger	Slight
4:50	183 E. 124 St.; Schrader Photograph Co.	$1,000
5:05	No. 339 E. 32 St.; Philip Steele	Trifling
5.55	231 E. 118 St.; J. Goldman	$200
6:30	437 W. 22 St.; S. Steiner	Slight
7:30	10 Cannon St.; M. Steiner	Slight
7 30	345 W. 58 St.; D. Goodell	Slight
9:55	226 W. 57 St.; C. Stratton	Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—Several A1 men, with good following among retail dry goods trade in this city and Pennsylvania, capable of taking charge of an established trade; only those knowing the general line of notions, fancy goods, ready-to-wear need apply; salary or commission; state where formerly employed. P 176 Times.

SALESMAN.—Open for first-class representative who is well acquainted with ready-to-wear trade through the East to carry popular line of skirts; commission basis. Lesser & Schiller Company, Inc., 7 West 30th St., New York City.

SALESMAN on ladies' silk underwear; one who has the following of city department stores and office trade should answer; on commission basis; money-making line. K 315 Times Annex.

STEEL CHECKER desired by engineering department of industrial organization; technical graduate preferred; ample salary and advancement into executive position for right man; location within 150 miles of New York City; give full particulars in letter as to age, nationality, experience, salary, and references. Z 267 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER in the office of a large country estate in New Jersey; about 30 miles from Newark; must be a first-class stenographer and be quick and accurate at figures; courtesy and tact and refinement are essential qualifications for this position as well as ability; good salary, with promotion and reasonable hours; prefer a person about 25 to 35 years of age; give full information in first letter, stating phone number if you have one; only those who can furnish highest references will be considered. Z 263 Times Annex.

STOCK RECORD CLERK for position with Michigan firm; must be accurate, efficient, intelligent, willing worker, quick at figures; answer own handwriting, stating salary wanted. R 110 Times.

STOCK BOYS for woolen underwear and knit goods, wholesale. T 241 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED; HIGH-CLASS PROPOSITION; COMMISSION. CALL AFTER 9, SUITE 512, 115 BROADWAY.

TIME STUDY MAN, competent, wanted, who has had experience in taking time studies on the machining operations of gun parts. Address Box Z 318 Times Annex, stating age, experience, wages expected, and references.

TRIMMERS wanted; first-class men, experienced on high-grade automobile body work; in your reply, state age, wages expected, and experience in detail. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

YOUNG MAN wanted in uptown bank; about 18 years of age. Write, giving reference and experience, T 301 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, $25; stenographer, $15-$25; bookkeeper, $18; comptometer operator, $18; Underwood bill typist, $12; clerical openings, $8-$10. Standard Employment Exchange, 21 Park Row.

SECRETARIES, stenographers, $25; typists, $15; bookkeepers, claim correspondents, Elliott-Fisher operators, $15; clerks, $14. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

MEN, EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
In 3 months learn Mechanical Dentistry. The demand for Mechanical Dentists is enormous. Individual instruction any time; no book study; easy payments. Write us for free Booklet 51. Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 West 35th.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Patriotic American wanted to finance the building of some new war devices, giving light shells a range of twenty-five miles; very destructive; long-range torpedoes; coast and fleet guards, submarines embodying new ideas and principles that can be built quicker and cheaper in quantities than methods in use; cost estimated from $1,500 to $100,000. Z 272 Times Annex.

EXPORT SALESMAN.—Experienced dry-goods, speaking English, French, Spanish, seeks position as representative; opening of markets, agencies, &c.; Central or South America. R 2 Times.

Party with $200,000 to $300,000 will hear of a proposition netting about 7% for 20 years, principal secured, and refunded at the expiration of 20 years, by addressing Z 265 Times Annex.

Electrician.—Splendid opportunity, make big money; $500 will purchase half interest in established sales proposition; must understand wiring houses; active; must live out of town. Write Y. M., 3,525 Broadway.

Absolutely greatest bargains; offices containing 700 square feet, $50; offices 1,250 square feet, $90; concessions. 110 West 40th.

Sole Coast agencies wanted to represent reliable Eastern firms and manufacturers; bank references. Gibbs & Co., 330 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PATENTS, Trademarks, Copyrights.—Protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 32d floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Armington & Sims engine, 12x12, one Ball engine, 10½x12; each has two fly wheels 60 inches in diameter; 270 R. P. M., at 85 pounds L. P. Address Geo. P. Adams, Manager, Hotel Chamberlin, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter. 5 Cortlandt St.)

FINDS FOOD APLENTY HUNTING FOR BUYERS

34,500,000 Pounds of Potatoes at Cut Prices When New York Made Wants Known.

CARS AND CARS OF ONIONS

Cheaper Food Substitution Accepted in Restaurants — Exports and Butter Cost.

What an efficient agency for gathering and disseminating information about food might do in keeping down prices is indicated, according to Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, in the results of his recent search for onions and potatoes for the New York market. Mr. Hartigan issued a statement yesterday in which he said that $76 spent by him in telegrams of inquiry to Commissioners of Agriculture and Departments of Foods and Markets in thirty-two States brought offers from growers, farmers, and shippers of more than 34,500,000 pounds of white potatoes, 3,195,000 pounds of sweet potatoes, and 3,680,000 pounds of onions, "at prices which would permit retailers to sell at a fair profit and yet undersell the famine price market which prevailed for a fortnight in these staple products, by from 5 to 6 cents a pound on potatoes and from 6 to 8 cents a pound on onions."

Mr. Hartigan said he turned his information over to retail agencies in the city, who actually purchased about 20,000,000 pounds of the products offered, and that bringing this food here was largely responsible for a sharp decline in prices. After noting the totals of the products offered, Mr. Hartigan said in part:

> These supplies, in the face of acknowledged crop shortage and reduced reserve, were offered from sections of the country which heretofore did not ship to New York and which will now furnish a hitherto unopened field of trade.
>
> New York has been depending for potatoes and onions on the States of Maine, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia. Potatoes of equal quality grow in the many other States. Potatoes, for instance, can be bought in the State of Washington, shipped in heated cars at this season, and sold wholesale in New York at prices considerably below those of potatoes from nearby States.

The following shows the quantity of potatoes and onions offered by States:

Wyoming—25,000 bushels of potatoes.
Delaware—6,000 bushels of sweet potatoes.
Virginia—2,000 barrels of potatoes.
Washington—6,000,000 pounds of potatoes.
Oregon—5,075,000 pounds of potatoes.
Louisiana—10 cars of onions, 5,000 bushels of sweet potatoes.
Texas—60,000 pounds of yellow onions, 100,000 pounds of potatoes, and any quantity of cabbage, rice, and sweet potatoes.
Idaho—200 cars of potatoes.
South Carolina—25 cars of sweet potatoes.
Massachusetts—10 cars of potatoes.
Wisconsin—20,000 bushels of red onions, 200,000 bushels of potatoes.
Georgia—20,000 bushels of sweet potatoes.
Alabama—3,000 bushels of potatoes.
Pennsylvania—150,000 pounds of potatoes.
Missouri—10 cars of red onions, 25 cars of potatoes, and 20 cars of yellow potatoes.
Kentucky—5 cars of red onions and 20 cars of potatoes.
North Dakota—25 cars of red onions and 50 cars of potatoes.
Maryland—10 cars of red onions and 25 cars of potatoes.
Kansas—5 cars of yellow onions and 15 cars of potatoes.
Iowa—3 cars of red onions and 15 cars of potatoes.
Minnesota—20 cars of red onions and 25 cars of potatoes.
New Hampshire—3 cars of red onions and 10 cars of potates.
Utah—2 cars of red onions and 10 cars of potatoes.
Montana—5 cars of red onions and 10 cars of potatoes.

Morse M. Frankel, editor of The Mediator, an organ of the Master Bakers' Federation, yesterday wrote to THE TIMES challenging the statement of Mrs. Ida Harris of the Mothers' Vigilance Committee, that she had to pay about 9 cents a pound for bread. Concerning the price of bread and the condition of the bakers, Mr. Frankel said:

> The truth is that bread on the east side was never sold for less than 4 cents the pound, even at times when flour was $5.50 a barrel, and that now when flour has leaped to $9.25 (wheat), the Jewish bakers throughout the east side sell bread at 5 cents a pound. None dares sell it for more, although his general costs for production are increased from 150 to 200 per cent.

Mr. Frankel added that the bakers could save themselves only by co-operation.

HARD TIMES IN ARGENTINA.

U. S. Commercial Attache Reports on Business Conditions There.

Verne L. R. Havens, United States Commercial Attaché at Santiago, Chile, has reached New York, after making a survey of conditions in the Argentine Republic by order of Secretary of Commerce Redfield. He spent all of January in this work.

The failure of last year's crops in Argentina to approach anywhere near average size, coupled with other circumstances likely to have direct bearing on trade and financial relationships between this country and that, made it highly desirable that first-hand and accurate data be available here. All the more was this the case, as the collateral for British war loans here was in part Argentine railway securities.

Mr. Havens gathered complete information regarding the earnings of those railways in 1915 and 1916, in the hope that investors in this country might be able to estimate the road's earning powers for the current year. The Commercial Attaché, however, made no attempt to forecast the 1917 earnings.

Discouraging as the agricultural outlook may be at present, affecting as it does practically all Argentine business, Mr. Havens has great faith in the recuperative powers of the country as a whole, and the ability of the Government and people to carry out adequate irrigation projects which shall materially lessen in the future the recurrence of bad-crop seasons.

Mr. Havens said the commercial conditions continued satisfactory, the number of failures, as well as the total amount of liabilities, per month being on the decline.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, FORENOON, ON EAST SIDE OF 5TH AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 74TH STS., A BUTTON-SHAPED SCREW PEARL EARRING. $500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR ITS RETURN TO CARTIER, 712 5TH AV.

LOST—Two (2) pastel paintings; liberal reward will be paid for the return of same. Address P. O. Box 97, Madison Square Station.

LOST—Diamond brooch, Saturday afternoon, on Broadway car, from 109th to 94th Sts., or on 94th St., between Broadway and West End Av. Finder communicate with apartment 5-CC, 300 West 109th St. Tel. Academy 1095. Reward.

LOST—Sunday, noon, black silk bag, West End Av., 80th St., Broadway, 79th St., uptown subway entrance, or 78th, between Broadway and Columbus Av.; liberal reward. Box 77, 101 West 78th St.

LOST—Saturday, forenoon, between Brooklyn Bridge via Broadway to 17 Battery Place, one lady's wrist watch, gold, Hampton movement; reward. Return to Mr. P. I. Johnston, 400 West 160th St. Audubon 9150.

LOST—A lady's jeweled vanity case, with monogram, two Ls in onyx and diamonds, in or about the Metropolitan Opera House; no questions asked; reward $50. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond and sapphire bracelet, between 245 West 50th St. and Rector's Restaurant; $250 reward and no questions asked if returned to Mr. J. O'Gorman, 216 West 50th St.

LOST—A fancy diamond and sapphire ring, with a large solitaire centre, in Shubert Theatre or immediate vicinity, March 9; liberal reward. Einstein, 310 West 100th St.

LOST—Diamond crescent brooch; 40th to 39th; liberal reward. 6265 Chelsea. McCammon, 33 Bank St.

LOST—Thursday, gold and sapphire bracelet; reward. Bergen, 236 East 57th, Public School 59.

REWARD, $10, for the return of pearl and diamond bar pin lost on 5th Av. Wednesday afternoon. Return to Cashier, Biltmore Hotel.

$100 REWARD
for diamond circle brooch set in platinum, lost March 9, between Columbus Av., 72d St., and West 42d St., or in taxi.
TIFFANY & CO. FIFTH AV. AND 37TH ST.

$50 REWARD for return of diamond and blue enamel barpin, lost Tuesday, March 6, between 13 West 57th St. and Sherry's. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

FEAR POLICEMAN DROWNED.

Two Members of Marine Division Disappear with Launch.

Patrolmen John Lober and De Forest Friedenberg of Harbor Squad B, who left the Marine Division at the foot of East Sixty-first Street on Saturday night in a police launch, had not returned last night. It was believed that their launch had sunk in Hell Gate Rapids, and that both were drowned. A search of the East River yesterday disclosed a life preserver similar to the ones carried by the launch floating near where the boat was thought to have sunk.

Beyond a story which could not be verified, told by Mrs. Anna Benton of 433 East Seventy-eighth Street, who said she saw a tug strike a small boat containing two men, the searchers found nothing to explain how the launch might have been sunk. Mrs. Benton said while looking out of a window of her home, which faces the river, she saw a tug ride down what looked to be a rowboat. The two men were thrown into the water, and, after struggling for a time, one of the men was picked up by the tug. The other had sunk before rescuers could reach him.

Police Headquarters has been notified by the headquarters of the Thirteenth District, at St. George, Staten Island, that at 11 o'clock yesterday morning Andrew Page of Stapleton found floating in the Lower Bay off Stapleton the top of the cabin of a police launch with a police flag attached.

Friedenberg was 53 years old and lived at 809 East 170th Street. He had been attached to the Marine Division of the Police Department for twenty years. Lober was 32 years old and lived at 506 West 169th Street. He had been with the Marine Division for four years.

NORRIS DENIES FILIBUSTER.

Senator at Meeting Explains Opposition to Armed Ship Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—United States Senator Norris of Nebraska, the principal speaker at a "fair play and free speech" mass meeting here tonight, declared he did not consider his action in the closing hours of the Senate a filibuster against the Armed Ship bill.

"I wanted first," he said, "to see the Senate Appropriation bills passed, and if talking about the expenditure of over $1,600,000,000 was a filibuster, then I suppose I am guilty."

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting calling upon all members of Congress to vote against any espionage bill that may be introduced at the extra session of Congress to convene on April 16. The resolutions indorse the President's peace efforts and request that he "still labor for peace by every honorable means and maintain it," adding: "We believe peace to be in the best interests not only of this republic but of vital importance to all the warring nations of the world."

John E. Milholland of New York presided.

RED CROSS GROWING FAST.

International Situation Stirs Enrollment, Especially in Smaller Cities.

The seriousness of the international situation has given a stimulus to enrollment in the American Red Cross, particularly in the smaller cities and villages, according to a statement issued yesterday by Albert W. Staub, Director of the Atlantic Division, whose headquarters are at 1 Madison Avenue. The work of the Red Cross is now on a field basis, and classes in bandage making and other Red Cross activities are being attended in large numbers.

New York has more than 100,000 members, Boston 40,000, and Chicago 20,000. Since the recent situation developed Scranton has more than 5,000 members, New Haven 10,000, and Bridgeport 15,000. Ridgewood, N. J., which has about 7,000 population, has enrolled 2,100 members. The Bridgeport chapter was started about two weeks ago after the possible results of an explosion in one of the big munition plants had been discussed. De Ber H. Warner gave the use of an entire building, fully equipped, for a workroom. Walter B. Lasher, President of the American Chain Company, gave a completely equipped ambulance.

NEW WAR ON CONSUMPTION.

Planned to Segregate and Forcibly Detain Carriers of Disease.

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society believes the next step in the campaign against the white plague will be compulsory control of carriers of the disease who are not amenable to the established educational methods. The committee has made a study of the type known as the "lodging house case." This type constitutes a large percentage of cases treated each year, and is more careless in habit, more ubiquitous in wandering, and less easily supervised than any other. Statistics for 1911 show that cases living in furnished rooms, in lodging houses, and those recorded as homeless constituted more than 27 per cent. of all admissions to tuberculosis hospitals in that year.

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No. 2106 $4.00

The Spring Stetsons are here—you'll find them at our four stores.

Stetson stands for Quality in hats. We're proud to have the largest stock of Stetsons in town.

Notice the smart informality of the "college shape" illustrated above. And it's a "Headease"—that means comfort.

Stetson Hats, $4, $5, $8.

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Owners of Lost Stock Certificates, Insurance Policies, and other Securities will derive a distinct advantage when applying for duplicates by tendering the bond of the

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WRECK LAID TO TRAINMEN.

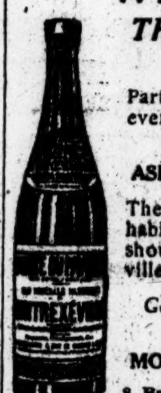
Pennsylvania Officials Say Full Crew Law Helped Make Them Indifferent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad wreck at Bristol, Penn., on Feb. 25, in which four train employes were killed, is attributed, in a statement issued by the railroad last night, to the carelessness of employes carried under the full crew law. The statement says the management believes it is an instance proving that "the extra crew law, or so-called full crew law, not only fails to increase safety, but actually encourages indifference to duty."

The wreck was caused by a hot box which burned off the journal on a car of a freight train. Inquiry conducted by General Manager S. C. Long shows that burning waste in the hot box was visible as the train passed through Trenton and should have been visible to members of the train crew as they inspected the cars. It is asserted that the conductor, flagman, and extra brakeman never left the caboose in the fifty-four miles before the wreck except for two brief inspections of five car lengths, and the head brakeman rode in the engine cab for the same distance. All members of the crew, except the fireman, are adjudged guilty of indifference to duty, and "disciplinarian measures deemed suitable under the circumstances" have been applied to them.

Bradley Assistant to Lane.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Lane announced today the appointment of E. C. Bradley of San Francisco as Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, succeeding Stephen T. Mather, who is to become Director of the National Park Service.



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Should Drink
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This is the water for you

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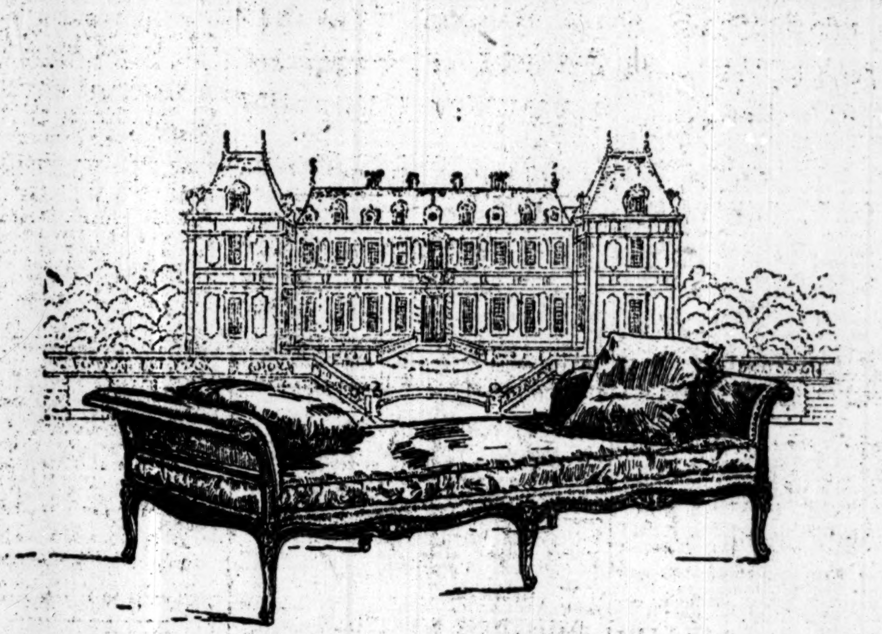

A Lit-du-Jour at the Hampton Shops

THERE is a delightfully French enamelled lit-du-jour (as it is called) which you will find in one of the Hampton Shops Galleries and which cannot fail to carry your memory back to the days of Queen Marie Antoinette and her little Trianon.

With its gracefully carved cabriole legs and its Cushions covered with the daintiest of Louis Seize Silken brocades, it reproduces so exactly its well-nigh priceless original that it will impart to your Living Room or Boudoir more than a hint of that aristocratic elegance that pervades the grey old French Chateaux of Loire or Garonne.

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facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

A PROPHET with HONOR

It has been said that "a prophet is without honor in his own country". Just the opposite is true of the

SOHMER PIANO.

For, in New York City, the home of the Sohmer for forty-five years, there are more Sohmer pianos in use than any other artistic make.

A triumph of Sohmer art and musicianship, and an evidence of New York's conscious appreciation of artistic perfection.

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An extraordinary display of new woolens for Spring and Summer that are well worth your attention now.

At both stores we are showing an unusual assortment of new fabrics.

Our new style charts are ready. They indicate the style variations which will characterize popular 1917 models.

Call and ask particularly to see the new Irish Donegals and Homespuns, the Scotch Thornproofs, Cheviots and Shetlands, the English Tweeds and Velours. Also examine particularly our domestic materials—by far the most representative assortment ever shown in the United States.

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ERRORS in tabulation or billing simply cannot be tolerated in the insurance business. Investigation of bookkeeping methods led Stokes, Packard, Haughton & Smith, Philadelphia, to install Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines in an effort to eliminate errors and delays.

After one month's tryout of Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines with new methods and unfamiliar routine, their bookkeeping was brought up to the minute. Two months' work cleaned up in one without delay, without error. Their appreciation of Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine efficiency brought us a very enthusiastic letter from this firm which is well worth reading. Here it is:—

"We installed the Bookkeeping Machine for the purpose of saving useless work in our Accounting Department. Under your system the posting into a register is done away with. The policies are entered direct from the orders to the ledger, and bills are made out at one operation. Cash is also posted by means of your machine. Instead of a large amount of work being done at the close of each month in taking off balances, our books balance daily, and at the end of the month we are also relieved of making out bills for the entire month's business, as the bills are made out as the entries are made on the ledger by the machine. Our accounts are kept with a great deal of accuracy and economy, and we feel that we have made a capital investment in the Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine."

Old-Fashioned Hand Bookkeeping
Trial Balance Delayed—
Statements a Month Behind.

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CIVIL SERVICE.

Superintendent of Mortuary

SALARY $1980

Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building to March 22, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Duties, 3; Oral, 4. Requirements: One year's experience as an executive, involving the supervision of work of subordinates. Knowledge of plant operation; containers; laws governing the distribution of unclaimed bodies and performance of autopsies. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to

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The Pennsylvania, now building in New York, will be Statler-operated—the largest hotel in the world—2200 rooms, 2200 baths. Opposite Pennsylvania Station.

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